

Registration Form

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List number of hours worked on assignment must match State Requirement. _____

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

Pretreatment ___ Collection ___ Wastewater Treatment ___

Other _____

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I affirm that I personally completed the entire text of the course. I also affirm that I completed the exam without assistance from any outside source. I understand that it is my responsibility to file or maintain my certificate of completion as required by the state or by the designation organization.

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Please circle, underline, bold or X only one correct answer

Please Circle, Bold, Underline or X, one answer per question. A **felt tipped pen** works best.

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330. A B C D	349. A B	368. A B C D	387. A B C D
331. A B C D	350. A B	369. A B C D	388. A B C D
332. A B C D	351. A B	370. A B C D	389. A B C D
333. A B C D	352. A B	371. A B C D	390. A B C D
334. A B C D	353. A B C D	372. A B C D	391. A B C D
335. A B C D	354. A B C D	373. A B	392. A B C D
336. A B	355. A B C D	374. A B	393. A B C D
337. A B	356. A B C D	375. A B C D	394. A B C D
338. A B	357. A B C D	376. A B C D	395. A B C D
339. A B	358. A B	377. A B C D	396. A B C D
340. A B C D	359. A B	378. A B C D	397. A B C D
341. A B C D	360. A B	379. A B C D	398. A B C D
342. A B C D	361. A B C D	380. A B C D	399. A B C D
343. A B C D	362. A B C D	381. A B C D	400. A B

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Please write down any questions you were not able to find the answers or that have errors.

Please e-mail or fax this survey along with your final exam

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

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This course contains general EPA's CWA federal rule requirements. Please be aware that each state implements wastewater/safety/environmental /building regulations that may be more stringent than EPA's regulations. Check with your state environmental/health agency for more information. These rules change frequently and are often difficult to interpret and follow. Be careful to not be in non-compliance and do not follow this course for proper compliance.

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CMOM CEU Training Assignment

You will have 90 days from the start of this assignment to finish it. Only one answer per question. Please utilize the Answer Key. Please fax or e-mail your completed answer key and registration form to TLC.

You are expected to circle or mark the correct answer on the enclosed answer key. Please include your name and address on your exam. The answer key is in the front. There are no intentional trick questions. (s) means the answer may be plural or singular in nature.

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

Please write down any questions you were not able to find the answers or that have errors.

Collection Systems O&M Section

1. Which of the following activities including cleaning and removing roots from small and large diameter lines?
A. Routine preventative C. *Routine operations and maintenance*
B. Routine operations D. None of the above
2. Which of the following of wastewater collection systems activities on a trouble or emergency basis has been the usual procedure and policy in many systems?
A. Operation and maintenance C. Routine preventative operations
B. Routine operation D. None of the above
3. Which of the following activities of the collection system has been delayed or omitted, primarily for political or financial reasons?
A. Routine preventative C. Planned operation and preventive maintenance
B. Routine operations D. None of the above

Sewer Cleaning and Inspection

4. As sewer system networks age, the risk of deterioration, _____, and collapses becomes a major concern.
A. Blockages C. Sanitary sewer overflow(s)
B. Rehabilitation D. None of the above
5. Which of the following are essential to maintaining a properly functioning system; these activities further a community's reinvestment into its wastewater infrastructure?
A. CCTV cleaning C. Cleaning and inspecting sewer lines
B. Rod straitening program(s) D. None of the above

Inspection Techniques

6. Which of the following are required to determine current sewer conditions and to aid in planning a maintenance strategy?
A. Documentation of inspections C. Cleaning and inspecting sewer lines
B. Inspection programs D. None of the above

Most sewer lines are inspected using one or more of the following techniques:

7. Which of the following are vital in fully understanding the condition of a sewer system?

- A. Visual inspections
- B. Operators
- C. Walk-through or internal inspection
- D. None of the above

8. Which of the following are the most frequently used most cost efficient in the long term, and most effective method to inspect the internal condition of a sewer?

- A. Television (TV) inspections
- B. Lamping
- C. Inspection program(s)
- D. None of the above

9. Which of the following in smaller sewers are attached to a sled, to which a parachute or droge is attached and floated from one manhole to the next?

- A. Slick
- B. Kite
- C. The cable and camera
- D. None of the above

10. Which of the following produce a video record of the inspection that can be used for future reference?

- A. CCTV inspection(s)
- B. Inspection program(s)
- C. Polaroid still photographs
- D. None of the above

11. Which of the following should pay specific attention to sunken areas in the groundcover above a sewer line and areas with ponding water?

- A. Cameras
- B. Operators
- C. Sonar
- D. None of the above

12. For large sewer lines, a _____ is recommended. This inspection requires the operator to enter a manhole, the channel, and the pipeline, and assess the condition of the manhole frame, cover, and chimney, and the sewer walls above the flow line.

- A. Visual inspections
- B. Operators
- C. Walk-through or internal inspection
- D. None of the above

13. Which of the following of manholes and pipelines are comprised of surface and internal inspections?

- A. Visual inspections
- B. Operators
- C. Walk-through or internal inspection
- D. None of the above

14. When entering a manhole or sewer line, it is very important to observe the latest Occupational Safety and Health Administration confined space regulations.

- A. True
- B. False

15. If entering the manhole is not feasible, mirrors can be used. Mirrors are usually placed at two adjacent manholes to reflect the interior of the sewer line.

- A. True
- B. False

16. Lamping inspections are commonly used in high priority pipes, which tend to be pipes that are less than 100 years old.

- A. True
- B. False

Smoke Testing of Sewers is Done to Determine:

17. Location of _____ due to settling of foundations, manholes and other structures
A. Broken sewers C. Illegal connections
B. Diversion points D. None of the above
18. _____ that buildings or residences are connected to the sanitary sewer
A. Dye testing C. Illegal connections
B. Proof D. None of the above
19. _____ such as roof leaders or downspouts, yard drains and industrial drains
A. Broken sewers C. Illegal connections
B. Diversion points D. None of the above
20. _____ can be used to verify connections of drains to sanitary or storm sewers.
A. Dye testing C. Illegal connections
B. Proof D. None of the above
21. Location of uncharted manholes and _____
A. Broken sewers C. Illegal connections
B. Diversion points D. None of the above
22. _____ can be used to verify the findings of smoke testing.
A. Dye testing C. Illegal connections
B. Proof D. None of the above

Identify the Cleaning Method

23. Directs high velocities of water against pipe walls. Removes debris and grease build-up, clears blockages, and cuts roots within small diameter pipes. Efficient for routine cleaning of small diameter, low flow sewers.
A. Jetting C. Kites, Bags, and Poly Pigs
B. Flushing D. None of the above
24. Round, rubber-rimmed, hinged metal shield that is mounted on a steel framework on small wheels. The shield works as a plug to build a head of water. Scours the inner walls of the pipe lines. Effective in removing heavy debris and cleaning grease from line.
A. Scooter C. Mechanical Rodding
B. Hydraulic Balling D. None of the above
25. Similar in function to the ball. Rigid rims on bag and kite induce a scouring action. Effective in moving accumulations of decayed debris and grease downstream.
A. Jetting C. Kites, Bags, and Poly Pigs
B. Flushing D. None of the above
26. Most effective in lines up to 12 inches in diameter. Uses an engine and a drive unit with continuous rods or sectional rods. As blades rotate, they break up grease deposits, cut roots, and loosen debris.
A. Scooter C. Mechanical Rodding
B. Hydraulic Balling D. None of the above

(s) means the answer may be plural or singular in nature.

27. Partially removes large deposits of silt, sand, gravel, and some types of solid waste. Cylindrical device, closed on one end with 2 opposing hinged jaws at the other. Jaws open and scrape off the material and deposit it in the bucket.

- A. Jetting
- B. Flushing
- C. Bucket Machine
- D. None of the above

28. A threaded rubber cleaning ball that spins and scrubs the pipe interior as flow increases in the sewer line. Removes deposits of settled inorganic material and grease build-up. Most effective in sewers ranging in size from 5-24 inches.

- A. Scooter
- B. Hydraulic Balling
- C. Mechanical Rodding
- D. None of the above

29. Introduces a heavy flow of water into the line at a manhole. Removes floatables and some sand and grit. Most effective when used in combination with other mechanical operations, such as rodding or bucket machine cleaning.

- A. Jetting
- B. Flushing
- C. Kites, Bags, and Poly Pigs
- D. None of the above

More on Sewer Cleaning Procedures

A maintenance plan attempts to develop a strategy and priority for maintaining pipes based on several of the following factors:

30. Force main vs. gravity-force mains have a higher priority than gravity, size for size, due to the complexity of the _____.

- A. Problems
- B. Location
- C. Cleaning and repairs
- D. None of the above

31. _____ - depth to groundwater, depth to bedrock, soil properties (classification, strength, porosity, compressibility, frost susceptibility, erodibility, and pH).

- A. Age
- B. Subsurface conditions
- C. Pipe diameter/volume conveyed
- D. None of the above

32. _____ - frequency and location; 80 percent of problems occur in 25 percent of the system.

- A. Problems
- B. Location
- C. Cleaning and repairs
- D. None of the above

33. _____ - pipes located on shallow slopes or in flood prone areas have a higher priority.

- A. Problems
- B. Location
- C. Cleaning and repairs
- D. None of the above

34. _____ - Hydrogen Sulfide (H₂S) is responsible for corroding sewers, structures, and equipment used in wastewater collection systems. The interior conditions of the pipes need to be monitored and treatment needs to be implemented to prevent the growth of slime bacteria and the production of H₂S gases.

- A. Corrosion potential
- B. Subsurface conditions
- C. Pipe diameter/volume conveyed
- D. None of the above

(s) means the answer may be plural or singular in nature.

35. _____ - older systems have a greater risk of deterioration than newly constructed sewers.

- A. Age
- B. Subsurface conditions
- C. Pipe diameter/volume conveyed
- D. None of the above

36. _____ - pipes constructed of materials that are susceptible to corrosion have a greater potential of deterioration and potential collapse. Non-reinforced concrete pipes, brick pipes, and asbestos cement pipes are examples of pipes susceptible to corrosion.

- A. Construction material
- B. Subsurface conditions
- C. Pipe diameter/volume conveyed
- D. None of the above

37. _____ - pipes that carry larger volumes take precedence over pipes that carry a smaller volume.

- A. Age
- B. Subsurface conditions
- C. Pipe diameter/volume conveyed
- D. None of the above

Limitations of Cleaning Methods

38. Which of the following will normally utilize a variety of cleaning methods including jetting, high velocity cleaning, rodding, bucket machining, and using stop trucks?

