

Registration form

CWA-Enforcement Training Course \$100.00
48 HOUR RUSH ORDER PROCESSING FEE ADDITIONAL \$50.00

Start and finish dates: _____

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

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

Name _____ **Signature** _____

I have read and understood the disclaimer notice on page 2. Digitally sign XXX

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Home (____) _____ **Work (____)** _____

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

Collections ___ Industrial ___ WWT _____ Other _____

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DISCLAIMER NOTICE

I understand that it is my responsibility to ensure that this CEU course is either approved or accepted in my State for CEU credit. I understand State laws and rules change on a frequent basis and I believe this course is currently accepted in my State for CEU or contact hour credit, if it is not, I will not hold Technical Learning College responsible. I fully understand that this type of study program deals with dangerous, changing conditions and various laws and that I will not hold Technical Learning College, Technical Learning Consultants, Inc. (TLC) liable in any fashion for any errors, omissions, advice, suggestions or neglect contained in this CEU education training course or for any violation or injury, death, neglect, damage or loss of your license or certification caused in any fashion by this CEU education training or course material suggestion or error or my lack of submitting paperwork. It is my responsibility to call or contact TLC if I need help or assistance and double-check to ensure my registration page and assignment has been received and graded. It is my responsibility to ensure all information is correct and to abide with all rules and regulations.

State Approval Listing URL...

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You can obtain a printed version of the course manual from TLC for an additional \$59.95 plus shipping charges.

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In order to maintain the integrity of our courses we do not distribute test scores, percentages or questions missed. Our exams are based upon pass/fail criteria with the benchmark for successful completion set at 70%. Once you pass the exam, your record will reflect a successful completion and a certificate will be issued to you.

AFFIDAVIT OF EXAM COMPLETION

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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CWA-Enforcement Answer Key

Name _____

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Website ___ Telephone Call ___ Email ___ Spoke to _____

Did you receive the approval number if Applicable? _____

What is the approval number if Applicable? _____

True or False. Pick only one answer per question. Circle, Mark off, underline or Bold the answer.

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| 1. A B | 16. A B | 31. A B |
| 2. A B | 17. A B | 32. A B |
| 3. A B | 18. A B | 33. A B |
| 4. A B | 19. A B | 34. A B |
| 5. A B | 20. A B | 35. A B |
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| 54. A B | 64. A B | 74. A B |
| 55. A B | 65. A B | 75. A B |

This course contains general EPA's CWA federal rule requirements. Please be aware that each state implements wastewater / collections / environmental / pretreatment 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 be in compliance and do not follow this course for proper compliance. These regulations change frequently.

Please fax or e-mail the answer key to TLC
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Please e-mail or fax this survey with your final exam

**CWA- ENFORCEMENT CEU COURSE
CUSTOMER SERVICE RESPONSE CARD**

NAME: _____

E-MAIL _____ PHONE _____

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

1. Please rate the difficulty of your course.

Very Easy 0 1 2 3 4 5 Very Difficult

2. Please rate the difficulty of the testing process.

Very Easy 0 1 2 3 4 5 Very Difficult

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

Very Similar 0 1 2 3 4 5 Very Different

4. How did you hear about this Course? _____

5. What would you do to improve the Course?

How about the price of the course?

Poor _____ Fair _____ Average _____ Good _____ Great _____

How was your customer service?

Poor _____ Fair _____ Average _____ Good _____ Great _____

Any other concerns or comments.

Rush Grading Service

If you need this assignment graded and the results mailed to you within a 48-hour period, prepare to pay an additional rush service handling fee of \$50.00. This fee may not cover postage costs. If you need this service, simply write RUSH on the top of your Registration Form. We will place you in the front of the grading and processing line.

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You are responsible to ensure that TLC receives the Assignment and Registration Key. Please call us to ensure that we received it.

CWA-ENFORCEMENT Training Course Assignment

The Assignment (Exam) is also available in Word on the Internet for your Convenience, please visit www.ABCTLC.com and download the assignment and e- mail it back to TLC.

You will have 90 days from the start of this course to complete in order to receive your Professional Development Hours (**PDHs**) or Continuing Education Unit (**CEU**). A score of 70 % is necessary to pass this course. We prefer if this exam is proctored. No intentional trick questions. If you should need any assistance, please email all concerns and the completed manual to info@tlch2o.com.

