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Storage Facilities CEU Training Course $100.00
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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. _____

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

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Water Treatment _____ Distribution _____ Collection _____

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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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Storage Facilities CEU Course Answer Key

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Storage Facilities CEU Course Assignment

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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. **(S) Means answer may be plural or singular**. **Multiple Choice Section, One answer per question and please use the answer key.**

Water Storage Introduction

1. According to the text, treated or pumped water is placed in _____in order for disinfection to take place.

A. Storage reservoirs
B. Water distribution systems
C. Steel reservoirs
D. A closed tank or reservoir
E. Repairing and replacing these facilities
F. None of the Above

2. Which of the following terms prevents contamination of water as it travels to the customer, finished water storage facilities are an important component of the protective distribution system?

A. Cathodic protection
B. Corrosion
C. System integrity
D. Barrier
E. Clearwells
F. None of the Above

Storage and Distribution

3. The cost of supplying water to the users of any water system includes are on-going maintenance costs associated with cleaning, repairing and replacing these?

A. Storage reservoirs
B. Facilities
C. Steel reservoirs
D. Adequate pressure
E. Clearwells
F. None of the Above

4. Proper construction is important in maintaining system integrity and the distribution system and must also protect?

A. Cathodic protection
B. Corrosion
C. Water quality
D. Protective distribution system “barrier”
E. Clearwells
F. None of the Above

Water Storage Facilities

5. Water storage facilities and tanks vary in different types of storage that are used in the water distribution systems, such as stand pipes, elevated tanks, reservoirs, hydropneumatic tanks and?

A. Storage reservoirs
B. Water distribution systems
C. Steel reservoirs
D. Adequate pressure
E. Surge tanks
F. None of the Above

6. According to the text, which of the following terms can be converted to pressure potential energy or kinetic energy for delivery to homes?

A. Hydrostatic
B. Static pressure
C. Pressure
D. Hydraulic power
E. Stored energy
F. None of the Above

Storage Reservoirs

7. It is recommended that _____ be located at a high enough elevation to allow the water to flow by gravity to the distribution system.

A. Storage reservoirs
B. Levelers
C. Tree systems
D. Adequate pressure
E. Pumps
F. None of the Above

Steel Reservoirs

8. Steel reservoirs or tanks generally have higher construction and installation costs than concrete, and require less maintenance.

A. True B. False

9. Steel tanks should be inspected once a year and repainted every 5-7 years.

A. True B. False

10. The maintenance program for reservoir tanks should call for annual draining for a complete inspection of the interior.

A. True B. False

11. Many storage facilities have hydraulic considerations that has resulted in many storage facilities operating today with _____than is needed for non-emergency usage.

A. Storage reservoirs
B. Larger water storage capacity
C. Steel reservoirs
D. Adequate pressure
E. Repairing and replacing these facilities
F. None of the Above

Categories of Finished Water Storage Facilities

12. According to the text, _____ does not include facilities such as clearwells that are part of treatment or contact time requirements per the Surface Water Treatment Rules?

A. Long detention times
B. Clear wells
C. Storage
D. Finished water storage
E. Ground storage reservoirs
F. None of the Above

13. Ground storage tanks or reservoirs can be below ground, and may be accompanied by pump stations if not built at elevations providing the required system pressure by?
A. Storage volume of a standpipe
B. Gravity
C. Distribution system
D. Water quality problems in storage facilities
E. A filtration and treatment plant
F. None of the Above

14. _____ are supported by a single pedestal have been constructed where aesthetic considerations are an important part of the design process?
A. Elevated tanks
B. Reservoirs
C. Storage
D. Clear wells on the outboard side of water treatment plants
E. Ground storage reservoirs
F. None of the Above

15. _____ functions somewhat as a combination of ground and elevated storage?
A. Storage volume of a standpipe
B. Standpipe
C. Distribution system
D. Surge tank
E. A pump station
F. None of the Above

16. According to the text, many standpipes were built with_____.
A. A common inlet and outlet
B. Air tanks
C. Pressure reliefs
D. Clear wells
E. Ground storage reservoirs
F. None of the Above