- A. Backups into residences
- B. Variety of cleaning methods
- C. The collection system
- D. None of the above

39. With the preventive maintenance approach, most collection system operators also have been using combination trucks with both?

- A. The cleaning and inspection crews
- B. Chemicals' effectiveness
- C. Flush and vacuum systems
- D. None of the above

40. To control roots, most collection system operators use?

- A. Steep-grade hill areas
- B. Variety of cleaning methods
- C. A vapor rooter eradication system
- D. None of the above

41. The cleaning and inspection crews will usually consist of two members to operate each of the?

- A. Flush and vacuum systems
- B. Chemicals' effectiveness
- C. Combination trucks and TV trucks
- D. None of the above

Detailed Cleaning Methods

The purpose of sewer cleaning is to remove foreign material from the sewer and generally is undertaken to alleviate one of the following conditions:

42. Which of the following is caused by either the premature operation of combined wastewater overflows because of downstream restrictions to hydraulic capacity or pollution caused by the washing through and discharge of debris from overflows during storms?

- A. Odor
- B. Pollution
- C. Blockages
- D. None of the above

43. Which of the following is caused by the retention of solids in the system for long periods resulting in, among other things, wastewater turning septic and producing hydrogen sulfide?

- A. Odor
- B. Pollution
- C. Blockages
- D. None of the above

44. Which of the following is where the sewer needs to be cleaned before inspection. This requirement most often occurs when using in-sewer CCTV inspection techniques?
- A. Sewer rehabilitation C. Hydraulic capacity
B. Sewer inspections D. None of the above
45. Which of the following is semisolid obstructions resulting in a virtual cessation of flow?
- A. Odor C. Blockages
B. Pollution D. None of the above
46. Which of the following is in some cases, sediment, roots, intrusions, grease, encrustation and other foreign material restrict the capacity of a sewer, causing surcharge or flooding? Cleaning the sewer may alleviate these problems permanently, or at least temporarily.
- A. Sewer rehabilitation C. Hydraulic capacity
B. Sewer inspections D. None of the above
47. Which of the following is where it is necessary to clean the sewers immediately before the sewer being rehabilitated?
- A. Sewer rehabilitation C. Hydraulic capacity
B. Sewer inspections D. None of the above
48. Traditionally used in larger-diameter sewers, which method involves manually excavating the material and placing it in buckets for removal? As the sewer system can be hazardous, the technique now is used infrequently. High-pressure jet equipment also can be used manually in larger sewers.
- A. Cutting C. Manual or Mechanical Digging
B. Rodding D. None of the above
49. Which method is generally a manual push-pull technique used to clear blockages in smaller-diameter, shallow sewer systems typically not exceeding 10 in. in diameter or 6 ft. in depth?
- A. Jet Rodding C. Rodding
B. Dragging D. None of the above
50. Which is a technique where custom buckets are dragged through the sewer and the material deposited into skips?
- A. Cutting C. Dragging
B. Rodding D. None of the above
51. Which method depends on the ability of high-velocity jets of water to dislodge materials from the pipe walls and transport them down the sewer?
- A. Jet Rodding C. Cutting
B. Dragging D. None of the above
52. The distance from the access point is limited to approximately 60 ft in this method.
- A. Cutting C. Manual or Mechanical Digging
B. Rodding D. None of the above
53. Which method generally is used for removing roots from sewers? High-pressure water jet cutters have been developed for removing even more solid intrusions, such as intruding connections. Care is required to eliminate damage to the existing sewer structure.
- A. Jet Rodding C. Cutting
B. Dragging D. None of the above

54. Which of the following uses water under high pressure is fed through a hose to a nozzle containing a rosette of jets sited so the majority of flow is ejected in the opposite direction of the flow in the hose?

- A. Cutting
- B. Jet Rodding
- C. Manual or Mechanical Digging
- D. None of the above

55. Which of the following causes backups into residences have been known to occur when this method has been used by inexperienced operators?

- A. Jetting
- B. Chemicals' effectiveness
- C. High Velocity Cleaner
- D. None of the above

56. Which of the following when using this method, use caution in locations with basement fixtures and steep-grade hill areas?

- A. Bucket machine(s)
- B. Kite or Bag
- C. Scooter
- D. None of the above

57. Which of the following the main limitation of this technique is that cautions need to be used in areas with basement fixtures and in steep-grade hill areas?

- A. Jetting
- B. Bucket machine(s)
- C. Kite or Bag
- D. None of the above

58. Balling - Balling cannot be used effectively in pipes with _____ or protruding service connections because the ball can become distorted.

- A. Backups into residences
- B. Completely plugged
- C. Bad offset joints
- D. None of the above

59. Which of the following cleaning larger lines, the manholes need to be designed to a larger size in order to receive and retrieve the equipment?

- A. Bucket machine(s)
- B. Jetting
- C. Scooter
- D. None of the above

60. Bucket Machine- This device has been known to damage sewers and the set-up of this equipment is?

- A. Good for steep-grade hill areas
- B. Able to backups into residences
- C. Time-consuming
- D. None of the above

61. Which of the following is not very effective in removing heavy solids?

- A. Jetting
- B. Flushing
- C. Kite or Bag
- D. None of the above

Sewer – Hydraulic Cleaning Sub-Section

62. The purpose of sewer cleaning is to remove accumulated material from the sewer. Cleaning helps to prevent?

- A. Velocity
- B. Infiltration
- C. Blockage(s)
- D. None of the above

63. Which of the following in gravity sewers are usually caused by a structural defect, poor design, poor construction, an accumulation of material in the pipe?

- A. Stoppages
- B. Infiltration
- C. Inflow
- D. None of the above

64. Protruding traps may catch debris, which then causes a further buildup of?
A. Velocity C. Blockage(s)
B. Solids D. None of the above

Sewer Cleaning Methods

65. Mechanical cleaning uses physical devices to scrape, cut, or pull?
A. Infiltration C. Sewer cleaning
B. Material from the sewer D. None of the above

66. Chemical cleaning can facilitate the control of odors, grease buildup, root growth, corrosion, and insect and?
A. Deposition of solids C. Rodent infestation
B. Infiltration D. None of the above

Sewer Cleaning Records

67. Which of the following identified should include those due to grease or industrial discharges, hydraulic bottlenecks in the collection system, areas of poor design?
A. Both infiltration and inflow or I/I C. General I/I source areas
B. Potential problem areas D. None of the above

68. The owner or operator 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)?
A. Grease producing activities C. Maximum flow capacity of wastewater
B. Breakdown or malfunction D. None of the above

Parts and Equipment Inventory

69. The inventory should be based on the equipment manufacturer's recommendations, supplemented by historical experience with?
A. Both infiltration and inflow or I/I C. Maintenance and equipment problems
B. Potential problem areas D. None of the above

70. Without such an inventory, the collection system may experience long down times or periods of inefficient operation in the event of a?
A. Problem collection system areas C. Breakdown or malfunction
B. Infiltration D. None of the above

Sewer Maintenance - Advantages and Disadvantages

Advantages and Disadvantages

71. According to the text, one benefit of implementing a sewer maintenance program is the reduction of?
A. SSOs C. Fire hazard
B. Rehabilitation D. None of the above

Visual Inspection

72. In smaller sewers, the scope of problems does provide information needed to make decisions on?
A. SSOs C. Sewer line cleaning
B. Rehabilitation D. None of the above

73. Sewer line cleaning is prioritized based on the age of the pipe and the frequency of the problems within it, many cities use rodding and?

- A. Visual inspection(s)
- C. Pressurized cleaning methods to maintain the pipes
- B. Rehabilitation
- D. None of the above

74. Which of the following are rarely used because cleaning by this method tends to be time consuming?

- A. Bucket machine(s)
- C. Scooter
- B. Jetting
- D. None of the above

75. Most cities that use chemicals into the cleaning program may hire an expert crew, adopting a new program, and instituting a detention time to ensure the?

- A. Results
- C. Cost
- B. Chemicals' effectiveness
- D. None of the above

Sewer System Rehabilitation

76. The collection system owner or operator should have a?

- A. Sewer sampling system program
- C. Sewer rehabilitation program
- B. Problem solving unit
- D. None of the above

77. There are many rehabilitation methods; the choice of methods depends on pipe size, type, location, dimensional changes, sewer flow, material deposition, surface conditions, and?

- A. A serious source of I/I
- C. Severity of I/I
- B. Non-structural repairs
- D. None of the above

78. Which of the following involve either the replacement of all or a portion of a sewer line, or the lining of the sewer?

- A. Sanitary sewer service line
- C. Structural repairs
- B. Rehabilitation program
- D. None of the above

79. Manholes should not be neglected in this program.

- A. Debris discharged
- C. Cracks or loose joints in the sewer pipe
- B. Rehabilitation
- D. None of the above

80. Manhole covers can allow significant inflow to enter the system because they are often located in the?

- A. Sanitary sewer service line
- C. Path of surface runoff
- B. Rehabilitation program
- D. None of the above

81. Manholes themselves can also be this term from cracks in the barrel of the manhole.

- A. A significant source of infiltration
- C. Warm, moist, nutrient rich atmosphere
- B. Non-structural repairs
- D. None of the above

Tree Roots vs. Sanitary Sewer Lines

Root Growth in Pipes

82. Roots require oxygen to grow, they do not grow in this term or where high ground water conditions prevail.

- A. Debris discharged
- C. Cracks or loose joints in the sewer pipe
- B. Pipes that are full of water
- D. None of the above

83. Upon reaching the crack or pipe joint, this term will penetrate the opening to reach the nutrients and moisture inside the pipe.

- A. A significant source of infiltration
- B. Severity of I/I
- C. Tree roots
- D. None of the above

84. The flow of warm water inside the sanitary sewer service pipe causes water with this _____ surrounding the pipe.

- A. A significant source of infiltration
- B. Non-structural repairs
- C. Vapor to escape to the cold soil
- D. None of the above

85. Tree roots are attracted to the water vapor leaving the pipe and they follow the vapor trail to the source of the moisture, which are usually in?

- A. Sanitary sewer service line
- B. Cracks or loose joints
- C. Exert considerable pressure
- D. None of the above

Problems Caused by Roots Inside Sewers

86. Homeowners will notice the first signs of this term by hearing gurgling noises from toilet bowls and observing wet areas around floor drains after completing the laundry.