We would prefer that you utilize the enclosed answer sheet in the front, but if you are unable to do so, type out your own answer key. Please include your name and address on your Answer Key and make copy for yourself. You can e-mail or fax your Answer Key along with the Registration Form to TLC.

Prohibited Discharge Standards

1. Prohibited discharge standards are specific, national standards are applicable to some industrial users to a POTW, regardless if the POTW has an approved pretreatment program or the industrial user has not been issued a permit.

A. True B. False

Local Limits

2. 40 CFR 403.5(c) states that local limits are needed when pollutants are received that could result in pass through or interference at the POTW. Essentially, local limits translate the general prohibited discharge standards of 40 CFR 403.5 to site-specific needs.

A. True B. False

3. Allow the introduction of pollutants into POTWs that will pass through the treatment works or otherwise be incompatible with such works.

A. True B. False

4. Pass Through - a discharge which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, both inhibits or disrupts the POTW, its treatment processes or operations, or its sludge processes, use or disposal, and- therefore is a cause of a violation of any NPDES permit requirement or of the prevention of sewage sludge use or disposal in compliance with any applicable requirements.

A. True B. False

5. Interference - a discharge which exits the POTW into waters of the U.S. in quantities or concentrations which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, is a cause of a violation of any NPDES permit requirement.

A. True B. False

The General Pretreatment Regulations

6. An IU that discharges an average of 25,000 gallons per day or more of process wastewater to the POTW

A. True B. False

Approval Authority

7. Programs must be approved by the "Approval Authority" who is also responsible for overseeing implementation and enforcement of these programs.

A. True B. False

What Types of Businesses are Subject to Pretreatment Regulations?

8. Pretreatment regulations apply to a variety of businesses discharging wastewater from industrial and commercial processes.
A. True B. False

Pretreatment Standards

9. The National Pretreatment Program identifies vague requirements that apply to all IUs, additional requirements that apply to some SIUs, and certain requirements that do not apply to CIUs.
A. True B. False

Legal Authority

10. The General Pretreatment Regulations provide Control Authorities with the legal authority to carry out their pretreatment programs; including the regulations set forth the minimum requirements for POTWs with pretreatment programs.
A. True B. False

Industrial Waste Surveys

11. As part of program development and maintenance, the Federal regulations [40 CFR §403.8(f)(2)(I)] require Control Authorities to identify and locate all IUs that might be subject to the pretreatment program.
A. True B. False

Permitting

12. The General Pretreatment Regulations require some IUs be controlled through permit, order, or similar means to ensure compliance with applicable pretreatment guidelines.
A. True B. False

Non-SIUs

13. Many POTWs control contributions from IUs using various means, such as through NPDES permits issued to an entire industrial sector. These types of control mechanisms require compliance with specific pollutant limitations.
A. True B. False

Permit Application

14. All industrial users that require a water bill may be sampled to determine the characteristics of the wastes to be discharged into the POTW's sewer system.
A. True B. False

15. Prior to the issuance of a permit for existing industrial users, the POTW's Inspector or Water Quality Department/Pollution Control Division samples the user's effluent, and performs the analyses required by the applicable discharge standards (i.e., Categorical standards or local limits).
A. True B. False

16. For new industrial users, estimates of the wastes to be discharged into the POTW's sewer system must be submitted along with the permit application. No sampling would be performed at these new facilities, since they do not presently discharge wastes into the sewer system.
A. True B. False

Industrial Sector

17. Industrial sector general permitting programs are common where a real or potential POTW problem is linked to a particular pollutant discharged.
A. True B. False

Inspections

18. Control Authorities are required to inspect and sample all SIUs a maximum of once per year pursuant to 40 CFR §403.8(f)(2)(v).

A. True B. False

On-site Assessment

19. Control Authority personnel typically discuss IU operations with IU contacts and perform a walkthrough of the facility to: update IU information regarding contacts, processes, production rates, pretreatment, and other waste management activities; review records required to be kept by the IU; visually verify the need for a slug control plan; and review pretreatment system maintenance, categorical standards applicable to processes employed, metering and sampling equipment, sampling procedures, chemicals used, processes employed, management practices, containment structures, locations of floor drains, etc.

A. True B. False

Compliance Monitoring

20. There are two types of sampling activities that are performed as part of compliance monitoring for permitted industries: grab and composite.

