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

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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.

Grading Information

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.

WWT 303 CEU Course Answer Key

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What is the course approval number, if applicable? _____

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Please write down any questions that cannot be found or has problems.

Please circle, underline, bold or X only one correct answer, a felt tipped pen works best

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|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. A B | 17. A B C D | 33. A B C D | 49. A B C D |
| 2. A B | 18. A B | 34. A B C D | 50. A B |
| 3. A B | 19. A B C D | 35. A B C D | 51. A B C D |
| 4. A B | 20. A B C D | 36. A B C D | 52. A B C D |
| 5. A B | 21. A B | 37. A B | 53. A B C D |
| 6. A B | 22. A B C D | 38. A B | 54. A B C D |
| 7. A B | 23. A B | 39. A B | 55. A B C D |
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| 12. A B C D | 28. A B | 44. A B | 60. A B C D |
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| 65. A B C D | 97. A B C D | 129. A B | 161. A B C D |
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| 71. A B | 103. A B C D | 135. A B | 167. A B C D |
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| 75. A B C D | 107. A B C D | 139. A B | 171. A B |
| 76. A B C D | 108. A B C D | 140. A B | 172. A B |
| 77. A B C D | 109. A B C D | 141. A B | 173. A B |
| 78. A B C D | 110. A B C D | 142. A B C D | 174. A B |
| 79. A B C D | 111. A B | 143. A B C D | 175. A B C D |
| 80. A B C D | 112. A B | 144. A B | 176. A B C D |
| 81. A B | 113. A B | 145. A B | 177. A B C D |
| 82. A B | 114. A B | 146. A B | 178. A B |
| 83. A B C D | 115. A B | 147. A B | 179. A B |
| 84. A B C D | 116. A B | 148. A B | 180. A B |
| 85. A B C D | 117. A B | 149. A B | 181. A B C D |
| 86. A B | 118. A B | 150. A B | 182. A B C D |
| 87. A B C D | 119. A B | 151. A B | 183. A B C D |
| 88. A B C D | 120. A B | 152. A B | 184. A B C D |
| 89. A B C D | 121. A B | 153. A B | 185. A B C D |
| 90. A B C D | 122. A B | 154. A B | 186. A B C D |
| 91. A B C D | 123. A B | 155. A B | 187. A B C D |
| 92. A B C D | 124. A B | 156. A B | 188. A B C D |
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| 196. A B C D | 228. A B | 260. A B C D | 292. A B C D |
| 197. A B C D | 229. A B | 261. A B C D | 293. A B C D |
| 198. A B C D | 230. A B | 262. A B C D | 294. A B C D |
| 199. A B | 231. A B | 263. A B | 295. A B C D |
| 200. A B | 232. A B | 264. A B | 296. A B C D |
| 201. A B C D | 233. A B C D | 265. A B C D | 297. A B C D |
| 202. A B C D | 234. A B C D | 266. A B C D | 298. A B |
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| 210. A B C D | 242. A B C D | 274. A B C D | 306. A B C D |
| 211. A B C D | 243. A B C D | 275. A B C D | 307. A B C D |
| 212. A B C D | 244. A B C D | 276. A B C D | 308. A B |
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| 321. A B C D | 341. A B C D | 361. A B C D | 381. A B C D |
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| 333. A B C D | 353. A B | 373. A B C D | 393. A B C D |
| 334. A B | 354. A B | 374. A B C D | 394. A B C D |
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| 339. A B C D | 359. A B C D | 379. A B | 399. A B C D |
| 340. A B C D | 360. A B C D | 380. A B | 400. A B C D |

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

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WWT 303 CEU Course Assignment

The Assignment is available in Word on the Internet for your Convenience, please visit www.ABCTLC.com and download the assignment and email 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. 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.

Multiple Choice, please select only one answer per question. There are no intentional trick questions.

Wastewater Introduction

Primary Wastewater Components and Constituents

1. Anaerobic- a condition in which “free” or dissolved oxygen is not present in the aquatic environment.
A. True B. False
2. Saprophytic bacteria thrive without the presence of oxygen.
A. True B. False
3. Reduction is the addition of oxygen to an element or compound, or removal of hydrogen or an electron from an element or compound in a chemical reaction.
A. True B. False
4. Oxidation is the addition of hydrogen, removal of oxygen or addition of electrons to an element or compound.
A. True B. False
5. Aerobic is a condition in which free or dissolved oxygen is present in the aquatic environment.
A. True B. False
6. Aerobic Bacteria will live and reproduce only in an environment containing oxygen.
A. True B. False
7. When oxygen chemically combined, such as in water molecules can be used for respiration by aerobes
A. True B. False
8. Methane Fermenters – bacteria that break down the volatile acids to methane, carbon dioxide and water.
A. True B. False

9. Under anaerobic conditions in wastewater, sulfur compounds or elemental sulfur are reduced to H₂S or sulfide ions.
A. True B. False

10. Anaerobic Bacteria that break down complex solids to volatile acids.
A. True B. False

Biological

11. Bacteria and other small organisms in water consume organic matter in sewage, turning it into new bacterial cells, _____, and other by-products.
A. Oxygen C. Secondary treatment
B. Carbon dioxide D. None of the Above

Organic Matter

12. Which of the following are toxic to humans, fish, and aquatic plants and often are disposed of improperly in drains or carried in stormwater?
A. Nitrogen and phosphorus C. Pesticides and herbicide(s)
B. Turbidity D. None of the Above

13. Two toxic _____ like benzene and toluene are found in some solvents, pesticides, and other products.
A. Nutrients from wastewater C. Organic compounds
B. Inorganic materials D. None of the Above

14. Large amounts of biodegradable materials can reduce or deplete the _____ in the water needed by aquatic life.
A. Carbon Dioxide C. Nutrients
B. Supply of oxygen D. None of the Above

15. One of the measurements used to assess overall wastewater strength, the amount of oxygen organisms needed to break down wastes in wastewater is referred to as?
A. BOD C. COD
B. MLSS D. None of the Above

16. Some organic compounds are more stable than others are and cannot be quickly broken down by organisms; this is true of _____ developed for agriculture and industry.
A. Most inorganic substances C. Many synthetic organic compounds
B. Organic material(s) D. None of the Above

Oil and Grease

17. When large amounts of oils and greases are discharged, these increase _____ and they may float to the surface and harden, causing aesthetically displeasing conditions.
A. BOD C. Petroleum-based waste oil(s)
B. COD D. None of the Above

18. Fatty organic materials from animals, vegetables, and petroleum are quickly broken down by bacteria and can cause pollution in receiving environments.
A. True B. False

19. Which of the following also adds to the septic tank scum layer, causing more frequent tank pumping to be required?

- A. Nutrients from wastewater
- B. Inorganic materials
- C. Excessive grease
- D. None of the Above

20. Which of the following used for motors and industry are considered hazardous waste and should be collected and disposed of separately from wastewater?

- A. Nitrogen and phosphorus
- B. Inorganic substances
- C. Petroleum-based waste oil(s)
- D. None of the Above

Inorganics

21. According to the text, heavy metals can be discharged with many types of industrial wastewaters are easy to remove by conventional treatment methods.

- A. True
- B. False

Nutrients

22. Which of the following are essential to living organisms and are the chief nutrients present in natural water?

- A. Oxygen
- B. Carbon dioxide
- C. Carbon, nitrogen, and phosphorus
- D. Answers A,B and C

23. An excess of nutrients over-stimulates the growth of water plants, the result causes unsightly conditions, interferes with drinking water treatment processes, and causes unpleasant and disagreeable tastes and odors in drinking water.

- A. True
- B. False

24. Primarily _____ but occasionally nitrogen, causes nutrient enrichment which results in excessive growth of algae.

- A. Phosphorus
- B. Nitrifying Bacteria
- C. Ammonia
- D. Calcium Hydroxide

Inorganic and Synthetic Organic Chemicals

25. Inorganic and Synthetic Organic Chemicals can cause _____ problems, and many are not effectively removed by conventional wastewater treatment.

- A. Toxic
- B. Ecology
- C. Excessive growth of aerobic bacteria
- D. Taste and odor

Biological Components Section Introduction

Biochemical Oxygen Demand

26. The BOD test has merit as a pollution parameter continues to be debated, _____ has the advantage of a long period of record.

- A. BOD
- B. CBOD
- C. MLSS
- D. MLVSS

Application Specific Microbiology

27. Which of the following is the preferred methodology in wastewater treatment affecting the efficiency of biological nutrient removal?