- A. A significant source of infiltration
- B. Non-structural repairs
- C. Slow flowing drainage system
- D. None of the above

87. As roots continue to grow, they expand and exert considerable pressure _____ where they entered the pipe.

- A. Sanitary sewer service line
- B. Cracks or loose joints in the sewer pipe
- C. At the crack or joint
- D. None of the above

88. Which of the following term and pipes that are structurally damaged will require replacement?

- A. A significant source of infiltration
- B. Non-structural repairs
- C. Severe root intrusion
- D. None of the above

Tree Roots in Sewer

89. Roots from trees growing on private property and on parkways throughout the City are responsible for many of the sanitary sewer service backups and?

- A. Drought conditions
- B. Inflow and infiltration (I&I)
- C. Damaged sewer pipes
- D. None of the above

90. The replacement cost of a sanitary sewer service line as a result of _____ may be very expensive.

- A. Damage from tree roots
- B. Tree roots
- C. The common method of removing roots
- D. None of the above

Root Growth Control

91. The common method of removing roots from _____ involves the use of augers, root saws, and high-pressure flushers.

- A. Root intrusion
- B. Sanitary sewer service pipes
- C. Sanitary sewer service backup(s)
- D. None of the above

92. The use of products such as copper sulfate and sodium hydroxide are not recommended because of negative environmental impacts on the?

- A. Root intrusion
- B. Sewer service
- C. Downstream receiving water
- D. None of the above

Smoking out Sewer Leaks

93. Which of the following is an effective method of documenting sources of inflow and should be part of any CMOM program?

- A. Taste testing
- B. Smoke testing
- C. Video techniques
- D. None of the above

94. Which of the following is a relatively simple process, which consists of blowing smoke mixed with larger volumes of air into the sanitary sewer line, usually induced through the manhole?

- A. Smoke testing
- B. Dye
- C. Inflow
- D. None of the above

95. The smoke travels the path of least resistance and quickly shows up at sites that allow?

- A. Surface water inflow
- B. CFM
- C. Sources of exfiltration
- D. None of the above

96. Which of the following will identify broken manholes, illegal connections, uncapped lines, and will even shows cracked mains and laterals providing there is a passageway for the smoke to travel to the surface?

- A. Smoke
- B. Dye
- C. Video inspection
- D. None of the above

97. Although video inspection and other techniques are certainly important components of _____, research has shown that approximately 65% of all extraneous stormwater inflow enters the system from somewhere other than the main line.

- A. An I&I survey
- B. Smoke testing
- C. Video inspection and other techniques
- D. None of the above

98. Smoke travels throughout the system, identifying problems in all connected lines, even sections of line that were not known to exist, or thought to be independent or unconnected. Best results are obtained during dry weather, which allows smoke better opportunity to travel to the surface.

- A. True
- B. False

Necessary Equipment

99. Moving the water very quickly is useless if the blower does not have the static pressure to push that water through the lines.

- A. True
- B. False

100. If you've used this term and found that smoke frequently backs up to the surface, this may be your problem.

- A. High CFM blowers
- B. Smoke testing
- C. Video inspection
- D. None of the above

Blowers

101. Propeller style blowers are usually more compact and generally offer approx. 3,200 CFM.

- A. True
- B. False

102. Smoke Types: There are two types of smoke currently offered for smoke testing sewers, classic smoke candles and?

- A. Smoke fluids
- B. Dye
- C. Stink bombs
- D. None of the above

103. Which of the following are available in various sizes that can be used singularly or in combination to meet any need?

- A. Fire candles
- C. Smoke candles
- B. Dye
- D. None of the above

104. Another available source of smoke is a smoke fluid system. Although they have just recently been more aggressively marketed, this term became available for sewer testing shortly after smoke candles.

- A. Smoke fluids
- C. Video inspection
- B. Dyes
- D. None of the above

105. The heating chamber will eventually reach a point where it is not hot enough to completely convert all the?

- A. Smoke testing
- C. Fluid to smoke
- B. Smoke candle(s)
- D. None of the above

106. Blocking off sections of line is usually a good idea with any type of smoke, but becomes almost a necessity when using?

- A. Smoke fluid
- C. One dozen smoke candles
- B. Dye
- D. None of the above

Collection Rules and Regulation Section

33 U.S.C. s/s 1251 et seq. (1977)

107. Which of the following gave the authority to set effluent standards on an industry basis and continued the requirements to set water quality standards for all contaminants in surface waters?

- A. EPA
- C. Public notification program(s)
- B. Congress
- D. None of the above

108. The _____ makes it unlawful for any person to discharge any pollutant from a point source into navigable waters unless a permit (NPDES) is obtained under the Act?

- A. CWA
- C. OSHA
- B. EPA
- D. None of the above

109. Which of the following has clarified and expanded permit requirements under the Clean Water Act for 19,000 municipal sanitary sewer collection systems in order to reduce sanitary sewer overflows?

- A. OSHA
- C. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
- B. Clean water legislation
- D. None of the above

110. The Clean Water Act is a _____ amendment 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. 1977
- C. 2009
- B. 1999
- D. None of the above

111. The CWA provisions for the delegation by EPA of many permitting, administrative, and enforcement aspects of the law to state governments. In _____ with the authority to implement CWA programs, the EPA still retains oversight responsibilities.

- A. POTW's areas
- C. States
- B. Some counties
- D. None of the above

112. Which of the following's primary objective is to restore and maintain the integrity of the nation's waters?

- A. Clean Water Act
- B. Clean water legislation
- C. EPA oversight responsibilities
- D. None of the above

The Future

113. All Americans will enjoy clean water that is safe for fishing and swimming. We will achieve a net gain of wetlands by preventing additional losses and restoring hundreds of thousands of acres of wetlands.

- A. True
- B. False

What are Sanitary Sewer Overflows?

114. Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSOs) are discharges of raw sewage from?

- A. Deteriorating Sewer Systems
- B. Pipe Failure(s)
- C. Municipal sanitary sewer systems
- D. None of the above

115. Which of the following 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. Pipe Failure(s)
- B. Destructive compounds
- C. SSOs
- D. None of the above

Why do Sewers Overflow?

116. Which of the following occasionally occur in almost every sewer system, even though systems are intended to collect and contain all the sewage?

- A. SSOs
- B. Undersized Systems
- C. Poor sewer collection system management
- D. None of the above

Problems that Can Cause Chronic SSOs Include:

117. Which of the following is too much rainfall or snowmelt infiltrating through the ground into leaky sanitary sewers?

- A. Infiltration and Inflow (I&I)
- B. Destructive compounds
- C. Sanitary Sewer Overflows or (SSOs)
- D. None of the above

118. Which of the following represents sewers and pumps are too small to carry sewage from newly-developed subdivisions or commercial areas?

- A. Undersized Systems
- B. Sewer Service Connections
- C. Oversized Systems
- D. None of the above

119. Which of the following: blocked, broken or cracked pipes, tree roots grow into the sewer, sections of pipe settle or shift?

- A. Deteriorating Sewer System
- B. Pipe Failure(s)
- C. Badly connected sewer service lines
- D. None of the above

120. Which of the following 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. Undersized Systems
- B. Sewer Service Connections
- C. Back-ups and sewer overflows
- D. None of the above

121. Which of the following is improper installation, improper maintenance; widespread problems that can be expensive to fix develop over time?

- A. Deteriorating Sewer System
- B. Sanitary Sewer Overflows or (SSOs)
- C. Badly connected sewer service lines
- D. None of the above

Why are SSOs a Problem?

122. Many municipalities have asked for national consistency in the way permits are considered for wastewater discharges, including _____, and in enforcement of the law prohibiting unpermitted discharges.

- A. Deteriorating Sewer System
- B. SSOs
- C. Badly connected sewer service lines
- D. None of the above

Combined Sewer Overflows

123. Which of the following are sewers that are designed to collect rainwater runoff, domestic sewage, and industrial wastewater in the same pipe?

- A. Combined sewer systems
- B. Decentralized sewer systems
- C. Centralized sewer systems
- D. None of the above

124. Which of the following 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. Decentralized sewer systems
- C. Centralized sewer systems
- D. None of the above

125. Which of the following are designed to overflow occasionally and discharge excess wastewater directly to nearby streams, rivers, or other water bodies?

- A. Combined sewer systems
- B. Decentralized sewer systems
- C. Centralized sewer systems
- D. None of the above

126. Which of the following release raw sewage from the collection system before it can reach a treatment facility?

- A. Sanitary sewage overflows (SSOs)
- B. Decentralized sewer systems
- C. Centralized sewer systems
- D. None of the above

127. A SSO is a release of untreated wastewater before the flow reaches a treatment plant. SSOs pose a significant threat to public health and?

- A. Dissolved organics
- B. Water quality
- C. Certain compounds and undesirable solids
- D. None of the above

128. High levels of inflow and infiltration (I/I) during wet weather can cause _____.

- A. Dissolved organics
- B. SSOs
- C. Certain compounds and undesirable solids
- D. None of the above

129. Many collection SSOs include untreated discharges from _____ that reach waters of the United States systems that were designed according to industry standards experience wet weather SSOs because levels of I/I may exceed levels originally expected.

- A. Sanitary sewer systems
- B. Decentralized sewer systems
- C. Centralized sewer systems
- D. None of the above

Purpose of CMOM Programs

130. The CMOM approach helps the owner or operator provide a high level of service to customers and reduce _____.

- A. Performance goals
- B. Overflows and backups
- C. Regulatory noncompliance
- D. None of the above

131. On a periodic basis, utility activities should be reviewed and adjusted to better meet the _____.

- A. Performance goals
- B. Overflows and backups
- C. Regulatory noncompliance
- D. None of the above

132. Once the GIS is complete, a new goal might be to use the GIS to track emergency calls and use the information to improve _____.

- A. Maintenance planning
- B. Performance goals
- C. A matter of policy
- D. None of the above

133. CMOM can help utilities optimize use of human and material resources by shifting maintenance activities from “reactive” to “proactive”—often leading to savings through avoided costs due to overtime, reduced emergency construction costs, lower insurance premiums, changes in financial performance goals, and _____.

- A. Fewer lawsuits
- B. Overflows and backups
- C. Regulatory noncompliance
- D. None of the above

134. In CMOM planning, the owner or operator selects _____ targets, and designs CMOM activities to meet the goals.

- A. Maintenance planning
- B. Performance goal
- C. A matter of policy
- D. None of the above

135. Information collection and management practices are used to track how the elements of the CMOM program are meeting _____, and whether overall system efficiency is improving.

- A. Maintenance planning
- B. Performance goals
- C. A matter of policy
- D. None of the above

136. An important component of a _____ is periodically collecting information on current systems and activities to develop a “snapshot-in-time” analysis. From this analysis, the owner or operator evaluates its performance and plans its CMOM program activities.