A. True B. False

Prohibited Discharge Standards

21. Discharges containing pollutants which create a fire or explosion hazard in the POTW, including but not limited to, wastestreams with a closed cup flashpoint of less than 140°F (60°C) using the test methods specified in 40 CFR §261.21;

A. True B. False

Categorical Pretreatment Standards

22. Categorical pretreatment standards (i.e., categorical standards) are national, uniform, technology-based standards that apply to discharges to POTWs from specific industrial categories (i.e., indirect dischargers) and limit the discharge of specific pollutants.

A. True B. False

New Source

23. Facilities are classified as either PSES or PSNS based on the definition of "new source" set out in 40 CFR§403.3(k) of the Effluent limitations guidelines (ELGs)

A. True B. False

CWF vs. FWA

24. Categorical standards do not apply to regulated wastewaters, i.e. wastewater from an industrial process that is regulated for a particular pollutant by a categorical pretreatment standard.

A. True B. False

25. The CWF and FWA approaches differ primarily in their allowances for nonregulated wastestreams. While the CWF provides a "full credit" for unregulated wastestreams yet no credit for dilute wastestreams, the FWA requires sampling and analysis of the untreated, nonregulated wastestreams to determine the credit to be granted (not to exceed that allowed for the regulated wastestreams).

A. True B. False

Nonregulated, Unregulated

26. Wastestreams from an industrial process that are regulated for a particular pollutant by a categorical pretreatment standard and are defined as a dilute wastestream.

A. True B. False

Maximum Allowable Headworks Loading Method (MAHL)

27. Pollutant by pollutant, treatment plant data are used to calculate removal efficiencies, before applying the most stringent criteria (i.e., water quality, sludge quality, NPDES permit, or pollutant inhibition levels) to back-calculate the MAHLs.

A. True B. False

Maximum Allowable Industrial Load (MAIL)

28. The MAIL is the total coliform amount that a POTW can accept from all permitted IUs and ensure the POTW is protecting against pass through and interference.

A. True B. False

Industrial User Management Practice Plans

29. These plans typically consist of narrative local limits requiring IUs to develop management practices (e.g., chemical management practices, best management practices, and spill prevention plans) for the handling of chemicals and wastes.

A. True B. False

Pretreatment and Wastewater Sampling

30. The General Pretreatment Regulations require Control Authorities to monitor each SIU at least annually and each SIU to self-monitor semi-annually.

A. True B. False

Sampling

31. Inspection alone is the most appropriate method for verifying compliance with pretreatment standards.

A. True B. False

Types of Samples

32. There are four types of samples that are collected by the POTW's Sampling Section: grab, time proportional composites, flow proportional composites, and hand composites.

A. True B. False

Grab Samples

33. Grab samples are individual samples collected in less than 1-2 hours without regard to flow or time of day.

A. True B. False

Flow Proportional Composites

34. Flow proportional composite samples consist of: a series of grab samples whose volumes are equal in size and proportion to the flow at the time of sampling.

A. True B. False

Trip Blank Procedure

35. The purpose of Trip Blanks is to determine if the sample bottles have been adequately cleaned, and if sample contamination occurs between the time sample bottles leave the laboratory to the time that samples are returned to the lab.

A. True B. False

Chain of Custody

36. Documentation of all pertinent data concerning the collection, preservation and transportation of samples is critical to the overall success of the Wastewater Sampling Program.

A. True B. False

Enforcement

37. In addition to requirements for permitting, sampling, and inspecting IUs, the General Pretreatment Regulations also require Control Authorities to review IU reports and plans, and respond to instances of IU noncompliance in a timely, fair, and consistent manner.

A. True B. False

Administrative Tools

38. Informal meetings - Used to obtain an IU's commitment to comply with their pretreatment guidelines or to inform the IU of stronger guidelines available for unresolved and/or continued, noncompliance.

A. True B. False

39. Warning letter or Notice of Violation (NOV) - Written notice to the IU in response to a violation of pretreatment standards or requirements. These notices should request an explanation of the noncompliance and measures that will be taken to eliminate future violations.

A. True B. False

40. Administrative orders and compliance schedules - These require an IU to "show cause" to the Control Authority as to why formal enforcement action should not be taken and/or sewer service discontinued, or actions that will be taken to comply with pretreatment standards or requirements. Orders as such may be negotiated (i.e., Consent Order) or issued at the reasonable discretion of the Control Authority (i.e., Compliance Order).