17. Water color in many storage facilities is the most important factor related to water quality deterioration.
A. True B. False

18. According to the text, long detention times, resulting in excessive water age, can be conducive to microbial growth and chemical changes.
A. True B. False

Municipal Water Supply Systems

19. Water supplies that are used to feed water to a filtration and _____ for purification for domestic purposes including drinking water is classified as raw water.
A. Storage volume of a standpipe
B. Storage
C. Distribution system
D. Water quality problems in storage facilities
E. Treatment plant
F. None of the Above

20. Raw water sources are not suitable for any domestic purposes including water for cooking, bathing, and especially drinking.
A. True B. False

21. There is an exception to the rule above, the exception is _____that has been chlorinated and disinfected for individual household use in accordance with individual State Public Health regulations.
A. Sample
B. Individual well water
C. Distribution system
D. Water quality tests have been done prior
E. A filtration and treatment plant
F. None of the Above

22. _____ is the most common type of water storage on a municipal water system is the use of clear wells?
A. Water storage D. Finished water storage
B. Reservoir E. Ground storage reservoir
C. Storage F. None of the Above

Distribution Storage Functions
23. Storage within a _____enables the system to process water at times when treatment facilities otherwise would be idle.
A. System demand D. Most useful form of storage
B. Variations in demand E. Distribution system
C. Holding tank F. None of the Above

Advantages.
24. The principal advantages of _____ include the fact that storage equalizes demands on supply sources, production works, and transmission and distribution mains.
A. Pumping equipment D. Water supply distribution system
B. Dedicated fire storage E. Distribution storage
C. System demands F. None of the Above

Meeting system demands and required fire flow.
25. The variations in demand that occur throughout the day in different parts of the _____ along with the location, capacity, and elevation of distribution storage are closely associated with system demands.
A. System demand D. Most useful form of storage
B. Variation in demand E. Capacity of the system's high-service pumps
C. Distribution system F. None of the Above

26. Which of the following terms can be determined only after a careful analysis of an entire distribution system?
A. Pumping equipment D. Water supply distribution system
B. Dedicated fire storage E. Distribution storage water quality
C. System demands F. None of the Above

Elevated and Ground-Level Storage
27. Distribution system storage normally is provided in one of two ways, elevated storage or ground storage with_____.
A. System demand D. High-service pumping
B. Variations in demand E. Capacity of the system's high-service pumps
C. Holding tank F. None of the Above

Elevated Storage
28. Properly sized elevated water tanks provide dedicated fire storage and are used to maintain constant pressure on the_____.
A. Pumping equipment D. Water supply distribution system
B. Dedicated fire storage E. Distribution storage
C. System demands F. None of the Above

29. Domestic water supplies are normally fed to the system from the top 10 to 15 feet of water in the elevated tanks.
A. True B. False

30. The high-service pumps are constant-speed units, which can operate at their highest efficiency point, the remaining water in the tanks normally is held in reserve as?
A. Pumping equipment D. Water supply backup
B. Dedicated fire storage E. Distribution storage
C. System demand F. None of the Above

31. The fire storage reserve will feed into the system automatically as the fire-flow demand and the domestic use at a specific time exceed the capacity of the?
A. System demand D. Most useful form of storage
B. Variations in demand E. System's high-service pumps
C. Holding tank F. None of the Above

Ground Storage
32. Since water kept in ground storage is not under any significant pressure, it must be delivered to the point of use by_____.
A. Pumping equipment D. Water supply distribution system height
B. Dedicated fire storage E. Distribution storage in stand pipes
C. System demands F. None of the Above

33. _____ is needed for normal uses as well as any fire demand, which requires a generally unused investment in pumping capacity?
A. System demand D. Most useful form of storage
B. Variations in demand E. Peak demand
C. Holding tank F. None of the Above

34. Water supply sources and ground-level storage must be maintained at all times because the system cannot function without the pumps.
A. True B. False

35. The distribution lines to all points in the water distribution system must be significantly oversized to handle fire flow, no matter where the fire might occur near one or more fire hydrants on the?
A. Storage D. Piping system
B. Water supply E. Standby pumping systems
C. Trees F. None of the Above