- A. Catastrophic system failure
- B. CMOM program activity
- C. Successful CMOM program
- D. None of the above

137. Equipment and facilities will deteriorate through _____. Maintaining value of the capital asset is a major goal of the CMOM program.

- A. Normal use and age
- B. CMOM program activities
- C. Compliance with environmental requirements
- D. None of the above

138. Proper reinvestment in capital facilities maintains the ability to provide service and generate sales at the least cost possible and helps ensure compliance with _____.

- A. Catastrophic system failures
- B. CMOM program activities
- C. Environmental requirements
- D. None of the above

139. Performance characteristics of a system with an inadequate CMOM program include frequent blockages resulting in _____.

- A. Performance goals
- B. Overflows and backups
- C. Regulatory noncompliance
- D. None of the above

140. Other major performance indicators include pump station reliability, equipment availability, and avoidance of _____ such as a collapsed pipe.

- A. Catastrophic system failures
- B. CMOM program activities
- C. Compliance with environmental requirements
- D. None of the above

The Elements of a Proper CMOM Program

Purposeful

141. Which of the following when present and properly maintained, they support customer service and protect system assets, public health, and water quality?

- A. MOM programs
- B. Combined sewer systems
- C. Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW)
- D. None of the above

Goal-Oriented

142. Which of the following have goals directed toward their individual purposes. Progress toward these goals is measurable, and the goals are attainable?

- A. MOM program(s)
- B. Combined sewer system(s)
- C. Proper MOM programs
- D. None of the above

Uses Performance Measures

143. Performance measures should be established for each of this _____ in conjunction with the program goal.

- A. MOM program
- B. Program goal
- C. Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW)
- D. None of the above

Periodically Evaluated

144. An evaluation of the progress toward reaching the goals, or _____, should be made periodically and based upon the quantified performance measures.

- A. A reassessment of the goals
- B. Combined sewer system(s)
- C. NPDES Compliance Inspection Manual
- D. None of the above

Implemented by Trained Personnel

145. Appropriate safety, equipment, technical, and program training is essential for implementing?

- A. MOM program(s)
- B. Utility's plan/schedule
- C. NPDES Compliance Inspection Manual
- D. None of the above

What MOM programs should be audited?

146. Which of the following at a utility involves its entire wastewater infrastructure. Common utility management activities and operations and maintenance activities associated with sewer systems and pretreatment are listed in the Self-Audit Review Document?

- A. Written MOM programs
- B. MOM activity
- C. Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW)
- D. None of the above

(s) means the answer may be plural or singular in nature.

What are the elements of a proper Self-Audit?

Initial Assessment

147. Begin by performing a general assessment of the utility, and prioritizing the order of programs to be audited. Which of the following may be useful references in making this assessment?

- A. Program goal
- B. Water quality
- C. NPDES Compliance Inspection Manual and Guidance
- D. None of the above

Develop the Audit Plan

148. Identify the MOM programs present and/or needed at the utility, establish performance measures, and?

- A. Combined sewer system(s)
- B. Utility's plan/schedule
- C. Develop a schedule for auditing the programs
- D. None of the above

Conduct the Audit

149. Evaluate each MOM program against the defined elements of a proper program. This can be accomplished by reviewing the program's records and resources, conducting a field evaluation, and comparing the program understanding of?

- A. Both personnel and management
- B. NPDES permit authority
- C. Recurrent SSOs
- D. None of the above

Develop Improvement Plan

150. Define the utility's plan/schedule to remediate the?

- A. Necessary improvements
- B. NPDES permit authority
- C. Preventative operations
- D. None of the above

Prepare the Self-Audit Report

151. Which of the following including any deficiencies found and the corresponding improvement plan, which is useful for the utility?

- A. Audit results
- B. Unpermitted discharges
- C. Raw sewage
- D. None of the above

What Health Risks do SSOs present?

152. Which of the following contain raw sewage they can carry bacteria, viruses, protozoa, helminths, and borroughs?

- A. Unpermitted discharges
- B. SSOs
- C. Infiltration and inflow
- D. None of the above

What other Damage can SSOs do?

153. Which of the following also damage property and the environment?

- A. MOM Programs Self-Audit
- B. SSOs
- C. Capacity and/or reliability
- D. None of the above

154. Which of the following enter oceans, bays, estuaries, rivers, lakes, streams, or brackish waters is their effect on water quality?

- A. Self-audit results
- B. SSOs
- C. Raw sewage
- D. None of the above

How can SSOs be Reduced or Eliminated?

155. Which of the following are caused by inadequate or negligent operation or maintenance, inadequate system capacity, and improper system design and construction?

- A. MOM Programs Self-Audit
- B. SSOs
- C. Capacity and/or reliability
- D. None of the above

156. Reducing which of the following through system rehabilitation and repairing broken or leaking service lines?

- A. Unpermitted discharges
- B. SSOs
- C. Infiltration and inflow
- D. None of the above

Collection System Management

157. Without the _____, O&M activities may lack organization and precision, resulting in a potential risk to human health and environmental contamination of surrounding water bodies, lands, dwellings, or groundwater.

- A. CMOM program
- B. Outside contractors
- C. Proper procedures, management and training systems
- D. None of the above

Organizational Structure

158. Well-established organizational structure, which delineates responsibilities and authority for each position, is an important component of a CMOM program for a _____.

- A. Collection system
- B. Outside contractors
- C. O&M activities
- D. None of the above

Reviewer - Point to Note

159. Reviewers should evaluate qualifications of personnel and determine if the tasks designated to individuals, crews, or teams match the job descriptions and training requirements spelled out in the organizational structure.

- A. True
- B. False

160. From an evaluation stance, the reviewer might try to determine what type of work is performed by outside contractors and what specific work is reserved for collection system personnel.

- A. True
- B. False

Potential Performance Indicators

CMOM Audits

161. CMOM will require regular, comprehensive audits, done by each facility. These audits will help identify non-conformance to?

- A. CMOM regulation(s)
- B. NPDES permit authority
- C. Preventative operations
- D. None of the above

Communication/Notification

162. Facilities must post locations of _____ and let the public know that the annual report is available to them.

- A. Routine operation(s)
- B. NPDES permit authority
- C. Recurrent SSOs
- D. None of the above

According to the EPA, an effective CMOM program would help NPDES permittees to:

163. Respond quickly to SSOs to minimize impacts to _____.

- A. Maintenance activities
- B. Physical deficiencies
- C. Human health and the environment
- D. None of the above

164. Plan for future growth to ensure _____ is available when it's needed.
 A. Safety incidents C. Preventive maintenance
 B. Adequate capacity D. None of the above
165. Identify hydraulic (capacity) and physical deficiencies and prioritize responses, including _____.
 A. Capital investments C. Maintenance activities
 B. Physical deficiencies D. None of the above
166. Identify and develop appropriate responses to _____ (e.g., lack of legal authority, inadequate funding, and inadequate preventive maintenance).
 A. Program deficiencies C. Inadequate preventive maintenance
 B. Inspection results D. None of the above
167. Develop/revise _____ that prevent service interruption and protect capital investments.
 A. SSOs C. Routine preventive maintenance activities
 B. Physical deficiencies D. None of the above
168. Create an inspection schedule and respond to the _____.
 A. Safety incidents C. Inadequate preventive maintenance
 B. Inspection results D. None of the above
169. Investigate the causes of SSOs and take _____.
 A. Corrective measures C. Maintenance activities
 B. Physical deficiencies D. None of the above
170. Report and investigate _____ and take steps to prevent their recurrence.
 A. Safety incidents C. Inadequate preventive maintenance
 B. Inspection results D. None of the above

Hydrogen Sulfide Monitoring and Control Sub-Section

171. The collection system owner or operator should have a program under which they monitor areas of the collection system that may be vulnerable to the adverse effects of dihydrogen oxide. It may be possible to perform visual inspections of these areas.
 A. True B. False
172. The collection system owner or operator should be carrying out routine manhole inspections.
 A. True B. False
173. The records should note such items as the condition of metal components, the presence of exposed rebar (metal reinforcement in concrete), _____ coating on copper pipes and electrical components, and loss of concrete from the pipe crown or walls.
 A. Sulfuric acid C. Copper sulfate
 B. Hydrogen sulfide D. None of the above
174. The _____ readings generated as a result of these inspections should be added to the records of potential areas of corrosion.
 A. Sulfuric acid C. Copper sulfate
 B. Hydrogen sulfide D. None of the above

175. A quick check of the _____ of the pipe crown or structure enables early indication of potential hydrogen sulfide corrosion.

- A. Sulfuric acid
- C. pH
- B. Hydrogen sulfide
- D. None of the above

176. A pH of less than _____ indicates further investigation is warranted.

- A. 6
- C. 7
- B. 4
- D. None of the above

177. "Coupons" may be installed in structures or pipelines believed to be potentially subject to corrosion. Coupons are small pieces of steel inserted into the area and measured periodically to determine whether corrosion is occurring.

- A. True
- B. False

Reviewer - Point to Note

178. The reviewer should pay particular attention to the hydrogen sulfide monitoring program in these systems.

- A. True
- B. False

179. Air relief valves may be installed at the high points of the force main system. The valve allows air to exit thus avoiding air space at the crown of the pipe where acid can form.

- A. True
- B. False

180. The reviewer should be aware that a system in which _____ has successfully been reduced may actually face an increased risk of corrosion.

- A. Acid can form
- C. Infiltration and inflow (I/I)
- B. An increased risk of corrosion
- D. None of the above

181. The reduction of flow through the pipes allows room for hydrogen sulfide gases to rise into the airway portion of the sewer pipe and react with the bacteria and moisture on the pipe walls to form _____.

- A. Sulfuric acid
- C. Copper sulfate
- B. Hydrogen sulfide
- D. None of the above

182. _____ corrodes ferrous metals and concrete. There are several methods to prevent or control hydrogen sulfide corrosion.

- A. Sulfuric acid
- C. Copper sulfate
- B. Hydrogen sulfide
- D. None of the above

183. The level of _____ in the wastewater may also be reduced by chemical or physical means such as aeration, or the addition of chlorine, hydrogen peroxide, potassium permanganate, iron salts, or sodium hydroxide.

- A. Sulfuric acid
- C. Copper sulfate
- B. Dissolved sulfide
- D. None of the above

184. Sewer cleaning to remove deposited solids reduces _____ generation.

- A. Sulfuric acid
- C. Copper sulfate
- B. Hydrogen sulfide
- D. None of the above

185. Collection systems vary widely in their vulnerability to_____. Vitrified clay and plastic pipes are very resistant to hydrogen sulfide corrosion while concrete, steel, and iron pipes are more susceptible. The physical aspects of the collection system are also important.