- A. Attached growth
- B. Advanced treatment technologies
- C. Application-specific microbiology
- D. None of the Above

28. Laboratory prepared bugs are more efficient in organics removal if they have the right growth environment; this efficiency is multiplied if microorganisms are allowed to grow.
A. True B. False

29. To reduce the start-up phase for growing a mature biofilm one can also purchase application-specific microbiology culture from appropriate microbiology vendors.
A. True B. False

Primary Wastewater Treatment Section

Conventional A/S Wastewater Treatment Plant Overview

Primary Treatment

30. The initial stage in the treatment of domestic wastewater is known as bar screens.
A. True B. False

31. Coarse solids are removed from the wastewater in the primary stage of treatment. In some treatment plants, _____ may be combined into one basic operation.
A. Primary and secondary stages C. Suspended growth process(es)
B. Biological processes D. None of the Above

32. There are two basic stages in the treatment of wastes, RAS and WAS.
A. True B. False

33. The secondary stage uses this term to further purify wastewater.
A. Primary and secondary stages C. Suspended growth process(es)
B. Biological processes D. None of the Above

Preliminary Treatment

34. Which of the following enters from the collection system into the Coarse Screening process?
A. Raw wastewater C. Dissolved organic and inorganic constituents
B. Biological processes D. None of the Above

35. Especially in cities with combined sewer systems, removing the-this missing term-that washes off streets or land during storms is very important.
A. Very fine solids C. Primary sludge
B. Grit and gravel D. None of the Above

36. Large amounts of _____ entering a treatment plant can cause serious operating problems, such as excessive wear of pumps and other equipment.
A. Solid(s) C. Grit and sand
B. Finer debris D. Dissolved organic and inorganic constituents

37. The Preliminary Treatment is purely physical stage consisting of Coarse Screening, Raw Influent Pumping, Static Fine Screening, Grit Removal, and Selector Tanks.
A. True B. False

38. After the wastewater has been screened, it may flow into a grit chamber where sand, grit, cinders, and small stones settle to the bottom
A. True B. False

39. In some plants, another finer screen is placed after the grit chamber to remove any additional material that might damage equipment or interfere with later processes.
A. True B. False

Primary Sedimentation

40. When the screening completed and the grit removed, wastewater is clear of dissolved organic and inorganic constituents along with suspended solids.
A. True B. False
41. Pollutants that are dissolved or are very fine and remain suspended in the wastewater are easily removed effectively by gravity settling.
A. True B. False
42. When the wastewater enters a sedimentation tank, it slows down and the suspended solids gradually sink to the bottom, this mass of solids is called?
A. Very fine solids C. Primary sludge
B. RAS D. Heavy pollutants
43. Which of the following wastewater treatment terms consist of minute particles of matter that can be removed from the wastewater with further treatment such as sedimentation or gravity settling, chemical coagulation, or filtration?
A. Solid(s) C. Dissolved organic and inorganic constituents
B. Suspended solids D. None of the Above

Temperature

44. The best temperatures for wastewater treatment probably range from 77 to 95 degrees Fahrenheit.
A. True B. False
45. Hot water is a byproduct of many manufacturing processes, is not a pollutant. When discharged in large quantities, it can raise the temperature of receiving streams improving the natural balance of aquatic life.
A. True B. False

pH

46. The acidity or alkalinity of wastewater affects both treatment and the environment.
A. True B. False
47. pH indicates increasing acidity while a low pH indicates increasing alkalinity.
A. True B. False

Secondary Treatment Section

Secondary Treatment

48. The Secondary Treatment stage consists of a biological process such as _____ and a physical process, Secondary Clarification.

- A. Tickling filters
- B. Oxidation Ditches
- C. Phosphorus-reduction system(s)
- D. None of the Above

49. The Preliminary Treatment stage removes as much _____ as possible using physical processes.

- A. Solid(s)
- B. Finer debris
- C. Grit and gravel
- D. None of the Above

50. The wastewater enters from Preliminary Treatment into the clarifier process which is a biological process consisting of large oval shaped basins that are capable of removing these finer solids.

- A. True
- B. False

51. Maintaining a population of microorganisms within the oxidation basins that consumes _____ and also adhere to the solids themselves.

- A. Total Solids
- B. TDS
- C. Very fine solids
- D. None of the Above

52. Which of the following form larger and heavier aggregates that can be physically separated?

- A. Solid(s)
- B. Finer debris
- C. Finer solids
- D. None of the Above

53. The two most common conventional methods used to achieve secondary treatment are: _____ and suspended growth processes.

- A. Attached growth processes
- B. Finer debris
- C. Unsuspended growth process(es)
- D. None of the Above

Raw Water Screening

54. Raw wastewater may or may not be _____ before being directed into the pond treatment system. The first two ponds in the pond system may be operated in series or in parallel.

- A. Screened and de-gritted
- B. Series or in parallel
- C. Compacted clay bottoms and sides
- D. None of the above

55. Generally, the microorganisms in the first ponds treat the incoming effluent, while the next pond is the settling or polishing pond. The third pond is to provide _____ where the biological solids generated in the first two ponds can settle.

- A. Wind and algae
- B. A quiet zone
- C. Activated sludge
- D. None of the above

56. Ponds generally do not have a secondary clarifier, the _____ fulfills the clarifier action.

- A. Wind and algae
- B. Series or in parallel
- C. Settling or polishing pond
- D. None of the above

Pond Lining

57. Ponds may be lined with a synthetic liner or simply have _____.
- A. Wind and algae C. Compacted clay bottoms and sides
B. Series or in parallel D. None of the above
58. Many ponds rely on _____ to supply oxygen instead of mechanical aeration.
- A. Wind and algae C. Compacted clay bottoms and sides
B. Series or in parallel operation D. None of the above
59. Filamentous bacteria generally do not cause any operational problems in lagoons, in contrast to activated sludge where _____ and poor sludge settling is a common problem.
- A. Redox potential C. BOD removal
B. Filamentous bulking D. None of the Above
60. Most heterotrophic bacteria have a wide range in environmental tolerance and can function effectively in _____ over a wide range in pH and temperature.
- A. Redox potential C. BOD removal
B. Poor sludge settling D. None of the Above
61. Aerobic BOD removal generally proceeds well from pH _____ and at temperatures from 3-4°C to 60-70°C (37.4 -39.2° F to 140-158°F in the ATAD process (mesophilic bacteria are replaced by thermophilic bacteria at temperatures above 35°C).
- A. 5.5 to 8.0 C. 6.5 to 7.0
B. 6.5 to 9.0 D. None of the Above
62. BOD removal generally declines rapidly below _____ C and ceases at _____ C.
- A. 3-4° - 1-2° C. 1-2° - 3-4°
B. 4-6° - 2-3° D. None of the Above
63. A very specialized group of bacteria occurs to some extent in lagoons (and other wastewater treatment systems) that can oxidize ammonia via nitrite to nitrate, termed nitrifying bacteria. These bacteria are strict aerobes and require a redox potential of at least _____ m V.
- A. +200 C. 2,000
B. - 200 D. None of the Above

Lagoon Systems

64. Lagoon systems are shallow basins that hold the wastewater for several months to allow for the natural degradation of sewage.
- A. True B. False
65. Lagoon systems take advantage of _____ and microorganisms in the wastewater to renovate sewage.
- A. Nitrogen removal system(s) C. Natural aeration
B. Suspended film system(s) D. None of the Above

Microorganisms in Lagoons

66. Swimming and _____ engulf bacteria or other prey.
- A. Gliding ciliates C. Heterotrophic bacteria
B. Predators D. None of the Above

67. Which of the following bugs or terms attach to the biomass and vortex suspended bacteria into their gullets, while crawlers break bacteria loose from the floc surface?

- A. Floc-forming bacteria
- B. Aerobic bacteria
- C. Stalked ciliate(s)
- D. None of the Above

68. Predators feed mostly on stalked and _____.

- A. Floc-forming bacteria
- B. Swimming ciliates
- C. Methane Fermenters
- D. None of the Above

69. The following changes in food, dissolved oxygen, temperature, pH, total dissolved solids, sludge age, presence of toxins, and other factors create a dynamic environment for the _____?

- A. Treatment organism(s)
- B. Aerobic bacteria
- C. Floc-forming bacteria
- D. None of the Above

70. Food (organic loading) regulates _____?

- A. Strict aerobes
- B. Predators
- C. Microorganism numbers
- D. None of the Above

Lagoon Microorganisms Introduction

71. BOD removal increases rapidly below 3-4°C and ceases at 1-2°C.

- A. True
- B. False

72. Three bacteria groups occur: freely dispersed, single bacteria; floc-forming bacteria; and filamentous bacteria. All function similarly to oxidize organic carbon to produce CO₂ and new bacteria.

- A. True
- B. False

73. Anaerobic BOD removal generally proceeds well from pH 6.5 to 9.0 and at temperatures from 3-4°C to 60-70°C (Aerobic bacteria are replaced by Mesophilic bacteria at temperatures above 35°C).