36. In hilly areas, it is frequently possible to install ground reservoirs at sufficient elevation so that the water would "float" on the distribution system.
A. True B. False

37. The energy that is needed to deliver the water when ground-level storage is used in areas of high fire risks, is lost on the initial delivery of water to?
A. The tank D. Pump station
B. Water supply E. Standby pumping systems
C. An elevated tank F. None of the Above

38. _____ must be either variable speed or controlled by discharge valves to maintain constant system pressures?
A. Ground-level storage
B. Water supply system
C. An elevated tank
D. System's high-service pumps
E. Standby pumping systems
F. None of the Above

39. Capital costs for pumps, generators, and backup systems, and the long-term energy costs, significantly increase the costs of a?
A. Ground-level storage
B. Water supply
C. An elevated tank
D. Ground-storage system
E. Standby pumping systems
F. None of the Above

Distribution System Water Quality Problems
Turbidity
40. Turbidity is caused by particles suspended in water; these particles scatter or reflect light rays, making the water appear cloudy.
A. True B. False

41. Turbidity in water is significant from a public health standpoint because _____ could shelter microorganisms from the disinfectant and allow them to be viable when they reach the customer.
A. Germs
B. Hardness
C. Chlorine
D. Turbidity
E. Suspended particles
F. None of the Above

42. EPA regulations direct that, for most water systems, the turbidity of water entering the distribution system must be equal or less than 0.5 ntu in at least 95 percent of the measurements taken each month; at no time may the turbidity exceed 5 ntu.
A. True B. False

43. Increases in turbidity may be caused by changes in velocity or inadequate flushing following main replacement.
A. True B. False

Hardness
44. Water hardness usually comes from water contacting rock formations, such as water from wells in?
A. Turbidity
B. Hard and soft water
C. Ferrous iron
D. Concentration of calcium and magnesium
E. Limestone formations
F. None of the Above

45. Most surface water is _____
A. Hard hardness
B. Hardness
C. Medium hardness
D. Hard and soft water
E. Soft hardness
F. None of the Above

46. Water with 300 mg/L of hardness usually is considered soft.
A. True B. False

47. Hard water usually is quite corrosive, and may have to be treated to reduce the corrosivity.
A. True B. False

Iron
48. Ferrous iron (Fe2) is in a _____, and water containing ferrous iron is colorless.
A. Corrosivity
B. Hardness
C. Dissolved state
D. Turbidity
E. Rust-colored
F. None of the Above

49. Ferric iron (Fe3) has been oxidized, and water containing it is?
A. Corrosivity
B. Hardness
C. Medium hardness
D. Turbidity
E. Rust-colored
F. None of the Above

50. Gallionella can cause_____, tastes and odors, clogged pipes, and pump failure.
A. Bacteriological safety
B. System failure
C. Bacteria
D. Entry of contaminants
E. Red water
F. None of the Above

51. Water samples show increased iron concentrations between the point where water enters the distribution system and the consumer's tap, either corrosion, Iron bacteria, or both are probably taking place.
A. True B. False

52. If the problem is caused by system pressure, flushing mains, shock chlorination, and carrying increased residual chlorine are alternatives to consider.
A. True B. False

Manganese
53. The NSDWR recommend a concentration not to exceed 0.05 mg/L to avoid?
A. Corrosion
B. Customer complaints
C. Pressure loss
D. Harmful effects on humans
E. Water system contamination
F. None of the Above

Water Quality Safeguards
54. _____ are recommended above is necessary to prevent back siphonage and the entry of contaminants?
A. Bacteriological safety
B. Static pressure
C. Chlorine
D. Monitoring
E. Continuous positive pressure
F. None of the Above

55. Either water use must be restricted or the water system must be upgraded to be capable of supplying more water, if water demands are so great during peak demand periods that pressure declines in parts of the systems.
A. True B. False

56. _____ also may be reduced during a main break because of the large amount of escaping water?