- A. Hydrogen sulfide corrosion
- B. An increased risk of corrosion
- C. Longer detention times
- D. None of the above

186. Sewage in pipes on a decline that moves the wastewater at a higher velocity will have less hydrogen sulfide than sewage in pipes where the wastewater may experience longer detention times. Therefore, some systems may need a more comprehensive corrosion control program while some might limit_____.

- A. Observations to vulnerable points
- B. An increased risk of corrosion
- C. Longer detention times
- D. None of the above

Safety

187. The reasons for development of a safety program should be obvious for any collection system owner or operator.

- A. True
- B. False

188. The purpose of the program is to recommend the principles under which the work is to be accomplished, to make the employees have some knowledge of safe working procedures, and to establish and suggest safety procedures.

- A. True
- B. False

189. One of the most common reasons for injury and fatalities in wastewater collection systems is slips and trips.

- A. True
- B. False

190. Safety training cuts across all job descriptions and should emphasize the need to recognize and address hazardous situations.

- A. True
- B. False

191. The program should be in writing and training should be well documented.

- A. True
- B. False

192. The purpose of safety training is to stress the importance of safety to employees. Safety training can be accomplished through the use of suggestions and post-its.

- A. True
- B. False

Reviewer - Point to Note

193. The reviewer should not, in the course of interviewing personnel, determine their familiarity with health and safety procedures according to their job description.

- A. True
- B. False

194. Each field crew vehicle should have adequate health and safety supplies. If the reviewer has access to the municipal vehicle storage area, he or she might choose to check actual vehicle stocks, not just supplies in storage.

- A. True
- B. False

Collection Systems Section

Collection System and its Purpose

195. The fluid waste distributed through this system is about 78% water. The waste floats on, is carried along by, and goes into suspension or solution in water.

- A. True B. False

196. "Wastewater" is a more precise 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. True B. False

197. In accumulation to what homes and businesses flush down the drain, the system also collects excess groundwater, infiltration liquids, and inflow water.

- A. True B. False

198. Wastewater collection is an incomplete liquid waste removal system.

- A. True B. False

Collection System Defined

199. Centralized systems do not connect to a public sewer system. Wastewater may be treated on site or may be discharged to a private treatment plant.

- A. True B. False

200. Large-scale public sewer systems (municipal wastewater treatment plants) are centralized systems.

- A. True B. False

201. Decentralized systems are public sewer systems that serve established towns and cities and transport wastewater to a central location for treatment.

- A. True B. False

202. Homes and other buildings that are not served by public sewer systems depend on _____ septic systems to treat and dispose of wastewater.

- A. Decentralized C. Remote
B. Centralized D. None of the above

203. Most decentralized systems are _____ systems (wastewater is treated underground near where it is generated).

- A. Decentralized C. Onsite
B. Centralized D. None of the above

204. Centralized systems are more inexpensive, allow for greater control, require fewer people, and produce only one discharge to monitor instead of several. However, _____ systems can be useful, and this option should be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

- A. Decentralized C. Onsite
B. Centralized D. None of the above

205. Which of the following are the most common wastewater treatment system used in rural areas?

- A. Decentralized C. Onsite
- B. Centralized D. None of the above

206. Wastewater in _____ systems can also be treated by a small, private wastewater treatment plant. These plants can have similar treatment processes and equipment as centralized systems but on a smaller scale.

- A. Decentralized C. Onsite
- B. Centralized D. None of the above

207. Which of the following are designed to collect both sanitary wastewater and storm water runoff?

- A. Combined sewer systems C. Wastewater management
- B. Wastewater collection system D. None of the above

208. Which of the following systems can be a single septic system and drainfield serving one residence or a large soil absorption system serving an entire subdivision?

- A. Decentralized C. Onsite
- B. Centralized D. None of the above

209. During wet weather, the combined sanitary waste and _____ can overflow and discharge untreated wastewater directly to a surface water through a combined sewer overflow (CSO).

- A. Storm water C. POTW
- B. Combined sewers D. None of the above

210. During dry weather, _____ carry sanitary waste to a POTW.

- A. Storm water C. POTW
- B. Combined sewers D. None of the above

Collection System Operators' Purpose

211. Collection system operators are charged with protecting public health and the environment, and therefore must have documented proof of their certifications in the respective _____.

- A. POTW C. Wastewater management system
- B. Wastewater collection system D. None of the above

212. Which of the following and the professionals who maintain it operate at such a high level of efficiency, problems are very infrequent?

- A. POTW C. Wastewater management
- B. Wastewater collection system D. None of the above

213. Which of the following are generally broken out into three different categories: sanitary sewers, storm sewers, and combined sewers?

- A. Storm water C. Centralized sewer systems
- B. Combined sewers D. None of the above

(s) means the answer may be plural or singular in nature.

214. Which of the following carry wastewater or sewage from homes and businesses to treatment plants?

- A. Sanitary sewers
- B. Combined sewers
- C. Wastewater management
- D. None of the above

215. Collection system operators ensure that the system pipes remain clear and open. They eliminate obstructions and are constantly striving to improve flow characteristics. They keep the wastewater moving underground, unseen and unheard.

- A. True
- B. False

216. Combined sewers deliver 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. True
- B. False

217. The public often takes the wastewater collection system for granted. In truth, these operators must work hard to keep it functioning properly.

- A. True
- B. False

218. When there is too much rain, combined sewer systems cannot handle the extra volume and designed "overflows" of raw sewage into streams and rivers occur. The great majority of sewer systems have separated, not combined, sanitary and storm water pipes.

- A. True
- B. False

219. The maintenance of the sewer system is a semi-continuous cycle.

- A. True
- B. False

220. As sections of the system age, problems such as corroded concrete pipe, cracked tile, lost joint integrity, grease, and heavy root intrusion must be constantly monitored and repaired.

- A. True
- B. False

221. Underground sanitary sewer pipes can clog or break, causing unplanned "overflows" of raw sewage that flood basements and streets.

- A. True
- B. False

222. Storm sewers are not designed to quickly get rainwater off the streets during rain events.

- A. True
- B. False

223. Technology has developed collection system maintenance with such tools as television camera assisted line inspection equipment, jet-cleaning trucks, and improvements in pump design. Because of the increasing complexity of wastewater collection systems, collection system maintenance is evolving into a highly skilled trade.

- A. True
- B. False

224. Leaking, overflowing, and insufficient wastewater collection systems cannot release untreated wastewater into receiving waters.

- A. True
- B. False

225. Outdated pump stations, undersized to carry sewage from newly developed subdivisions or commercial areas, will not create any potential overflow hazards, adversely affecting human health and degrading the water quality of receiving waters.

- A. True
- B. False

Understanding Gravity Sanitary Sewers

226. Sanitary sewers are planned to transport the wastewater by utilizing the _____ provided by the natural elevation of the earth resulting in a downstream flow.

- A. Potential energy
- B. Peak flow of population
- C. Flow velocities and design depths of flow
- D. None of the above

227. Sewer systems are designed to maintain proper flow velocities with?

- B. Stormwater inflow
- C. Minimum head loss
- D. None of the above

228. Which of the following may find it necessary to dissipate excess potential energy?

- A. Flow velocities
- B. Wastewater
- C. Higher elevations in the system
- D. None of the above

229. Which of the following is determined largely by population served, density of population, and water consumption?

- A. Design flow(s)
- B. Flow
- C. Inflow
- D. None of the above

230. Sanitary sewers should be designed for?

- A. Peak flow of population
- B. Flow velocities
- C. SSOs, surcharged lines, basement backups
- D. None of the above

231. Which of the following is strongly discouraged and should be designed separate from the sanitary system?

- A. Stormwater inflow
- B. Both wet and dry weather flows
- C. Low pressure
- D. None of the above

232. Most of the time the flow surface is exposed to the atmosphere within the sewer and it functions as?

- A. An open channel
- B. Peak flow of population
- C. Flow velocities and design depths of flow
- D. None of the above

233. Which of the following creates low pressure in the sewer system?

- A. Surge
- B. Stormwater inflow
- C. Dry weather flows
- D. None of the above

234. In order to plan a sewer system, many factors are considered. The purpose of this topic is to aid in the understanding of?

- A. I/I
- B. Peak flow of population
- C. Flow velocities and design depths of flow
- D. None of the above

Sewer System Capacity Evaluation - Testing and Inspection

235. The collection system owner or operator should have a program in place to periodically evaluate this _____ in both wet and dry weather flows and ensure the capacity is maintained as it was designed.

- A. Design flow(s)
- B. Stormwater inflow
- C. Capacity of the sewer system
- D. None of the above

236. The capacity evaluation program evaluation starts with an inventory and characterization of the?

- A. System components
- B. Stormwater inflow
- C. Flow velocities and design depths of flow
- D. None of the above

237. The system then undergoes general inspection which serves to continuously update and add to the?

- A. Design flow(s)
- B. Sewer system
- C. Inventory information
- D. None of the above

Capacity Limitations

238. The next stage in the capacity evaluation is to identify the location of wet weather related _____, surcharged lines, basement backups, and any other areas of known capacity limitations.

- A. Peak flow of population
- B. Wastewater
- C. SSOs
- D. None of the above

239. The reviewer should establish that the capacity evaluation includes an estimate peak flows experienced in the system, an estimate of the capacity of this _____, and identifies the major sources of I/I that contribute to hydraulic overloading events.

- A. Design flow(s)
- B. Key system components
- C. Both wet and dry weather flows
- D. None of the above

240. The capacity evaluation should also make use of a hydraulic model; this will help identify areas that need to alleviate?

- A. Peak flow of population
- B. Capacity limitations
- C. SSOs, surcharged lines, basement backups
- D. None of the above

Flow Monitoring

241. Flow monitoring provides information on dry weather flows as well as areas of the collection system potentially affected by?

- A. I/I
- B. Flow measurement
- C. Flow velocities and design depths of flow
- D. None of the above

242. Which of the following may also be performed for billing purposes, to assess the need for new sewers in a certain area, or to calibrate a model?

- A. I/I
- B. Flow measurement
- C. Flow velocities and design depths of flow
- D. None of the above

Flow Monitoring Plan

243. Checks should include taking independent water level, cleaning accumulated debris and silt from the flow meter area, downloading data, and checking the desiccant and battery state. Records of each inspection should be maintained.