- A. True
- B. False

74. Which of the following are similar to those found in other treatment processes such as activated sludge?

- A. Treatment organism(s)
- B. Aerobic bacteria
- C. Floc-forming bacteria
- D. None of the Above

75. Which of the following degrade wastes grow as single bacteria dispersed in the wastewater?

- A. Strict aerobes
- B. Predators
- C. Many bacterial species
- D. None of the Above

76. Which of the following grow in a large aggregate due to exocellular polymer production?

- A. Predators
- B. Aerobic bacteria
- C. Floc-forming bacteria
- D. None of the Above

77. Growth form is important as these flocs degrade _____ and settle at the end of the process, producing a low TSS effluent.

- A. Anaerobic action
- B. Application-specific bacteria
- C. BOD
- D. None of the Above

78. Which of the following bugs or terms occur in lagoons, usually at specific growth environments?
 A. Anaerobic action C. A number of filamentous bacteria
 B. Absence of free oxygen D. None of the Above
79. Which of the following have a wide range in environmental tolerance and can function effectively in BOD removal over a wide range in pH and temperature?
 A. Strict aerobes C. Most heterotrophic bacteria
 B. Predators D. None of the Above
80. A very specialized group of bacteria occurs to some extent in lagoons (and other wastewater treatment systems) that can oxidize ammonia via nitrite to nitrate are termed?
 A. Strict aerobes C. Nitrifying bacteria
 B. Predators D. None of the Above

Mixed or Suspended Lagoons

81. Two types are the most common: The Aerobic-anaerobic or partially suspended lagoon in which the concentration of solids and dissolved oxygen are maintained fairly uniform and neither the incoming solids nor the biomass of microorganisms' settle, and the completely mixed lagoon.
 A. True B. False
82. The aerated lagoons are basins, normally excavated in earth and operated without Solids recycling into the system. This is the major difference with respect to activated sludge systems.
 A. True B. False
83. In the facultative lagoons, the power input is reduced causing accumulation of solids in the bottom which undergo _____, while the upper portions are maintained aerobic.
 A. Facultative lagoon(s) C. Dissolved organic and inorganic constituents
 B. Anaerobic decomposition D. None of the Above

Advanced Methods of Wastewater Treatment

84. As our country and the demand for clean water have grown, it has become more important to produce cleaner wastewater effluents, yet _____ are more difficult to remove than others.
 A. Biofilm C. Soluble nutrients
 B. Some contaminants D. None of the Above
85. All WWTPs provide a minimum of?
 A. Biofilm and chemical removal C. Pretreatment and pollution prevention
 B. Secondary treatment D. None of the Above

Advanced Treatment Technologies

86. WWTP treatment levels beyond secondary treatment are called advanced treatment.
 A. True B. False
87. Which of the following can be extensions of conventional secondary biological treatment to further stabilize oxygen-demanding substances?
 A. Hydraulic Detention Time C. Advanced treatment technologies
 B. Activated sludge system D. None of the Above

88. Advanced treatment may include physical-chemical separation techniques such as adsorption, flocculation/precipitation, membranes for advanced filtration, _____, and reverse osmosis.

- A. Denitrification process
- B. Organic material
- C. Ion exchange
- D. None of the Above

Activated Sludge Process Section

Regular MLSS Removal

89. To maintain a stable treatment process, MLSS must be removed on a regular schedule. The MLSS can be removed from the bottom of the clarifier or from the _____.

- A. Secondary sludge wasting
- B. Solids handling process
- C. Activated sludge basin
- D. None of the above

90. The _____ removed directly from the basin is renamed as WAS.

- A. MLSS
- B. CRT
- C. WAS
- D. None of the above

91. Some clarifiers have separate pipelines for RAS and WAS. In other cases, WAS is pumped out of the _____ pipeline.

- A. RAS
- B. CRT
- C. WAS
- D. None of the above

Wasting Rates

92. In nearly all activated sludge plants, wasting is accomplished by directing a portion of the Return Sludge to the _____.

- A. Secondary sludge wasting
- B. Solids handling facility
- C. Many activated sludge plants
- D. None of the above

93. Wasting Return Sludge rather than _____ minimizes the volume of water that must be processed by the sludge thickening/dewatering equipment.

- A. Mixed Liquor
- B. CRT
- C. RAS
- D. None of the above

94. CRT was defined as the average length of time in days that an organism remains in the _____.

- A. Secondary treatment system
- B. Solids handling process
- C. Many activated sludge plants
- D. None of the above

95. The operator determines the operating _____ for the facility and maintains it through wasting the appropriate amount of excess biomass (Waste Activated Sludge, WAS) from the secondary system.

- A. Mixed Liquor
- B. CRT
- C. WAS
- D. None of the above

96. The amount of _____ in the secondary system is controlled and maintained through solids wasting.

- A. Biomass (MLSS)
- B. CRT
- C. WAS
- D. None of the above

97. If intermittent wasting is practiced, it is usually best to waste over as long a time period as practical, and when the loading on the _____ is at the low point of the day.

- A. Secondary system
- B. Solids handling process
- C. Many activated sludge plants
- D. None of the above

98. Drastic changes should not be made in wasting rates from one day to the next; allow the _____ time to acclimate to a change before another change is made.

- A. Secondary sludge wasting
- B. Biological system
- C. Advanced system
- D. None of the above

99. Consistency is a key element in successful _____ operation.

- A. Secondary system
- B. The operator
- C. Activated sludge plant
- D. None of the above

100. Many activated sludge plants were originally designed to waste secondary solids into the primary clarifiers. The reasoning was that as the less dense biological solids co-settle with the _____ the combined sludge density would be increased.

- A. Mixed Liquor
- B. Heavier primary solids
- C. Scum
- D. None of the above

101. A more efficient operation will result if the WAS is wasted directly to a _____ and not allowed to return to the treatment system.

- A. Secondary sludge wasting
- B. Solids handling process
- C. Many activated sludge plants
- D. None of the above

102. It is crucial that adequate solids concentrating equipment and _____ are part of any plans for building or expanding an activated sludge plant.

- A. Secondary system
- B. The operator
- C. Solids storage capability
- D. None of the above

103. Which of the following is one of the most important controls available to the operator because it controls the most important aspect of treatment, biomass population?

- A. Secondary system
- B. Secondary sludge wasting
- C. Activated sludge plant
- D. None of the above

104. A good _____ control situation is one that allows the operator to set a totalizer which determines the maximum number of gallons wasted in a particular day and also allows the operator to control and monitor the WAS flow rate.

- A. MLSS concentration
- B. WAS
- C. BOD, nutrients, and oxygen
- D. None of the above

Environmental Conditions

105. Waste activated sludge flow, along with environmental conditions such as water temperature and accessibility to _____, influences the process biology and level of treatment achieved.

- A. MLSS concentration
- B. WAS
- C. BOD, nutrients, and oxygen
- D. None of the above

106. Slower growing microorganisms, including the nitrification bacteria and some bacteria and some filaments, can only remain in the treatment process if the _____ is held long enough for them to reproduce.

- A. MLSS
- C. BOD, nutrients, and oxygen
- B. WAS
- D. None of the above

Sludge Settling

107. Waste activated sludge determines how long the _____ stays in the system and, therefore, helps to determine which type of microorganisms will be present.

- A. MLSS
- C. BOD, nutrients, and oxygen
- B. WAS
- D. None of the above

108. The presence or absence of _____ will influence how fast the sludge settles in the clarifier.

- A. MLSS concentration
- C. Filaments
- B. WAS
- D. None of the above

109. Waste activated sludge also determines the _____.

- A. MLSS concentration
- C. BOD, nutrients, and oxygen
- B. WAS
- D. None of the above

Organic Load

110. According to the text, as the cells are retained longer in the system, the flocculating characteristics of the cells improve since they start to produce extra cellular slime that favors?

- A. Secondary settling
- C. Flocculating
- B. High degradation rate
- D. None of the Above

111. The organic load (generally coming from primary treatment operations such as settling, screening or flotation) enters the reactor where the active microbial population is present. The reactor must be continuously aerated.

- A. True
- B. False

112. The mixture then passes to a settling tank where the cells are settled. The treated wastewater is disinfected while the secondary settling and is recycled in part to the aeration basin.

- A. True
- B. False

Common Types

113. The most common types of activated sludge are the conventional and the continuous flow stirred tank, in which the contents are completely mixed. In the conventional process, the wastewater is circulated along the aeration tank, with the flow being arranged by baffles in plug flow mode. The oxygen demand for this arrangement is maximum at the inlet as is the organic load concentration.

- A. True
- B. False

Sludge Problems and Solutions Section

Excess Solids

114. Solids are generated by microorganism growth and reproduction. The influent BOD supplies the food for the growth and reproduction. As microorganisms' populations multiply, excess solids (microorganisms) must be removed (wasted).

- A. True
- B. False

Final Clarifier Solids Loading Rate (SLR)

115. The rate at which the activated sludge is returned from the final clarifiers to the aeration basins, along with the influent flow, effects the flow of solids into the clarifiers.

A. True B. False

Clarifier Sludge Blanket

116. Solids settle and concentrate in the first clarifier forming a sludge blanket. The sludge blanket can increase depending on the WAS flow rate. The proper WAS flow rate allows for a desired sludge blanket.