A. Bacteriological safety
B. System pressure
C. Backpressure
D. Cross connection
E. Backflow
F. None of the Above

Water Hammer

57. Water hammer is a pressure surge or wave caused by the static energy of a fluid in motion when it is forced to stop or change direction suddenly.

A. True B. False

58. Moving water in a pipe has kinetic energy proportional to the mass of the water in a given volume times the square of the velocity of the water.

A. True B. False

New EPA Rules for Distribution

Reduction of Lead in Drinking Water Act

59. The Reduction of Lead in Drinking Water Act means municipalities, water districts and developers who work with and pay for water infrastructure need to be preparing.

A. True B. False

60. Lead, a metal found in natural deposits, is commonly used in household plumbing materials and water service lines.

A. True B. False

61. Lead in drinking water can also cause a variety of adverse health effects. In babies and children, exposure in drinking water above the action level can result in delays in physical and mental development, along with slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. In adults, it can cause increases in blood pressure.

A. True B. False

62. The most common problem with brass or chrome-plated brass faucets and fixtures is these devices can leach significant amounts of lead into the water, especially cold water.

A. True B. False

63. Homes built before 1999 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures and solder.

A. True B. False

64. New homes are also at risk: even legally “lead-free” plumbing may contain up to 8 percent lead.

A. True B. False

65. Reduction of Lead in Drinking Water Act, was to amend the Safe Drinking Water Act regarding the use and introduction into commerce of lead pipes, plumbing fittings or fixtures, solder and flux.

A. True B. False

66. This lead reduction law was established January 4, 2014, which provided a three-year timeframe for affected parties to transition to the new requirements.
A. True B. False

Pervasive Environmental Contaminant
67. Lead can be ingested from various sources, including lead paint and house dust contaminated by lead paint, as well as soil, drinking water, and food.
A. True B. False

68. Because lead accumulates in the body, all sources of lead should be controlled or eliminated to prevent childhood lead poisoning.
A. True B. False

69. Beginning in the 1970s, lead concentrations in air, tap water, food, dust, and soil began to be substantially reduced, resulting in significantly reduced blood lead levels in children throughout the United States.
A. True B. False

70. Homes built before the 1978 homes might contain lead paint hazards, as well as drinking water service lines made from lead, or plumbing materials that contain lead.
A. True B. False

71. _____ control reduces the leaching of lead plumbing components or solder into drinking water?
A. Lead concentrations D. Water infrastructure
B. Adequate corrosion E. Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA)
C. Lead enforcement F. None of the Above

Composite Meters
72. Composite meters are one example of a _____ alternative that is not susceptible to no-lead regulations.
A. Lead free D. Zero lead
B. New lead-free law E. Lead-free alternative material
C. New low-lead brass F. None of the Above

73. Composite meters do not depend on metal pricing fluctuations and have zero lead as opposed to low lead or even _____meters.
A. Bronze D. “Friction feeling”
B. “Lead-free” E. A blend of plastic and fiberglass
C. Zero lead F. None of the Above

74. Which of the following terms does this type of meter boast longevity and resistance to corrosion from aggressive water?
A. Bronze D. Composite
B. “Lead-free” E. A blend of plastic and fiberglass
C. Zero lead F. None of the Above

75. Composite meters are constructed using a blend of plastic and?
A. Bronze D. “Friction feeling”
B. “Lead-free” E. Fiberglass
C. Zero lead F. None of the Above

76. Which of the following terms can eliminate the “friction feeling” typically experienced with metal threads and metal couplings, facilitating easier installation?
A. Bronze D. Composite threads
B. “Lead-free” E. A blend of plastic and fiberglass
C. Zero lead F. None of the Above

77. With comprehensive testing, composite meters have demonstrated a burst pressure that is significantly greater than_____.
A. Bronze D. Composite
B. “Lead-free” E. A blend of plastic and fiberglass
C. Zero lead F. None of the Above

78. Composite technology today allows for better, more environmentally friendly composite products that will last up to 10 years in residential applications.
A. True B. False