- A. True
- B. False

Flow Measurements

244. Many collection system owners or operators add a third classification: rainfall induced infiltration (RII).

- A. True
- B. False

245. Base flow is generally taken to mean the wastewater generated without any?

- A. Deposition of solids
- C. Any I/I component
- B. Infiltration
- D. None of the above

246. Which of the following is the seepage of groundwater into pipes or manholes through defects such as cracks, broken joints, etc?

- A. Velocity
- C. Blockage(s)
- B. Infiltration
- D. None of the above

247. Which of the following is the water that enters the sewer through direct connections such as roof leaders, direct connections from storm drains or yard, area?

- A. Stoppages
- C. Inflow
- B. Infiltration
- D. None of the above

248. Although not from piped sources, _____ tends to act more like inflow than infiltration.

- A. RII
- C. Inflow
- B. Infiltration
- D. None of the above

249. Other methods of inspecting flows may be employed, such as visually monitoring manholes during low-flow periods to determine areas with?

- A. Infiltration
- C. Excessive I/I
- B. RII
- D. None of the above

Infiltration and Inflow Sub-Section

250. Which of the following occurs when groundwater enters the sewer system through cracks, holes, faulty connections, or other openings?

- A. Inflow
- C. Maximum flow capacity of wastewater
- B. Infiltration
- D. None of the above

251. Which of the following 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. Inflow
- C. Maximum flow capacity of wastewater
- B. Infiltration
- D. None of the above

252. The sanitary sewer collection system and treatment plants have this _____ that can be handled.

- A. I/I
- C. Maximum flow capacity of wastewater
- B. Infiltration
- D. None of the above

Determining I/I

253. Flow monitoring and flow modeling provide measurements and data used to determine estimates of?

- A. I/I
- C. Maximum flow capacity of wastewater
- B. Infiltration
- D. None of the above

254. Measurements taken before and after a precipitation event indicate the extent that this term is increasing total flow.

- A. I/I
- C. Maximum flow capacity of wastewater
- B. Infiltration
- D. None of the above

Identifying sources of I/I

255. Visual inspection - accessible pipes, gutter and plumbing connections, and manholes are visually inspected for?

- A. Excessive I/I
- B. High wet weather flows
- C. Faults
- D. None of the above

256. Smoke testing – smoke is pumped into sewer pipes. Its reappearance aboveground indicates points of ?

- A. I/I
- B. Stormwater and rainwater
- C. Illegal plumbing, drains, and roof downspouts
- D. None of the above

257. Dye testing – Dye is used at suspected _____ sources.

- A. I/I
- B. High wet weather flows
- C. Stormwater and rainwater
- D. None of the above

258. Which of the following are also sometimes identified when sewer backups or overflows bring attention to that part of the system?

- A. Excessive I/I
- B. Sources of I/I
- C. Faults
- D. None of the above

Repairing I/I Sources

259. Repair techniques include manhole wall spraying, Insituform pipe relining, manhole frame and lid replacement, and disconnecting?

- A. High wet weather flows
- B. Stormwater and rainwater
- C. Illegal plumbing, drains, and roof downspouts
- D. None of the above

Efficient Identification of Excessive I/I

260. The owner or operator should have in place a program for the efficient identification of?

- A. Excessive I/I
- B. Sources of I/I
- C. Faults
- D. None of the above

261. Areas with high wet weather flows should then be subject to?

- A. High wet weather flows
- B. Stormwater and rainwater
- C. Inspection and rehabilitation activities
- D. None of the above

Sewer System Testing

262. Sewer system testing techniques are often used to identify leaks that allows this term into the sewer system and determine the location of illicit connections and other sources of stormwater inflow?

- A. Exfiltration
- B. Sources of I/I
- C. Unwanted infiltration
- D. None of the above

263. Two commonly implemented sewer testing techniques include?

- A. I/I
- B. Stormwater and rainwater
- C. Smoke testing and dyed water testing
- D. None of the above

264. Which of the following is a relatively inexpensive and quick method of detecting sources of inflow in sewer systems?

- A. Electric probe
- B. Sound
- C. Smoke testing
- D. None of the above

265. Which of the following can be identified when smoke escapes through them?

- A. Sources of inflow
- B. Cockroaches
- C. Tees
- D. None of the` above

266. Building inspections are sometimes conducted as part of a smoke testing program and, in some cases, may be the only way to find?

- A. Illegal connections
- B. Stormwater Manholes
- C. Gutters
- D. None of the above

267. If traces of the smoke or its odor enter the building, it is an indication that this term may also be entering.

- A. Smoke
- B. Sources of I/I
- C. Gases from the sewer system
- D. None of the above

Dye Testing

268. Dyed water testing may be used to establish this term to the sewer.

- A. Potential problem areas
- B. I/I problems
- C. Connection of a fixture or appurtenance
- D. None of the above

269. Which of the following can be used to identify structurally damaged manholes that might create potential I/I problems?

- A. Dyed water testing
- B. Prober
- C. Smoke testing
- D. None of the above

Sewer System Inspection

270. Which of the following and pipelines are the first line of defense in the identification of existing or potential problem areas?

- A. Visual inspection of manholes
- B. Potential problem areas
- C. The presence of roots
- D. None of the above

271. Visual inspections provide additional information concerning the accuracy of system mapping, the presence and?

- A. Potential problem areas
- B. The presence of roots
- C. Degree of I/I problems
- D. None of the above

Low Pressure System Description and Operation

Vacuum Sewers

272. When the wastewater level reaches a certain level, sensors within the holding tank opens this term that allows the contents of the tank to be sucked into the network of collection piping.

- A. Vacuum sewer system(s)
- B. Vacuum valve
- C. Vacuum collection and transportation systems
- D. None of the above

273. Which of the following are small buildings that house a large storage tank and a system of vacuum pumps?

- A. Interface valve
- B. Vacuum stations
- C. Vacuum within the vacuum mains
- D. None of the above

(s) means the answer may be plural or singular in nature.

Applications

274. Vacuum collection and transportation systems can provide significant capital and ongoing operating cost advantages over _____, particularly in flat terrain, high water table, or hard rock areas.

- A. Vacuum sewer system(s)
- B. Unconventional gravity systems
- C. Conventional gravity systems
- D. None of the above

275. Which of the following are installed at shallow depths, significantly reducing excavation, shoring and restoration requirements, and minimizing the disruption to the community?

- A. Vacuum sewer system(s)
- B. Unconventional gravity systems
- C. Conventional gravity systems
- D. None of the above

276. The alignment of this term is extremely flexible, without the need for manholes at changes in grade or direction.

- A. Conventional gravity sewers
- B. Vacuum mains
- C. Vacuum system
- D. None of the above

277. Turbulent velocities of 5 to 6m/sec are developed as the sewage and air passes through the?

- A. Vacuum sewer system(s)
- B. Interface valve
- C. Vacuum collection and transportation systems
- D. None of the above

278. No electricity is required at this _____, enabling the system to be installed in virtually any location.

- A. Interlock valve
- B. Interface valve
- C. Vacuum system loop control
- D. None of the above

279. Which of the following _____ and transport systems have many applications in industry for collecting all forms of liquid waste, including toxic and radioactive fluids?

- A. Vacuum sewer system(s)
- B. Interface valve
- C. Vacuum collection
- D. None of the above

Vacuum Interface Valves

280. Interface between the vacuum within the vacuum mains and the atmospheric pressure within the?

- A. Interface valve
- B. Vacuum interface chamber
- C. Interlock backflow valve
- D. None of the above

281. Air pressure is transmitted by a hose to the controller/sensor unit, which opens the valve and the wastewater is rapidly drawn into the?

- A. Collection sump
- B. Controller/sensor unit
- C. Vacuum main
- D. None of the above

282. As the valve opens, a pneumatic timer in this term starts a pre-set time cycle.

- A. Collection sump
- B. Controller/sensor unit
- C. Vacuum main
- D. None of the above

283. Which of the following is capable of serving at least four equivalent tenements, and multiple valve chambers may be installed to serve higher flow rates?

- A. Interface valve
- B. Controller/sensor unit
- C. Vacuum main
- D. None of the above

284. No electricity is required at the?

- A. Collection sump
- B. Valve chamber
- C. Vacuum interface valve
- D. None of the above

285. The vacuum sewer lines are under a vacuum of 16"-20" Hg created by which _____ located at the vacuum station.

- A. Collection sump
- B. Controller/sensor unit
- C. Vacuum pumps
- D. None of the above

286. Sewage flows by gravity from homes into a?

- A. Collection sump
- B. Vacuum basin
- C. Base
- D. None of the above

287. When 10 gallons accumulates in the sump, the located above the sump automatically opens and differential air pressure propels the sewage through the valve and into the?

- A. Collection tank
- B. Vacuum main
- C. Controller/sensor unit
- D. None of the above

288. Sewage flows through the vacuum lines and into the collection tank at the vacuum station. Sewage pumps transfer the sewage from this term to the wastewater treatment facility or nearby gravity manhole.

- A. Collection tank
- B. Collection sump
- C. Controller/sensor unit
- D. None of the above

Valve Pit Package

289. Which of the following flows by gravity from up to four homes into a sealed fiberglass sump?

- A. Raw sewage
- B. Liquids
- C. Solids only
- D. None of the above

290. Vacuum from this term opens the valve and outside air from a breather pipe closes it.

- A. Lift station
- B. Sewer line
- C. Vacuum service line
- D. None of the above

291. Which of the following propels the sewage at velocities of 15-18 feet per second, disintegrating solids while being transported to the vacuum station.

- A. Differential air pressure
- B. High velocity
- C. Vacuum pressure
- D. None of the above

Vacuum Lines

292. Which of the following are installed in narrow trenches in a saw tooth profile for grade and uphill transport?

- A. Vacuum sewer system(s)
- B. Vacuum service lines
- C. Vacuum pump(s)
- D. None of the above

293. Unlike gravity sewers that must be laid at a minimum slope to obtain a 2 ft./sec. scouring velocity, vacuum has a flatter slope since a high scouring velocity is a feature of transporting?

- A. Vacuum sewage
- B. High scouring velocity
- C. Vacuum pump(s)
- D. None of the above

Line Sizes

294. Which of the following can extend or reduce this range. Longer distances are possible depending on local topography?

- A. Elevation changes
- B. Vacuum pump(s)
- C. Collection tank
- D. None of the above

Vacuum Station

295. The vacuum station is similar in function to a lift station in a gravity sewer system. Sewage pumps transfer the sewage from the?