A. True B. False

Clarifier Sludge Blanket

117. Solids settle and concentrate in the final clarifiers forming a sludge blanket. The sludge blanket can increase or decrease depending on the RAS flow rate. The proper RAS flow rate allows for a desired sludge blanket.

A. True B. False

Young Sludge

118. Young sludge is often associated with a low F/M. To correct for young sludge, it is necessary to increase wasting rates. This will decrease the amount of solids under aeration, reduce the F/M ratio, and increase the sludge age.

A. True B. False

Excessive Old Sludge

119. The required pressure is an increase in the total system sludge mass. Decreased wasting is required to accomplish that objective. This problem is very rare.

A. True B. False

Return Rates Too Low

120. Thin mixed liquor suspended solids and a sludge blanket build-up of solids. Rising clumps of sludge or gas bubbles may occur in the final clarifier.

A. True B. False

Return Rates Too High

121. A sludge blanket in the final clarifier and a thick return activated sludge.

A. True B. False

Filaments

122. Filamentous organisms are a group of thread-like organisms that, when in excess, can impair the settling of activated sludge and create a bulking condition in the final clarifier.

A. True B. False

Oxidation Ditch

123. Oxidation ditches are typically limited mix systems, and cannot be modified to approach plug flow conditions.

A. True B. False

Pin Floc

124. Very fine floc particles with poor settling characteristics, usually indicative of a young sludge (high MLSS levels).

A. True B. False

Sludge Age

125. Activated sludge (RAS) is recycled back through the aeration basins by returning settled sludge in the final clarifiers and thus remains in the activated sludge system for a number of days. For effective treatment, a specific sludge age is desired for the type of activated sludge system.

A. True B. False

126. For conventional activated sludge, a sludge age of 1-3 days is typical. For extended aeration activated sludge, older sludge ages of 3-10 days are common. F/M ratio and sludge age is inversely related (1 divided by the sludge age approximates the F/M ratio).

A. True B. False

Constant MLSS (Mixed Liquor Suspended Solids)

127. Provided the influent loadings are constant, the operator maintains a relatively constant solids inventory (MLSS level) in the aeration basins for a desired level of treatment. The range of MLSS is typically between 1000-4000 mg/L.

A. True B. False

Wasting Rates

128. The concentration of WAS has a direct bearing on how much to waste and the volume wasted. On a volume basis, a thicker waste activated sludge (low WAS concentration) will require more amount of wasting than a thinner waste activated sludge (high WAS concentration).

A. True B. False

Extended Aeration Activated Sludge Plants

129. For extended aeration activated sludge plants the range is between about 15 and 30 days. Generally, during the winter months, higher sludge ages are required to maintain a sufficient biological mass. In the summer time, biological activity increases and lower sludge ages normally produce a higher quality effluent.

A. True B. False

Denitrification in Final Clarifier

130. In the absence of oxygen, a sludge blanket that is too thick and remains in the clarifier too long can denitrify. Nitrates in the sludge will be converted to nitrogen gas. The release of nitrogen gas will cause small gas bubbles that will be observed at the clarifier surface. Clumps of sludge may also rise to the surface.

A. True B. False

Old Sludge

131. Old sludge filaments include *M. parvicella*, Type 0041, Type 0675, Type 1851 and Type 0803. *M. parvicella* is known for causing foaming and bulking occurrences, especially during winter operating conditions, in WWTPs that must remove ammonia year-round.

A. True B. False

Stable Nitrification

132. At a water temperature of 20°C, the washout SRT for AOBs is approximately 1.6 weeks and the washout for POAs is approximately 2.0 days. To maintain a stable population and to avoid accidental loss of these bacteria resulting from accidental overwasting, the target SRT would need to be two to three times as long or between 1 and 3 days.

A. True B. False

Food –To- Microorganism Ratio (F/M Ratio)

133. For microbiological health and effective treatment, the microorganisms (mixed liquor suspended solids) under aeration should be maintained at a certain level for the amount of food (influent BOD) coming into the plant. This is known as the _____.

- A. MLSS
- B. CBOD
- C. Food to microorganism ratio
- D. WAS

Slimy Foam

134. A grayish slimy foam that is very thick is commonly caused by nutrient deficiencies. It is often noted with a slime bulking condition.

- A. True
- B. False

Foam Trapping

135. A long-term solution includes some facilities using a vacuum truck to remove the foam from the surface. A short-term solution includes eliminating grease from the influent

- A. True
- B. False

Bacteria and Temperature Effect

136. Washout SRT is affected by temperature. For every 10°C drop in water temperature, the growth rate of bacteria decreases by 50% and the _____ doubles. Growth rates for floc forming and filament forming bacteria are similarly affected.

- A. MLSS
- B. CBOD
- C. Washout SRT
- D. WAS

Denitrification

137. When _____ flow rates are too low, thick sludge blankets in the final clarifier can result. The operator will see gas bubbles (from ammonia gas) and rising/floating sludge clumps on the clarifier surface.

- A. MLSS
- B. CBOD
- C. RAS
- D. WAS

Nutrient Section

TKN

138. The TKN content of influent municipal wastewater is typically between 5,000 and 6,000 mg/L.

- A. True
- B. False

139. Organic nitrogen compounds in wastewater undergo microbial conversion to NH_3 and ammonium ion NH_4^+ .

- A. True
- B. False

140. Recalcitrant means a certain compound is difficult to break down. This material can often be broken down given enough time, but not within the time it spends in secondary treatment.

- A. True
- B. False

141. Inert means the material is safe for all microorganisms.

- A. True
- B. False

Ammonia

142. Ammonia results can be expressed as: total ammonia (mg/l), un-ionized ammonia (mg/l), total ammonia (as N, mg/l), un-ionized ammonia (_____).

- A. $\mu\text{g/l}$
- B. mg/l/day
- C. As N, mg/l
- D. mg/l

143. Ammonia is a nutrient that contains_____. Its chemical formula is NH_3 in the unionized state and NH_4^+ in the ionized form.

- A. Nitrogen and hydrogen
- B. Total ammonia
- C. Phosphate
- D. Both total and unionized ammonia

Nitrification

144. Nitrification is an anaerobic process in which heterotrophic bacteria oxidize carbon for energy production.

- A. True
- B. False

145. Nitrification is normally a one-step aerobic biological process for the oxidation of ammonia to nitrate.

- A. True
- B. False

146. Ammonia-nitrogen ($\text{NH}_3\text{-N}$) is first converted to nitrite (NO_2^-) by ammonia oxidizing bacteria (AOB). The nitrite produced is then converted to nitrate (NO_3^-) by nitrite oxidizing bacteria (NOB). Both reactions usually occur in the same process unit at a wastewater treatment plant (e.g., activated sludge mixed liquor or fixed film biofilm).

- A. True
- B. False

Nitrifying Bacteria

147. Ammonia can be converted into nitrite and nitrate by nitrifying bacteria. Effluent ammonia-nitrogen ($\text{NH}_3\text{-N}$) concentrations less than 1 mg/L $\text{NH}_3\text{-N}$ are achievable.

- A. True
- B. False

Autotrophic Bacteria

148. AOB and NOB are classified as autotrophic bacteria because they derive energy from the oxidation of reduced inorganic compounds (in this case, nitrogenous compounds) and use inorganic carbon (CO_2) as a food source.

- A. True
- B. False

Significant Amount of Oxygen

149. Nitrifying bacteria require a significant amount of oxygen to complete the reactions, produce a small amount of biomass, and cause destruction of alkalinity through the consumption of carbon dioxide and production of hydrogen ions.

- A. True
- B. False

Nitrogen Gas

150. Nitrate can be converted to nitrogen gas by a variety of autotrophic bacteria. The nitrogen gas is returned to the digester.

- A. True
- B. False

151. Nitrate removal is limited by the amount of COD available.

- A. True
- B. False

Total Inorganic Nitrogen (TIN)

152. Total inorganic nitrogen (TIN) as low as 5 mg/L N can be met through biological nitrification and denitrification.

- A. True
- B. False

Total Nitrogen

153. Factors affecting concentration include the extent of infiltration and the presence of industries. Influent concentration varies during the day and can vary significantly during rainfall events, as a result of inflow and infiltration to the collection system.

- A. True B. False

154. Total nitrogen in domestic wastewater typically ranges from 1.5 to 2.0 mg/L for low to high strength wastewater.

- A. True B. False

Conversion of Nitrate to Nitrogen Gas

155. Because nitrogen contains almost 50 percent of the earth's atmosphere, the release of nitrogen into the atmosphere causes a small amount of global warming.

- A. True B. False

156. In this oxygen free environment, bacteria use the oxygen attached to the nitrogen that is in the nitrate form, then the nitrogen gas is released.