79. Which of the following term or zero lead products on the market and it is critical that utilities consider all of their options when selecting a new fleet of meters?
A. Bronze D. Friction
B. Lead-free E. Plastic and fiberglass
C. Zero lead F. None of the Above

80. Everyone deserves access to safe, clean water.
A. True B. False

81. According to the text, it is essential that manufacturers deliver products that meet the highest standards for safety, quality, reliability and accuracy to ensure availability to, and conservation of _____.
A. Frequency of sampling D. An adequate chlorine residual
B. Their personal health E. This most precious resource
C. Water system customers F. None of the Above

82. To ensure that drinking water supplied by all public water supply systems as defined by the EPA meet Federal and State requirements, water system operators are required to collect samples regularly and?
A. Frequency of sampling D. An adequate chlorine residual
B. Their personal health E. Byproduct chemicals
C. Have the water tested F. None of the Above

83. The regulations specify maximum sampling frequencies, sampling locations, testing procedures, methods of keeping records, and frequency of reporting to the State.
A. True B. False

84. The regulations also mandates special reporting procedures to be followed if a contaminant exceeds _____.

A. An MCL
B. Chemical analyses
C. Turbidity
D. Continuous chlorine residual
E. No concern for byproducts
F. None of the Above

85. According to the text, about half the distribution systems must provide periodic monitoring for microbiological contaminants and some chemical contaminants.

A. True B. False

86. The frequency of sampling and the chemicals that must be tested for depend on the physical size of the water system, _____, and the history of analyses.

A. Frequency of sampling
B. The water source
C. Water system customers
D. An adequate chlorine residual
E. Byproduct chemicals
F. None of the Above

General Disinfection Requirements

87. According to the text, disinfection is required for all water systems using surface water sources.

A. True B. False

88. As the water enters the distribution system, it must carry a _____ that will be retained throughout the distribution system.

A. Disinfectant like UV
B. Chemical analyses
C. Ozone
D. Continuous chlorine residual
E. Byproduct of chlorine
F. None of the Above

89. Water samples from points on the distribution system must be analyzed periodically to make sure _____ is being maintained.

A. Frequency of sampling
B. Their personal health
C. Water system customers
D. An adequate chlorine residual
E. Byproduct chemicals
F. None of the Above

90. The use of chlorine has almost eliminated occurrences of waterborne diseases in the United States.

A. True B. False

91. The disinfection byproducts are formed when chlorine reacts with naturally occurring substances in raw water such as decaying vegetation containing?

A. An MCL
B. Chemical analyses
C. Turbidity
D. Humic and fulvic acids
E. No concern for byproducts
F. None of the Above

92. _____ was identified was trihalomethane a group of organic chemicals that are known carcinogens to some animals, so they are assumed also to be carcinogenic to humans?

A. MCLs
B. HAAA5s
C. Chloramines
D. Chlorine residual
E. Chlorine byproduct chemicals
F. None of the Above

93. Which of the following terms have been identified that may be harmful, and may cause some adverse health reactions?

A. Other byproducts of disinfection
B. Chemical analyses
C. Turbidity
D. Continuous chlorine residual
E. Chloramines
F. None of the Above

Consumer Confidence Reports

94. One of the very significant provisions of the 1996 SDWA amendments is Continuous chlorine residual requirement.

A. True B. False

95. Information on the source water and _____ must be furnished to the satellite system by the system selling the water (parent company).

A. An MCL
B. Chemical analyses
C. Turbidity
D. Continuous chlorine residual
E. No concern for byproducts
F. None of the Above

96. The reports shall be prepared yearly by every community water supply system.

A. True B. False

97. Water systems serving more than 10,000 people must mail the report to customers.

A. True B. False

98. The consumer confidence report (CCR) is a requirement.

A. True B. False

99. The purpose of the CCR is to provide all water customers with basic facts regarding their drinking water so that individuals can make decisions about decisions based on their personal health.

A. True B. False

100. According to the text, water system operators should keep in mind that CCRs provide an opportunity to educate consumers about the?

A. MCL
B. Chemical analyses
C. Concern for byproducts
D. Continuous chlorine residual
E. Sources and quality of their drinking water
F. None of the Above