- A. Elevation changes
- B. Vacuum pump(s)
- C. Collection tank
- D. None of the above

Vacuum Pumps

296. Which of the following typically run 2 to 3 hours each per day and don't need to run continuously since the vacuum interface valves are normally closed?

- A. Elevation changes
- B. Vacuum pump(s)
- C. Collection tank
- D. None of the above

297. Which of the following are sized to increase the system vacuum from 16" to 20" Hg in three minutes or less?

- A. Elevation changes
- B. Vacuum pump(s)
- C. Collection tank
- D. None of the above

298. Which of the following connect individually to the collection tank, effectively dividing the system into zones?

- A. Vacuum sewer system(s)
- B. The incoming vacuum lines
- C. Vacuum pump(s)
- D. None of the above

Review

Pressure Sewers

299. Which of the following do not rely on gravity, the system's network of piping can be laid in very shallow trenches that follow the contour of the land?

- A. Grinder pump(s)
- B. Pressure sewers
- C. Both the STEP and grinder systems
- D. None of the above

300. There are two kinds of this term, based upon the type of pump used to provide the pressure.

- A. Septic tank/effluent pump
- B. Pressure sewers
- C. STEP and grinder systems
- D. None of the above

301. Systems that use this _____ are a combination are referred to as STEP pressure sewers.

- A. Septic tank/effluent pump
- B. Pressure sewers
- C. STEP and grinder systems
- D. None of the above

302. Which of the following eliminate the need to periodically pump the septic tanks for all the properties connected to the system?

- A. Grinder pump(s)
- B. Pressure sewers
- C. Two kinds of pressure sewer systems
- D. None of the above

303. The effluent pump delivers the wastewater to the sewer pipes and provides the necessary pressure to move it through the system. The other type of pressure sewer uses a grinder pump.
A. True B. False

Manhole Sub-Section

304. The reviewer should conduct visual observation at a small but representative number of manholes for the items listed: various pipeline inspection techniques, the most common include: lamping, camera inspection, sonar, and CCTV.
A. True B. False

305. Manholes should undergo routine inspection typically every one to three years.
A. True B. False

306. There should be a baseline for manhole inspections (e.g., once every year) with problematic manholes being inspected more frequently.
A. True B. False

Sewer System Inspection Techniques

307. There are a number of inspection techniques that may be employed to inspect a sewer system. The reviewer should determine if an inspection program includes frequency and schedule of inspections and procedures to record the results.
A. True B. False

308. Sewer system cleaning should always be considered before inspection is performed in order to provide adequate clearance and inspection results.
A. True B. False

More on Manholes

309. When designing a wastewater system, the design engineer begins by first determining the amount of money that is available.
A. True B. False

310. The design engineer bases his design on the average daily use of solids per person in the area to be served.
A. True B. False

311. The average daily flow (based on the average utilization) is multiplied by a peak flow factor to obtain the?
A. Design flow C. Water per person in the area to be served
B. Infiltration allowance D. None of the above

312. Which of the following is 500 gallons per inch of pipe diameter per mile of sewer per day?
A. Design flow C. Water per person in the area to be served
B. Infiltration allowance D. None of the above

313. A typical infiltration allowance is _____ gallons per inch of pipe diameter per mile of sewer per day.
A. 500 C. 10
B. 1000 D. None of the above

314. From the types of sewage and the estimated design flow, the engineer can then tentatively select the types, sizes, slopes, and _____ of the piping to be used for the system.

- A. Ground elevations
- B. Distances below grade
- C. Soil analysis
- D. None of the above

315. Upon acceptance of the preliminary designs, final design may begin. During this phase, adjustments to the preliminary design should be made as necessary, 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 _____.

- A. Ground elevations
- B. Grades
- C. All sewer lines and structures
- D. None of the above

316. Engineers should include detailed plans and profiles of the sewers showing ground elevations, _____, and the locations of any appurtenances and structures, such as manholes and lift stations.

- A. Pipe sizes and slopes
- B. Grade
- C. Soil analysis
- D. None of the above

317. Which of the following are also included for those appurtenances and structures?

- A. Ground elevations
- B. Grade
- C. Construction plans and details
- D. None of the above

Lead and Oakum Joint, Compression Joint and No-Hub Joints

318. Which of the following may be made of grout?

- A. Mortar joints
- B. Compression joints
- C. A no-hub joint
- D. None of the above

319. Which of the following eliminate the use of oakum and mortar joints for sewer mains?

- A. Mortar joints
- B. Compression joints
- C. Speed seal joints
- D. None of the above

320. Which of the following is an assembly tool is used to force the spigot end of the pipe or fitting into the lubricated gasket inside the hub?

- A. Mortar joints
- B. Compression joints
- C. A no-hub joint
- D. None of the above

321. Which of the following 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. Mortar joints
- B. Compression joints
- C. A no-hub joint
- D. None of the above

322. Which of the following 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. Mortar joints
- B. Compression joints
- C. Speed seal joints
- D. None of the above

Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) Inspections Camera Inspection

323. Which of the following involves lowering a still camera into a manhole?

- A. Lamping
- B. Sonar
- C. Lighting
- D. None of the above

324. The benefits of camera inspection include not requiring _____ and little equipment and set-up time is required.

- A. Capacity evaluation
- B. Trench safety
- C. Confined space entry
- D. None of the above

325. Camera inspection is more comprehensive than _____ in that more of the sewer can be viewed.

- A. Lamping
- B. Sonar
- C. Lighting
- D. None of the above

326. This technique also does not fully capture the invert of the pipe and its condition. Sonar is a newer technology deployed similarly to?

- A. CCTV cameras
- B. Radar
- C. Camera inspection
- D. None of the above

327. Which of the following emits a pulse that bounces off the walls of the sewer?

- A. Sonar
- B. Trenchless technologies
- C. Radar
- D. None of the above

328. Sewer scanner and evaluation is similar to sonar in that a more complete image of a pipe can be made than with?

- A. Lamping
- B. Sonar
- C. CCTV
- D. None of the above

Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) Inspections

329. Which of the following may be done on a routine basis as part of the preventive maintenance program, as well as part of an investigation into the cause of I/I?

- A. Lamping
- B. Sonar
- C. CCTV inspections
- D. None of the above

330. A benefit of which of the following is that a permanent visual record is captured for subsequent reviews?

- A. Sewer system cleaning
- B. Trenchless technologies
- C. CCTV inspection
- D. None of the above

Sewer Flow Measurements

331. Which of the following is the water that enters the sewer through direct connections such as roof leaders, direct connections from storm drains or yard, area, and foundation drains, the holes in and around the rim of manhole covers, etc?

- A. RII
- B. Inflow
- C. Infiltration
- D. None of the above

332. Which of the following is stormwater that enters the collection system through defects that lie so close to the ground surface that they are easily reached?

- A. RII
- B. Inflow
- C. Infiltration
- D. None of the above

333. Which of the following performed for the purpose of quantifying I/I are typically separated into three components: base flow, infiltration, and inflow?

- A. Base flow
- B. Infiltration
- C. Flow Measurements
- D. None of the above

334. Which of the following is generally taken to mean the wastewater generated without any I/I component?

- A. Base flow
- B. Infiltration
- C. Flow Measurements
- D. None of the above

335. Which of the following is the seepage of groundwater into pipes or manholes through defects such as cracks, broken joints, etc?

- A. RII
- B. Inflow
- C. Infiltration
- D. None of the above

336. Smoke Testing is achieved by forcing a non-toxic smoke into the sewer system and looking for locations where it is improperly exiting.

- A. True
- B. False

337. Locations that are smoking are considered illegal connections in that they allow stormwater directly or indirectly to enter the sanitary sewer system.

- A. True
- B. False

338. Normal illegal connections found are roof drains tied directly into the system, abandoned customer sewer lines that were not properly capped, as well as an occasional broken sewer line.

- A. True
- B. False

Sewer Flow Capacity

339. Most sewers are designed with the capacity to flow quarter full for less than 15 inches in diameter; larger sewers are designed to flow at half flow.

- A. True
- B. False

340. The minimum velocity is necessary to prevent the?

- A. Deposition of solids
- B. Infiltration
- C. Stoppages
- D. None of the above

Sewer Line Mapping

341. Which of the following and repairs are unlikely if mapping is not adequate?

- A. Introduction of flows
- B. Inspection
- C. Efficient collection system maintenance
- D. None of the above

342. Collection system maps should have a numbering system which uniquely identifies all manholes and?

- A. Engineering endeavors
- B. Sewer cleanouts
- C. Quality sanitary sewer designs
- D. None of the above

343. Which of the following should have permanently assigned numbers and never be renumbered. Maps should also indicate the property served and reference its cleanout?

- A. Introduction of flows
- B. Inspection
- C. Manholes and sewer cleanouts
- D. None of the above

344. Which of the following should indicate the diameter, the length between the centers of manholes, and the slope or direction of flow?

- A. Engineering endeavors
- B. Sewer line maps
- C. Quality sanitary sewer designs
- D. None of the above

345. All maps should have this term and was drafted and the date of the last revision?

- A. Overflow points
- C. Date the map
- B. Introduction of flows
- D. None of the above

346. 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 local maps should be keyed to one overall map that shows the entire system.

- A. True
- B. False

Geographic Information System (GIS)

347. If a GIS program is being used by the owner or operator, the reviewer should ask if the program is capable of accepting information from the?

- A. Overflow points
- C. Owner or operator's management program
- B. Inspection
- D. None of the above

348. Reviewers should check to see that maps and plans are available to the personnel in the office and to field personnel or contractors involved in all?

- A. Engineering endeavors
- C. Quality sanitary sewer designs
- B. Sewer line maps
- D. None of the above

New Sewer Construction

349. The owner or operator should release strict control over the introduction of flows into the system from new construction.

- A. True
- B. False

350. The owner or operator should have standards for new construction, procedures for reviewing designs and protocols for inspection, start-up, testing, and approval of new construction. The procedures should provide documentation of all activities, especially inspection.

- A. True
- B. False

Fats, Oils and Grease Section

351. Commercial food preparation establishments with inadequate grease controls is the primary method that FOG gets into our sewer collection system.

- A. True
- B. False

352. Sewer backups and overflows will occur on streets, properties and even in customers' homes and/or businesses are caused because of improper disposal of fats, oils and grease.

- A. True
- B. False

353. Ponds, streams or rivers will be contaminated due to _____ and will also impact the environment negatively.

- A. Sewer backup(s)
- C. Management Practices (MPs)
- B. Overflow(s)
- D. None of the above

Food Service Establishments (FSEs)

354. Because of the amount of grease used in cooking, _____ are a significant source of fats, oil and grease (FOG).

- A. Sewer system infiltration
- C. Food Service Establishments (FSEs)
- B. Customer(s) Inflow
- D. None of the above

355. To assist improper handling and disposal of FOG _____ are generally developed to assist restaurants and other FSEs with instruction and compliance.