- A. True B. False

157. The conversion of nitrate to nitrogen gas is accomplished by bacteria in a process known as denitrification. Effluent with nitrogen in the form of nitrate is retained in a tank that lacks oxygen, where carbon-containing chemicals, such as methanol, are added or a small stream of raw wastewater is mixed in with the nitrified effluent.

- A. True B. False

Phosphorus Section

158. _____ can either be in the form of soluble colloids or particulate. It can also be divided into biodegradable and non-biodegradable fractions.

- A. Organically bound phosphorus C. Soluble biodegradable phosphorus
B. Phosphorus D. Particulate organically bound phosphorus

159. _____ is generally precipitated out and removed with the sludge.

- A. Organically bound phosphorus C. Soluble biodegradable phosphorus
B. Phosphorus D. Particulate organically bound phosphorus

160. Total phosphorus (TP) in domestic wastewater typically ranges between _____ mg/L but can be higher depending on industrial sources, water conservation, or whether a detergent ban is in place.

- A. 4 and 8 C. 100 to 500
B. 2 and 4 D. 1,000 – 2,000

161. The _____ fraction is soluble and can be in one of several forms (e.g., phosphoric acid, phosphate ion) depending on the solution pH.

- A. Orthophosphate C. Phosphoric acid, phosphate ion
B. Phosphorus D. Total phosphorus (TP)

162. Polyphosphates are high-energy, condensed _____ such as pyrophosphate and trimetaphosphate. They are also soluble but will not be precipitated out of wastewater by metal salts or lime. They can be converted to phosphate through hydrolysis, which is very slow, or by biological activity.

- A. Polyphosphates C. Phosphates
B. Phosphorus D. Soluble organically bound non-biodegradable phosphorus

163. _____ can be hydrolyzed into orthophosphate during the treatment process.

- A. Polyphosphate
- B. Phosphorus
- C. Particulate organically bound phosphorus
- D. Soluble organically bound non-biodegradable phosphorus

Biological Phosphorus Control

164. Phosphorus removal can be achieved through chemical addition and a coagulation-sedimentation process discussed in the following section. Some biological treatment processes called biological nutrient removal (BNR) can also achieve nutrient reduction, removing _____.

- A. Polyphosphate
- B. Phosphorus
- C. Both nitrogen and phosphorus
- D. Soluble organically bound non-biodegradable phosphorus

Phosphate Accumulating Organisms (PAOs)

165. PAOs accomplish removal of phosphate by accumulating it within their cells as _____.

- A. Polyphosphate
- B. Phosphorus
- C. Both nitrogen and phosphorus
- D. Soluble organically bound non-biodegradable phosphorus

Production of Polyphosphate

166. PAOs are by no means the only bacteria that can accumulate _____ within their cells and in fact, the production of polyphosphate is a widespread ability among bacteria.

- A. Polyphosphate
- B. Phosphorus
- C. Phosphoric acid, phosphate ion
- D. Total phosphorus (TP)

Luxury Uptake

167. In an anaerobic secondary treatment process, some of the CBOD is broken down through fermentation by anaerobic bacteria into soluble CBOD and simpler organic molecules called _____.

- A. COD
- B. VFAs
- C. Carbon and energy
- D. ATP

168. Volatile fatty acids are a preferred source of _____ by heterotrophic bacteria, including the PAOs, because these compounds are easily absorbed into the bacteria.

- A. COD
- B. VFAs
- C. Carbon and energy
- D. ATP

Logistical Problem

169. The PAOs have a logistical problem: When PAOs are under anaerobic conditions, they are exposed to _____, but without oxygen, nitrite or nitrate present, they cannot access them.

- A. COD
- B. VFAs
- C. Carbon and energy
- D. ATP

Adenosine Triphosphate (ATP) Energy

170. The PAOs take ATP to the next level and form an energy-rich compound called _____, which strings together large numbers of phosphate molecules.

- A. Polyphosphate
- B. VFAs
- C. Carbon and energy
- D. ATP

Chemical Precipitation of Phosphorus

171. Phosphorus can also be precipitated through chemical addition. Alum, ferric chloride, or lime can be added to wastewater where these chemicals combine with phosphorus to form a solid. The precipitate is removed by settling or filtration.

- A. True B. False

172. Chemical phosphorus removal can meet effluent levels as low as 0.03 mg/L TP. Chemical and biological phosphorus removal methods are often used together in various combination processes.

- A. True B. False

Tertiary Filtration

173. WWTPs typically use biological phosphorus removal methods to reduce P concentrations above 50 mg/L as P followed by chemical precipitation at or after the secondary clarifier.

- A. True B. False

Biological Phosphorus Removal and Combination Processes

Principles

174. Biological phosphorus removal is achieved by contacting phosphorus accumulating organisms (PAOs) in the RAS with feed, containing volatile fatty acids (VFA), in a zone free of nitrates and DO (anaerobic zone).

- A. True B. False

Fuhs & Chen Theory

175. PAOs have the ability to store a large mass of _____ in their cells in the form of polyphosphates.

- A. Carbon C. Poly- β -hydroxybutyrate (PHB)
B. Phosphorus D. Magnesium and potassium ions

University of Cape Town (UCT) and Modified UCT (MUCT)

176. The UCT process was designed to reduce _____ to the anaerobic zone when high removal of nitrates in the effluent is not required. It consists of three stages: an anaerobic stage, an anoxic stage, and an aerobic stage.

- A. Nitrates C. An anoxic zone
B. A nitrate rich stream D. An aerobic stage

Johannesburg (JHB), Modified Johannesburg and Westbank

177. The JHB process is similar to the 3 Stage Pho-redox process, but has a pre-anoxic tank ahead of the anaerobic zone to protect the zone from nitrates when low effluent nitrates are not required. The low COD of the wastewater limited the de-nitrification capacity in the original plant (Northern Works), resulting in nitrates in the _____.

- A. RAS C. An anoxic zone
B. Pre-anoxic zone D. An aerobic stage

Nitrification and Nutrient Removal Sub-Section

178. Nitrification ceases at pH values above pH 9 and declines markedly at pH values below 7.

- A. True B. False

179. Nitrification is a major pathway for nitrogen removal in lagoons.

- A. True B. False

180. Nitrosomonas europaea, which oxidizes ammonia to nitrite, and Nitrobacter winogradskyi, which oxidizes nitrite to nitrate.

- A. True B. False

181. Which of the following bugs require a neutral pH and substantial alkalinity?

- A. Nitrifying bacteria C. Anaerobic, heterotrophic bacteria
B. Methane forming bacteria D. None of the Above

182. Nitrifying bacteria exists in low numbers in lagoons, they prefer attached growth systems and/or?

- A. Nitrifying bacteria C. High MLSS sludge systems
B. Low MLSS sludge systems D. None of the Above

183. Which of the following bugs or related terms commonly occur in lagoons are involved in methane formation and in sulfate reduction?

- A. Nitrifying bacteria C. Anaerobic, heterotrophic bacteria
B. Methane forming bacteria D. None of the Above

184. Anaerobic methane formation involves _____ bacteria.

- A. Three different groups of anaerobic C. Organic overloading conditions
B. Methane fermentation D. None of the Above

185. Complete nitrification would be expected at pond pH values between pH _____.

- A. 7.5 and 9.5 C. 6.0 and 7.5
B. 7.0 and 8.5 D. None of the Above

186. Nitrification ceases at pH values above pH _____ and declines markedly at pH values below _____.

- A. 9 and 6 C. 9 and 7
B. 8 and 5 D. None of the Above

187. Nitrification, however, is not a major pathway for nitrogen removal in lagoons. Nitrifying bacteria exists in low numbers in lagoons. They prefer _____ and/or high MLSS sludge systems.

- A. Nitrifying bacteria C. Attached growth systems
B. Low MLSS sludge systems D. None of the Above

188. Which of the following genera of anaerobic bacteria hydrolyze proteins, fats, and polysaccharides present in wastewater to amino acids?

- A. Nitrifying bacteria C. General anaerobic degraders
B. Methane forming bacteria D. None of the Above

Photosynthetic Organisms

189. Which of the following bugs or related terms is a diverse group of bacteria that converts products from above under anaerobic conditions to simple alcohols and organic acids?

- A. Acid-forming bacteria C. Aerobic bacteria
B. Methane bacteria D. None of the Above

190. Which of the following bugs or related terms these bacteria convert formic acid, methanol, methylamine, and acetic acid under anaerobic conditions to methane?

- A. Nitrifying bacteria C. General anaerobic degraders
B. Methane forming bacteria D. None of the Above

191. Which of the following bugs or related terms are environmentally sensitive and have a narrow pH range of 6.5-7.5 and require temperatures > 14° C.

- A. Acid-forming bacteria
- B. Methane bacteria
- C. Aerobic bacteria
- D. None of the Above

192. Which of the following bugs or related terms that the products of these bugs become the substrate for the methane producers?

- A. Acid formers (principally acetic acid)
- B. Methane bacteria
- C. Aerobic bacteria
- D. None of the Above

193. Which of the following bugs or related terms and represented by about 28 genera, oxidize reduced sulfur compounds using light energy to produce sulfur and sulfate?