A. True B. False

41. Civil suits - Formal process of filing lawsuits against IUs to correct violations and to obtain penalties for violations. Civil penalty amounts are generally limited through State or municipal laws. However, 40 CFR §403.8(f)(1)(vi) requires that Control Authorities have the legal authority to seek or assess civil or criminal penalties of at least \$1,000 per day for each violation.

A. True B. False

Criminal Prosecution

42. This type of enforcement is a formal judicial process where sufficient admissible evidence exists to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that a person has been found guilty of impure thoughts or that a person has knowingly made a false statement regarding any report, application, record, or other document required by the General Pretreatment Regulations.

A. True B. False

43. Termination of service (revocation of permit) - These actions may be pursued by Control Authorities to immediately halt an actual or threatened discharge to the POTW that may represent an endangerment to the public health, the environment, or the POTW. Use of these remedies may also be used in bringing recalcitrant users into compliance.

A. True B. False

44. Control Authorities may take timely and effective enforcement against violators. Unresolved IU compliance may result in the Approval Authority enforcing guidelines directly against the IU and/or the Control Authority.

A. True B. False

Data Management and Recordkeeping

45. Any IU subject to pretreatment program reporting requirements is required to maintain records resulting from monitoring in a paper file for a minimum of 10 years (longer if during periods of any ongoing litigation).

A. True B. False

Public Participation and POTW Reporting

46. Section 101(e) of the CWA establishes public participation as one of its goals, in the development, revision, and enforcement of any regulation, standard, effluent limitation, plan, or program established by the EPA or any State. The General Pretreatment Regulations encourage public participation by requiring public notices and/or hearings for program approval, removal credits, program modifications, local limits development and modifications, and IUs in SNC.

A. True B. False

47. POTW pretreatment program approval requests require the Approval Authority to publish a notice in a newspaper of general circulation within the jurisdiction served by the POTW..

A. True B. False

48. The Approval Authority is required to defend all comments received when deciding to approve the submission. The decision is then provided to the POTW and other interested parties, published on the internet with all comments received available to the public for inspection and copying.

A. True B. False

Annual Publication

49. The POTW is also required to provide annual publication, in the daily newspaper outside the municipality in which the POTW is located, of IUs that at any time during the previous twelve months were in SNC. In accordance with 40 CFR §403.12(I), Control Authorities are required to submit annual reports bi-annually to the Approval Authority documenting program status and activities performed during the previous calendar month.

A. True B. False

At a minimum, these reports must contain the following information:

50. A list of all POTW's IUs including names, addresses, pretreatment standards applicable to each user, IUs subject to categorical pretreatment standards or a brief explanation of deletions and a list of additions (with the aforementioned information) keyed to a previously submitted list;

A. True B. False

51. The first report is due within one year after program approval and at least annually thereafter. Approval Authorities may require additional information, or require that the reports be submitted in a specific format and/or at an increased frequency (e.g., semi-annually).

A. True B. False

52. Each existing IU that is subject to a categorical pretreatment standard (identified as a Categorical Industrial User, or CIU) is required to submit a PBR within 30 days after the effective date of the standard.

A. True B. False

SIC Codes

53. Classification (SIC) codes, schematic process diagrams, and points of discharge to the POTW from regulated processes: Flow measurements (average daily and maximum daily) for regulated process wastestreams and nonregulated wastestreams, where necessary.

BMRs

54. In addition to the certification noted above, BMRs must be signed and certified as detailed in 40 CFR §403.12(l) and as described later in this Chapter. If a CIU has already submitted the specific information required in a permit application or data disclosure form and this information is still current, it need not be reproduced and resubmitted in the BMR. The BMR is a one-time report, unless changed Federal categorical standards require submission of a new BMR.

A. True B. False

55. At least 90 days after the commencement of discharge, new sources are required to submit the above information (excluding the certification and compliance schedule), as well as information on the method that the source intends to use to meet the applicable pretreatment standards.

A. True B. False

Compliance Schedule Progress Report [40 CFR §403.12(c)(3)]

56. A CIU that is not in compliance with applicable categorical standards by the time the standards are effective often will have to modify process operations and/or install end-of-pipe treatment to comply. Federal regulations require that the Control Authority develop and impose a compliance schedule for the CIU to install technology to meet applicable standards.