- A. CSO/SSO
- B. POTWs
- C. POTW Commercial FOG Program
- D. None of the above

356. According to the text, the _____ can handle properly disposed wastes, but to work effectively, sewer systems need to be properly maintained, from the drain to the treatment plant.

- A. Vactor
- B. Honey pumps
- C. POTW's sewer system
- D. None of the above

357. Various businesses and individuals to need to be responsible in maintaining the POTW system because repeated repairs are disruptive to residences and businesses alike. Proper sewer disposal by commercial establishments is required by _____.

- A. Law
- B. Best management advice (BMAs)
- C. POTW's recommendations
- D. None of the above

358. Because our sewer system is fragile, the sewer system cannot handle liquid waste, and therefore should not be put down the drain.

- A. True
- B. False

Environmental problem with FOG sewers

359. Grease balls are formed by various solids that enters the sewer system eventually solidifies. The various sizes of these grease balls can range in size from molecules to grapes and must be removed periodically.

- A. True
- B. False

360. Customer(s) complaints about the maintenance of the collection systems and/or treatment plants is the best method handle or treat FOG effectively.

- A. True
- B. False

361. The repair or replacement of their damaged property caused by FOG creating _____ can also cost customers thousands of dollars for the repair or replacement of their damaged property.

- A. Infiltration
- B. Sewer backup(s)
- C. Exfiltration
- D. None of the above

Controlling FOG discharges

362. According to the text, FOG wastes are generated at _____ as byproducts from food preparation activities.

- A. FSEs
- B. POTWs
- C. Customer service
- D. None of the above

363. There are generally two FOG captured on-site broad categories:

- A. Yellow grease and grease trap waste
- B. White grease and grease waste
- C. Soft and Hard
- D. None of the above

364. Food service establishments can adopt a variety of _____ or install interceptor/collector devices to control and capture the FOG material before discharge to the collection system.

- A. Customer service
- B. POTWs Rules
- C. Best management practices
- D. None of the above

Keeping Fats, Oils, and Grease out of the Sewer System

365. Manholes can overflow into parks, yards, streets, and storm drains, allowing FOG to contaminate local waters, including drinking water. Exposure to untreated wastewater is a public-health hazard and is an _____. FOG discharged into septic systems and drain fields can cause malfunctions, resulting in more frequent tank pump-outs and other expenses.

- A. EPA violation
- B. OSHA violation
- C. EPA NOV recommendation
- D. None of the above

366. When FOG is poured down kitchen drains accumulating inside sewer pipes. As the FOG builds up, it restricts the flow in the pipe and can cause _____.

- A. Infiltration
- B. Overflow and clogging
- C. Exfiltration
- D. None of the above

Residential and Commercial Guidelines

367. _____ into homes create a health hazard as well as an unpleasant mess that can cost hundreds and sometimes thousands of dollars to clean up.

- A. Sewage backflow
- B. Trash and debris
- C. Sewer backups
- D. None of the above

368. According to the text, serious environmental and health conditions are created and can enter certain parts of the POTW, _____ can enter storm drains and flow directly into water bodies and onto beaches creating problems.

- A. Sewage backups
- B. Trash and debris
- C. FOG
- D. None of the above

369. Storm sewers need to be kept clean and car washing can often results in _____ entering the storm sewers.

- A. Sewage backups
- B. Health hazard(s)
- C. Soap and oil residue(s)
- D. None of the above

370. _____ enters into storm sewers from run-off from your sprinkler, watering hose, or from the rain can carry yard waste.

- A. Fertilizer
- B. Negligence
- C. Petroleum-based oil(s)
- D. None of the above

371. Littering can cause _____ to clog catch basins and storm drains.

- A. Sewage backups
- B. Health hazard(s))
- C. Trash and debris
- D. None of the above

372. One million gallons of water can be easily contaminated by simply poring _____ down a storm drain could contaminate up to

- A. A gallon of oil
- B. FOG
- C. Dye
- D. None of the above

Using best management practices can:

373. Expensive bills for plumbing and property repairs and losing revenue to emergency shutdowns caused by sewage backups and expensive bills for plumbing and property repairs can be lessened by proper sewer maintenance and compliance.

- A. True B. False

374. It is best that the customer increases the number of times they pump and clean their grease interceptors or traps if they are likely to present the system a problem.

- A. True B. False

375. _____ is the primary cause of sewer problems; this in turn causes the likelihood of lawsuits by nearby businesses over sewer problems.

- A. Backup C. FOG Violation(s)
B. Negligence D. None of the above

376. Workers or the public can be exposed to _____ during a problem, it is best to reduce exposure, thus limiting some lawsuits.

- A. Backup C. Raw sewage
B. FOG buildup D. None of the above

377. In order to lessen the likelihood of surcharges from the sewer authority or chargebacks for repairs to sewer pipes are most likely attributable to customer's _____.

- A. Health hazard(s) C. FOG
B. Soap and oil residue(s) D. None of the above

Industrial Uses (Fats, Oils, and Grease)

Proper Disposal Methods:

Ways in which a customer can reduce the amounts of FOG that enters the sewer system is by doing the following:

378. Properly maintained and regularly cleaned _____, on a regular basis. (Usually every 6 months they should be pumped out).

- A. Grease interceptors or traps C. Tallow bins
B. Infiltration row D. None of the above

379. It is best to _____ from dishes and pans into a garbage bag before placing them into your dishwasher or sink.

- A. First freeze the grease C. Scrape grease and food residue
B. Wipe small amounts D. None of the above

Inspection Checklists

380. _____ are comprehensive, dynamic, utility specific programs for better managing, operating and maintaining sanitary sewer collection systems, investigating capacity constrained areas of the collection system, and responding to SSOs.

- A. POTWs C. Pretreatment Program regulations
B. CMOM programs D. None of the above

381. _____ who adopt FOG reduction activities, as part of their CMOM program activities are likely to reduce the occurrence of sewer overflows and improve their operations and customer service.
- A. Customer service C. Collection system owners or operators
B. EPA D. None of the above
382. EPA identified typical numeric local limits controlling oil and grease in the range of _____ mg/L to _____ mg/L with 100 mg/L as the most common reported numeric pretreatment limit.
- A. 500 to 750 C. 50 to 450
B. 10 to 100 D. None of the above
383. Controlling FOG discharges will help _____ prevent blockages that affect CSOs and SSOs, which cause public health and water quality problems.
- A. POTWs C. Pretreatment Program regulations
B. FSEs D. None of the above
384. Controlling FOG discharges from FSEs is an essential element in controlling CSOs and SSOs and ensuring the proper operations for many _____.
- A. POTWs C. Pretreatment Program regulations
B. FSEs D. None of the above
385. _____ provides regulatory tools and authority to state and local POTW pretreatment programs for eliminating pollutant discharges that cause interference at POTWs, including interference caused by the discharge of Fats, Oils, and Grease (FOG) from food service establishments (FSE).
- A. POTWs C. The National Pretreatment Program
B. FSEs D. None of the above

pH Section

386. Pure water has a pH very close to?
- A. 7 C. 7.7
B. 7.5 D. None of the Above
387. _____ are determined using a concentration cell with transference, by measuring the potential difference between a hydrogen electrode and a standard electrode such as the silver chloride electrode.
- A. Primary pH standard values C. pH measurement(s)
B. Alkalinity D. None of the Above
388. The pH scale is logarithmic and therefore pH is?
- A. An universal indicator C. An excess of alkaline earth metal concentrations
B. A dimensionless quantity D. None of the Above
389. Measuring alkalinity is important in determining a stream's ability to neutralize acidic pollution from rainfall or wastewater. It is one of the best measures of the sensitivity of the stream to acid inputs. There can be long-term changes in the _____ of rivers and streams in response to human disturbances.
- A. Acid C. pH measurement(s)
B. Alkalinity D. None of the Above

Pumps and Lift Stations Section

390. Pumping Station is a relatively large sewage pumping installation designed not only to lift sewage to a higher elevation, but also to convey it through force mains to gravity flow points located relatively long distances from the?

- A. Submersible pump(s)
- B. Dry well
- C. Pumping Station
- D. None of the above

Lift Stations

391. Which of the following are designed to operate continuously to keep sewerage from backing up through the system?

- A. Lift Station
- B. Dry well
- C. Submersible pump(s)
- D. None of the above

392. Which of the following identifies potential problems instantaneously and take the proper steps to rectify the situation before it becomes a public health risk?

- A. Telemetry
- B. Checker
- C. Pumping valve
- D. None of the above

A Lift Station contains 4 main Components:

393. A wet well - usually _____ + ft. in depth and _____ ft. in diameter - that houses two submersible pumps of varying horsepower, discharging piping and floats that operate the pumps and keep a set level in the well.

- A. 8 & 15
- B. 15 & 8
- C. 4 & 15
- D. None of the above

394. Which of the following houses the piping and valves that prevent backflow in the station, and can lock connection used to bypass the submersibles in an emergency situation?

- A. Pumping station panel
- B. Dry well
- C. Supervisory panel
- D. None of the above

395. A "Log Book" or "Station Book" which contains the records and maps of the?

- A. Lift Station's area
- B. Dry well area
- C. Pumping Station location
- D. None of the above

Collection Systems, Lift Stations

396. Which of the following include a wastewater receiving well, often equipped with a screen or grinding to remove coarse materials?

- A. Key elements of lift stations
- B. Key elements of dry well
- C. Dry-pit or dry-well
- D. None of the above

Odor Control

397. Odor control is frequently required for lift stations, a relatively simple and widely used odor control alternative is minimizing?

- A. Chemical flatulence
- B. Ventilation turbulence
- C. Wet-well turbulence
- D. None of the above

398. Which of the following typically used for odor control include chlorine, hydrogen peroxide, metal salts oxygen, air, and potassium permanganate?

- A. Chemicals
- B. Ventilation turbulence
- C. Biofilter flatulence
- D. None of the above

Operation and Maintenance

399. Which of the following are conducted although the frequency really depends on the size of the lift station?

- A. Daily inspection
- B. Annual inspections
- C. Weekly inspections
- D. None of the above

400. The most labor-intensive task for lift stations is routine preventive maintenance. A well-planned maintenance program for lift station pumps prevents unnecessary equipment wear and downtime.

- A. True
- B. False