- A. Nitrifying bacteria
- B. Methane forming bacteria
- C. Red and green sulfur bacteria
- D. None of the Above

194. Which of the following bugs or related terms that can grow in profusion and give a lagoon a pink or red color?

- A. Chromatium, Thiocystis, and Thiopedia
- B. Methane bacteria
- C. Acid-forming bacteria
- D. None of the Above

195. According to the text, conversion of odorous sulfides to sulfur and sulfate by these bugs is a significant odor control mechanism in facultative and anaerobic lagoons.

- A. Methane bacteria
- B. Sulfur bacteria
- C. Acid-forming bacteria
- D. None of the Above

196. Which of the following bugs or related terms ceases at cold temperature?

- A. Acid-forming bacteria
- B. Methane fermentation
- C. Aerobic bacteria
- D. None of the Above

197. Which of the following bugs or related terms can use sulfate as an electron acceptor, reducing sulfate to hydrogen sulfide?

- A. Nitrifying bacteria
- B. Methane forming bacteria
- C. Sulfate reducing bacteria
- D. None of the Above

198. Which of the following bugs or related terms is a major cause of odors in ponds?

- A. Sulfate reduction
- B. Methane fermentation
- C. Acid-forming bacteria
- D. None of the Above

199. A problem exists at times where the acid formers overproduce organic acids, lowering the pH below where the methane bacteria can function (a pH < 6.5). This can stop methane formation and lead to a buildup of sludge in a lagoon with a low pH. In an anaerobic fermenter, this is known as a "stuck digester".

- A. True
- B. False

Nutrient Constituents in Wastewater and Measurement Methods

Nitrogen

200. The per capita contribution of nitrogen in domestic wastewater is about 1/10th of that for BOD.

- A. True
- B. False

201. Which of the following in domestic wastewater typically ranges from 20 to 70 mg/L for low to high strength wastewater?

- A. Organic carbon
- B. Total nitrogen
- C. BOD
- D. None of the Above

202. The major contributors of nitrogen to wastewater are _____ such as food preparation, showering, and waste excretion.

- A. Human activities
- B. Oxygen-demanding pollutants
- C. Bacteria and other microbes
- D. None of the Above

203. Influent concentration varies during the day and can vary significantly during rainfall events, as a result of?

- A. Oxygen-demanding pollutants
- B. Dissolved oxygen decrease
- C. Inflow and infiltration to the collection system
- D. None of the Above

The TKN method has three major steps:

204. Wastewater treatment plants are designed for nitrification and denitrification and these can remove 80 to 95 percent of _____, but the removal of organic nitrogen is typically much less efficient.

- A. TKN
- B. Inorganic nitrogen
- C. Aliphatic N compounds
- D. None of the Above

205. According to the text, domestic wastewater organic nitrogen may be present in particulate, colloidal or dissolved forms and consist of proteins, amino acids, _____, refractory natural compounds in drinking water.

- A. VFAs
- B. Nitrites
- C. Aliphatic N compounds
- D. None of the Above

206. Digestion to convert organic nitrogen to?

- A. Ammonium sulfate
- B. Organic nitrogen
- C. Dissolved, biodegradable compounds
- D. None of the Above

207. Conversion of which term into condensed ammonia gas through addition of a strong base and boiling?

- A. Ammonia gas
- B. Ammonium sulfate
- C. Ammonia-nitrogen concentration
- D. None of the Above

208. Measuring the concentration includes ammonia, with this term being subtracted from the TKN to determine organic nitrogen.

- A. Ammonia gas
- B. Ammonium sulfate
- C. Ammonia-nitrogen concentration
- D. None of the Above

209. Nitrogen components in wastewater are typically reported on an "_____ " basis?

- A. As Nitrite
- B. As Nitrate
- C. As nitrogen
- D. None of the Above

210. Which of the following may be released in secondary treatment by microorganisms either through metabolism or upon death and lysis?

- A. TKN
- B. Organic nitrogen
- C. Aliphatic N compounds
- D. None of the Above

211. Which of the following happens by microorganisms releases some organic nitrogen as dissolved, biodegradable compounds?

- A. Ammonia gas
- B. THMs
- C. Hydrolysis of particulate and colloidal material
- D. None of the Above

212. Other forms of _____ may be more persistent in wastewater treatment processes.

- A. TKN
- B. Organic nitrogen
- C. Dissolved, biodegradable compounds
- D. None of the Above

Filamentous Bacteria

213. According to the text, filaments are _____ that grow in long thread-like strands or colonies.

- A. Bacteria and fungi
- B. Facultative Bacteria
- C. Anaerobic to aerobic state Bacteria
- D. None of the Above

214. According to the text, filamentous bacteria function similar to _____ since they degrade BOD quite well.

- A. Floc forming bacteria
- B. Activated sludge
- C. Biofilm bacteria
- D. None of the Above

Site Specific Bacteria

215. Aeration and biofilm building are the key operational parameters that contribute to the efficient degradation of organic matter (BOD/COD removal).

- A. True
- B. False

Facultative Bacteria

216. Most of the bacteria absorbing the organic material in a wastewater treatment system are facultative in nature, meaning they are adaptable to survive and multiply in either anaerobic or aerobic conditions.

- A. True
- B. False

217. According to the text, usually, facultative bacteria will be _____ unless there is some type of mechanical or biochemical process used to add oxygen to the wastewater.

- A. Anaerobic
- B. Application-specific bacteria
- C. Aerobic
- D. None of the Above

Anaerobic Bacteria

218. Which of the following live and reproduce in the absence of free oxygen?

- A. Aerobic bacteria
- B. Anaerobic bacteria
- C. Facultative bacteria
- D. None of the Above

219. In order to remove a given amount of organic material in an anaerobic treatment system, the organic material must be exposed to a _____ and/or detained for a much longer period of time.

- A. Anaerobic action
- B. Absence of free oxygen
- C. Significantly higher quantity of bacteria
- D. None of the Above

220. A typical use for _____ would be in a septic tank.

- A. Aerobic bacteria
- B. Anaerobic bacteria
- C. Facultative bacteria
- D. None of the Above

221. Which of the following or bugs release hydrogen sulfide as well as methane gas, both of which can create hazardous conditions?

- A. Aerobic bacteria
- B. Anaerobic bacteria
- C. Facultative bacteria
- D. None of the Above

Aerobic Bacteria

222. The metabolism of aerobes is much higher than?

- A. Application-specific bacteria C. Aerobic bacteria
B. Anaerobes D. None of the Above

223. The by-products of _____ are carbon dioxide and water.

- A. Anaerobic action C. Aerobic bacteria
B. Application-specific bacteria D. None of the Above

224. Aerobic bacteria live and multiply in the presence of free oxygen.

- A. True B. False

225. Facultative bacteria always achieve an aerobic state when oxygen is present.

- A. True B. False

Bacteria Section

226. Bacteria come in a variety of shapes. The Bacteria formed like simple shapes, round spheres or balls are called Cocci (singular coccus). The next simplest shape is cylindrical. Cylindrical bacteria are called rods (singular rod).

- A. True B. False

227. Many bacteria exist as _____ and the study of biofilms is very important.

- A. Filamentous Bacteria C. Application-specific bacteria
B. A biofilm D. None of the Above

Peritrichous Bacteria

228. Pleomorphic bacteria can assume a variety of shapes.

- A. True B. False

229. Bacteria may be classified according to whether they require oxygen (aerobic or anaerobic) and how they react to a test with Gram's stain.

- A. True B. False

230. Bacteria in which alcohol washes away Gram's stain is called gram-negative, while bacteria in which alcohol causes the bacteria's walls to absorb the stain are called Gram-positive.

- A. True B. False

Shigella dysenteriae

231. Salmonella is spread by contaminated water and food, causes the most severe dysentery because of its potent and deadly Shiga toxin, but other species may also be dysentery agents.

- A. True B. False

232. Shigellae are Gram-negative, non-spore-forming, facultatively anaerobic, Pleomorphic bacteria.

- A. True B. False

Salmonella

233. Salmonellae usually do not ferment lactose; most of them produce hydrogen sulfide that, in media containing _____, reacts to form a black spot in the center of the creamy colonies.

- A. Ferric ammonium citrate C. Alum sulfate
B. Hydrogen sulfide D. None of the Above

Fecal Coliform Bacteria

234. Although not necessarily agents of disease, _____ may indicate the presence of disease-carrying organisms, which live in the same environment as the fecal coliform bacteria.

- A. Fecal matter
- B. Fecal concentration
- C. Fecal coliform bacteria
- D. None of the Above

235. Fecal Coliform Bacteria live in the waste material, or feces, excreted from the intestinal tract. When fecal coliform bacteria are present in high numbers in a water sample, it means that the water has received _____ from one source or another.