A. True B. False

57. If deemed appropriate, the Control Authority may require compliance earlier than the first though of impure motive date specified in the Federal regulations.

A. True B. False

58. Compliance schedules are to contain increments of progress in the form of dates (not to exceed nine months per event) for commencement and completion of major actions leading to construction and operation of a pretreatment system and/or in-plant process modifications.

A. True B. False

59. 90-Day Compliance Reports [40 CFR §403.12(d) Section 403.12(d)] of the General Pretreatment Regulations requires a CIU to submit a final compliance report to the Control Authority within 10 days.

A. True B. False

These reports must contain:

60. Flow measurements (average daily and maximum daily) for regulated process wastestreams and nonregulated wastestreams, where necessary.

A. True B. False

61. Certification, by a qualified self-proclaimed expert, reviewed by a representative of the CIU, of whether pretreatment standards are being met and a description of the additional operation and maintenance (O&M) or pretreatment facilities that are needed to comply with the standards.

A. True B. False

Definition of Upset (40 CFR §403.16)

62. Upset is defined as an exceptional incident in which there is compliance with categorical standards due to factors beyond the reasonable control of the CIU.

A. True B. False

63. CIUs are allowed an affirmative defense for noncompliance with categorical standards if they can demonstrate that the noncompliance was the result of an operator's negligence.

A. True B. False

Periodic Compliance Reports

64. The EPA assumed that larger IUs and those that have more potential to cause problems would be required by the Control Authority to sample and report more often. All results for self-monitoring performed must be reported to the Control Authority, even if the IU is monitoring more frequently than required.

A. True B. False

65. A Control Authority may choose to monitor IUs in lieu of the IU performing the self-monitoring. Additionally, 40 CFR §403.12(e) and (h) require compliance with 40 CFR Part 136 (Guidelines for Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants).

A. True B. False

66. Bypass [40 CFR §403.17] The General Pretreatment Regulations define “bypass” as the unintentional diversion of wastestreams from the bar screens of a user’s treatment facility.

A. True B. False

67. If a bypass results in noncompliance, even if it was due to essential maintenance, the IU must provide a report to the Control Authority detailing a description of the bypass and the cause, the duration of the bypass, and the steps being taken and/or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the bypass.

A. True B. False

Notification of Potential Problems [40 CFR §403.12(f)]

68. All IUs are required to notify the Control Authority within 48 hours of any discharges which may cause potential problems. These discharges include spills, slug loads, or any other discharge which may cause a potential problem to the POTW.

A. True B. False

Noncompliance Notification [40 CFR §403.12(g)(2)]

69. If monitoring performed by an IU indicates noncompliance, the IU is required to notify the Control Authority within 72 hours of becoming aware of the violation. In addition, the IU must repeat sampling and analysis, and report results of the re-sampling within 90 days.

A. True B. False

Notification of Discharge of Hazardous Wastes [40 CFR §403.12(p)]

70. IUs discharging more than 150 kilograms per month of a waste, which if otherwise disposed of, would be a hazardous waste pursuant to the RCRA requirements under 40 CFR Part 261 are required to provide a telephone notification of such discharge to the Control Authority, State, and the EPA.

A. True B. False

71. IUs discharging any amount of waste, which if disposed of otherwise, would be an acutely hazardous waste pursuant to RCRA must also provide this notification. This written notification must contain the EPA hazardous waste number and the type of discharge (i.e., batch, continuous).

A. True B. False

Signatory and Certification Requirements [40 CFR §403.12(l)]

72. Pursuant to 40 CFR §403.12(l), BMRs, 90-day compliance reports and periodic compliance reports from CIUs must be signed by an authorized representative of the facility and contain a certification statement attesting to the integrity of the information reported.

A. True B. False

Self-Monitoring Requirements

73. If pollutants are not regulated by the specific categorical standard, monitoring is not required. Twenty-four hour flow-proportional composite samples must be collected for all other pollutants.
A. True B. False

TOMP

74.. The TOMP should identify all potential sources from which toxic organic materials could enter the wastestream and propose administrative measures to counter act the possibility.
A. True B. False

75. Where a TOMP is allowed, an IU can demonstrate compliance through adherence to the TOMP and submission of periodic certification statements attesting to the fact that: “no dumping of concentrated toxic organic pollutants has occurred and that the facility’s TOMP is being implemented.”
A. True B. False