- A. Fecal matter
- B. Fecal coliform
- C. Bacterial concentrations
- D. None of the Above

Protozoans and Metazoans

236. Which of the following or bugs and the relative abundance of certain species can be a predictor of operational changes within a treatment plant?

- A. Nematodes and rotifers
- B. Macroinvertebrates
- C. Protozoans and metazoans
- D. None of the Above

237. In a wastewater treatment system, the next higher life form above bacteria is?

- A. Nematodes
- B. Rotifers
- C. Protozoan(s)
- D. None of the Above

238. Which of the following or bugs are also indicators of biomass health and effluent quality?

- A. Aerobic flocs
- B. Protozoans
- C. Biomass health and effluent quality
- D. None of the Above

239. Which of the following or bugs are very similar to protozoans except that they are usually multi-celled animals?

- A. Nematodes and rotifers
- B. Metazoan(s)
- C. Worms
- D. None of the Above

Dispersed Growth

240. Dispersed growth is material suspended within the activated sludge process that has not been adsorbed into the floc particles. This material consists of very small quantities of colloidal (too small to settle out) bacteria as well as organic and inorganic particulate material.

- A. True
- B. False

241. According to the text, while a small amount of _____ between the floc particles is normal, excessive amounts can be carried through a secondary clarifier.

- A. Denitrification
- B. Dispersed growth
- C. Bulking sludge
- D. None of the Above

Paramecium sp.

242. Paramecium may also be seen paired up with a _____ which makes a good diagnostic key.

- A. Shelled amoeba(s)
- B. Paramecium
- C. Vorticella
- D. None of the Above

243. Which of the following bugs is a medium to large size (100-300 μm) swimming ciliate, commonly observed in activated sludge, sometimes in abundant numbers?

- A. Shelled amoeba(s)
- B. Paramecium
- C. Euglypha
- D. None of the Above

244. Which of the following bugs is uniformly ciliated over the entire body surface with longer cilia tufts at the rear of the cell.

- A. Paramecium
- B. Euglypha
- C. Shelled amoeba(s)
- D. None of the Above

Activated Sludge Bugs

245. The cell is highly engineered and because of this hydrolytic enzyme, it breaks the organic molecules into small units that are able to pass through the cell wall of the _____.

- A. Mixed bugs
- B. Compound
- C. Bacteria
- D. None of the Above

246. In wastewater treatment, the process of using bacteria-eating-bugs in the presence of oxygen to reduce the organics in water is called?

- A. Mixed liquor
- B. Oxidation
- C. Activated sludge
- D. None of the Above

247. In the Activated Sludge process, the _____ are also called waste activated sludge.

- A. Organisms
- B. Settled bugs
- C. Mixed liquor
- D. None of the Above

248. The first group is the bacteria which eat the dissolved organic compounds is generally four (4) groups of bugs that do most of the "eating" in the _____ process.

- A. Mixed liquor
- B. Settled bugs
- C. Activated sludge
- D. None of the Above

249. The second and third groups of bugs are microorganisms known as the free-swimming and _____. These larger bugs eat the bacteria and are heavy enough to settle by gravity.

- A. Stalked ciliates
- B. Suctoria
- C. Activated sludge bugs
- D. None of the Above

250. Which bug feeds on the larger bugs and assist with settling is in the fourth group, known as?

- A. Water bear
- B. Suctoria
- C. Rotifer
- D. None of the Above

251. The Bacteria have several interesting properties--their "fat reserve" is stored on the outside of their body and this strange feature?

- A. Fur
- B. Feet
- C. No Mouth
- D. None of the Above

252. Once the bacteria have "contacted" their food, they start the digestion process. A chemical Enzyme is sent out through the cell wall to break up the _____.

- A. Mixed liquor
- B. Organic compounds
- C. Total Dissolved Solids
- D. None of the Above

253. An asset in settling the bug is its fat storage property and as the bugs "bump" into each other, the fat on each of them sticks together and causes flocculation of the _____.

- A. Mixed liquor
- B. Floc
- C. Non-organic solids and biomass
- D. None of the Above

254. What does facultative mean as far as bugs? What environments are they adaptable to survive and multiply in?

- A. Aerobic only
- B. Anaerobic only
- C. Either anaerobic or aerobic conditions
- D. None of the Above

255. The next step as in the text, this substance, which is the activated sludge, is used again by returning it to the influent of the aeration tank for mixing with the primary effluent and ample amounts of air?

- A. Carry over
- B. RAS
- C. Solids biomass
- D. None of the Above

256. We need to be able to properly identify the bugs and which commonly found bug is a medium size to large swimming Ciliate, commonly observed in activated sludge, sometimes in abundant numbers.

- A. Vorticella
- B. Euglypha
- C. Paramecium
- D. None of the Above

Vorticella sp.

257. Which of the following bugs feeds by producing a vortex with its feeding cilia?

- A. Shelled amoeba(s)
- B. Vorticella
- C. Euglypha
- D. None of the Above

258. According to the text, if treatment conditions are bad, for example, low DO or toxicity, _____ will leave their stalks.

- A. Shelled amoeba(s)
- B. Euglypha
- C. Vorticella
- D. None of the Above

Euglypha sp.

259. Which of the following bugs spines may be single or in groups of two or three?

- A. Shelled amoeba(s)
- B. Euglypha
- C. Vorticella
- D. None of the Above

260. The shell of this bug is often transparent, allowing the hyaline (watery) body to be seen inside the shell.

- A. Euglypha
- B. Shelled amoeba(s)
- C. Euchlanis
- D. None of the Above

261. Which of the following bugs are common in soil, treatment plants, and stream bottoms where decaying organic matter is present?

- A. Shelled amoeba(s)
- B. Euglypha
- C. Stalked ciliate
- D. None of the Above

Euchlanis sp.

262. Euchlanis is a typical?

- A. Euglypha
- B. Shelled amoeba(s)
- C. Rotifer(s)
- D. None of the Above

263. Euchlanis is a swimmer, using its foot and cilia for locomotion. In common with other rotifers, it has a head rimmed with cilia, a transparent body, and a foot with two strong swimming toes.

- A. True
- B. False

Activated Sludge Aerobic Flocs

264. Aerobic flocs in a healthy state are referred to as activated sludge. While aerobic floc has a metabolic rate approximately 10 times higher than anaerobic sludge, it can be increased even further by exposing the bacteria to an abundance of oxygen.

- A. True
- B. False

Problems may appear during the operation of activated sludge systems, including:

265. Which of the following terms' content in clarified effluent, which may be due to too high or too low solids retention time and to growth of filamentous microorganisms?

- A. Organic material
- B. High solids
- C. Biomass health and effluent quality
- D. None of the Above

266. Which of the following occurs when sludge that normally settles rises back to the surface after having settled?

- A. Denitrification
- B. Bulking sludge
- C. Rising sludge
- D. None of the Above

267. Which of the following that which settles too slowly and is not compactable, and caused by the predominance of filamentous organisms?

- A. Settling sludge
- B. Organic material
- C. Bulking sludge
- D. None of the Above

Filamentous Organisms

268. Which of the following reach too high a concentration, they can extend dramatically from the floc particles?

- A. Filamentous organisms
- B. Floc particles
- C. Organic material
- D. None of the Above

Filamentous Bacteria Identification

269. The foam from *Nocardia amarae* is usually a _____ unless algae are entrapped in it, in which case it appears green and brown.

- A. Viscous brown color
- B. Staining gram-positive
- C. Gram-positive, chemoautotrophic, filamentous
- D. None of the Above

270. Filamentous Identification should be used as a tool to monitor the health of the biomass when a floating scum mat is suspected.

- A. True
- B. False

271. Nostocoida can also be identified by their starburst effect formations using phase contrast microscopy at 400 to 1000x magnification. After chlorination, a few dead cells sticking out identify stress to this species.

- A. True
- B. False

Microthrix parvicella

272. *Microthrix parvicella* is another common cause of?

- A. Disruptive foaming
- B. Mixotrophic
- C. Viscous brown color
- D. None of the Above

Sphaeroliticus natans

273. *Sphaeroliticus natans* is another filamentous species, and yet it is reputed to increase settleability by branching between flocs, increasing surface area.

- A. True
- B. False

274. Which of the following requires high levels of oxygen are necessary?

- A. Stain gram-negative
- B. A strict aerobe
- C. Slower growing filaments
- D. None of the Above

Filamentous Bacteria

275 Different filamentous bacteria such as Microthrix, Sphaerotilus, Nostocoida, Thiothrix or "Type 021N" and others cause?

- A. Bulking for very different reasons
- B. Dissolved oxygen decrease
- C. Sludge bulking
- D. None of the Above

276. There is a potential for instability with _____ is an acute problem when strict demands on treatment performance are in place.

- A. Organic carbon
- B. Activated sludge
- C. High BOD
- D. None of the Above

Biological Criteria Sub-Section

Water Quality Criteria

277. The Clean Water Act directs the EPA to develop criteria for water quality that accurately reflect the latest scientific knowledge about the effects of pollutants on aquatic life and human health.

- A. True
- B. False

278. The Clean Water Act and the EPA includes specific information on the concentration and dispersal of pollutants through biological, physical, and chemical processes as well as the effects of pollutants on biological communities as a whole.

- A. True
- B. False

Human Health Criteria

279. EPA scientists research information to determine the levels at which specific chemicals are not likely to adversely affect water quality standard(s).

- A. True
- B. False

Aquatic Life Criteria

280. Allowable concentrations provide protection for plants and animals that are found in surface waters.

- A. True
- B. False

Biological Criteria

281. A water body in its natural condition is free from _____, habitat loss, and other negative stressors.

- A. Allowable concentrations
- B. Harmful effects of pollution
- C. Acute (short term) and chronic (long term)
- D. Human health and aquatic life criteria

282. The EPA is developing methodologies that states can use to assess the biological integrity of their waters and, in so doing, set protective _____?

- A. Water quality standards
- B. Harmful effects of pollution
- C. Acute (short term) and chronic (long term)
- D. Human health and aquatic life criteria

283. These methodologies will describe scientific methods for determining a particular aquatic community's health and for maintaining optimal conditions in _____?

- A. Allowable concentrations
- B. Water quality
- C. Various bodies of water
- D. Human health and aquatic life criteria

Genera

284. Which of the following means the microorganisms that are attached to a surface over that they grow are called "attached growth processes"?

- A. Carbonaceous BOD
- B. Attached growth processes
- C. Suspended growth processes
- D. Biomat

Laboratory Analysis/ Process Control Section

pH Testing Section

285. When an atom loses _____ and thus has more protons than electrons, the atom is a positively-charged ion or cation.

- A. A proton
- B. Charge
- C. An electron
- D. None of the Above

286. Measurement of pH for aqueous solutions can be done with a glass electrode and a pH meter, or using indicators like strip test paper.

- A. True
- B. False

287. In chemistry, pH is a measure of the acidity or basicity of an aqueous solution. Solutions with a pH greater than 7 are said to be acidic and solutions with a pH less than 7 are basic or alkaline.

- A. True
- B. False

288. Pure water has a pH very close to?

- A. 7
- B. 7.5
- C. 7.7
- D. None of the Above

289. _____ 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
- B. Alkalinity
- C. pH measurement(s)
- D. None of the Above

290. Mathematically, pH is the negative logarithm of the activity of the (solvated) hydronium ion, more often expressed as the measure of the?

- A. Electron concentration
- B. Alkalinity concentration
- C. Hydronium ion concentration
- D. None of the Above

291. Which of the following for aqueous solutions can be done with a glass electrode and a pH meter, or using indicators?

- A. Primary sampling
- B. Measurement of pH
- C. Determining values
- D. None of the Above

292. The pH scale is logarithmic and therefore pH is?

- A. An universal indicator
- B. A dimensionless quantity
- C. An excess of alkaline earth metal concentrations
- D. None of the Above

293. 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
- B. Alkalinity
- C. pH measurement(s)
- D. None of the Above

294. pH is defined as the decimal logarithm of the reciprocal of the _____, a_{H^+} , in a solution.

- A. Hydrogen ion activity
- B. Acid-base behavior
- C. Brønsted–Lowry acid–base theory
- D. None of the Above

295. Which of the following may be used to measure pH, by making use of the fact that their color changes with pH?

- A. Indicators
- B. Spectrophotometer
- C. A set of non-linear simultaneous equations
- D. None of the Above

296. Alkalinity is the name given to the quantitative capacity of an aqueous solution to neutralize an?

- A. Acid
- B. Base
- C. Bond formation
- D. None of the Above

297. Which of the following of the color of a test solution with a standard color chart provides a means to measure pH accurate to the nearest whole number?

- A. Universal indicator
- B. Colorwheel measurement
- C. Visual comparison
- D. None of the Above

298. The pH scale is traceable to a set of standard solutions whose pH is established by US EPA.

- A. True
- B. False

299. The calculation of the pH of a solution containing acids and/or bases is an example of a chemical speciation calculation, that is, a mathematical procedure for calculating the concentrations of all chemical species that are present in the solution. The complexity of the procedure depends on the?

- A. Nature of the solution
- B. pH
- C. Alkaline earth metal concentrations
- D. None of the Above

300. For strong acids and bases no calculations are necessary except in extreme situations. The pH of a solution containing a weak acid requires?

- A. The concentration value
- B. The solution of a quadratic equation
- C. Excess of alkaline concentrations
- D. None of the Above

301. Alkalinity in excess of which term is significant in determining the suitability of water for irrigation?

- A. 8
- B. pH of 7
- C. Alkaline earth metal concentrations
- D. None of the Above

302. The calculation of the pH of a solution containing acids and/or bases is an example of a _____ calculation, that is, a mathematical procedure for calculating the concentrations of all chemical species that are present in the solution

- A. Chemical speciation
- B. Spectrophotometer
- C. Visual comparison
- D. None of the Above

303. Since pH is a logarithmic scale, a difference of one pH unit is equivalent to _____ difference in hydrogen ion concentration

- A. 1
- B. .1
- C. 10
- D. None of the Above

304. Which of the following measurements is used in the interpretation and control of water and wastewater treatment processes?

- A. Acid
- B. Alkalinity
- C. Hydrogen bond formation
- D. None of the Above

305. Which of the following are compounds that, for practical purposes, are completely dissociated in water?

- A. Strong acids and bases
- B. Chemical ions in chains
- C. Strong bases and weak acids
- D. None of the Above

306. The pH of a solution containing a _____ may require the solution of a cubic equation.

- A. Strong acids and bases
- B. Strong base
- C. Weak base
- D. None of the Above

307. Sodium hydroxide, NaOH, is an example of a?

- A. Weak base
- B. Strong base
- C. Strong acid
- D. None of the Above

Dissolved Oxygen Testing Section

308. Aerobic means without air and some bacteria thrive under these conditions and utilize the nutrients and chemicals available to exist.

- A. True
- B. False

309. At least two general forms of bacteria act in balance in a wastewater digester: Saprophytic organisms and?

- A. Methane Fermenters
- B. DO fermenters
- C. Butyric acid fermenters
- D. Carbon dioxide fermenters

310. Aerobes decompose inorganics in the water; the result is carbon dioxide and H₂SO₄.

- A. True
- B. False

311. Dissolved oxygen (DO) in water is considered a contaminant.

- A. True
- B. False

312. The saprophytes exist on dead or decaying materials.

- A. True
- B. False

313. The methane fermenting bacteria require a pH range of 6.6 to 7.6 to be able to live and reproduce.

- A. True
- B. False

314. Aerobic bacteria do not require oxygen to live and thrive.

- A. True
- B. False

315. Dissolved oxygen level is important because too much or not enough dissolved oxygen can create _____?

- A. Unfavorable conditions
- B. DO analysis
- C. Frequent dissolved oxygen measurement
- D. None of the Above

316. A lack of Dissolved oxygen in natural waters creates?

- A. Anaerobic conditions
- B. Denitrification
- C. Aerobic Conditions
- D. None of the Above

317. Which of the following live on the volatile acids produced by these saprophytes?

- A. Butyric acid fermenters
- B. Methane fermenters
- C. VFAs
- D. None of the Above

318. Which of the following indicate that dissolved oxygen is present?

- A. Sample(s)
- B. DO analysis
- C. Aerobic conditions
- D. None of the Above

319. _____ in a water sample can be detrimental to metal pipes in high concentrations because oxygen helps accelerate corrosion.

- A. Carbon dioxide
- B. pH
- C. Dissolved Oxygen
- D. None of the Above

320. Oxygen is an important component in water plant operations. Its primary value is to oxidize iron and manganese into forms that will precipitate out of the water. It also removes excess _____.

- A. Carbon dioxide
- B. Water sample
- C. Molecular oxygen
- D. None of the Above

321. The amount of _____ in a water sample will affect the taste of drinking water also.

- A. Carbon dioxide
- B. Water
- C. Dissolved oxygen
- D. None of the Above

Methods of Determination

322. There are two methods that we will be using in the lab. The membrane electrode method procedure is based on the rate of diffusion of _____ across a membrane. The other is a titrimetric procedure (Winkler Method) based on the oxidizing property of the (DO).

- A. Carbon dioxide
- B. Water
- C. Molecular oxygen
- D. None of the Above

323. Many factors determine the solubility of oxygen in a water sample. Temperature, atmospheric pressure, salinity, biological activity and pH all have an effect on the (DO) content.

- A. True
- B. False

Iodometric Test

324. The iodometric (titration) test is not a very precise and reliable for (DO) analysis of samples.

- A. True
- B. False

325. Reactions take place with the addition of certain chemicals that liberate iodine equivalent to the?

- A. Original (DO) content
- B. Dissolved Oxygen
- C. Anaerobic conditions
- D. None of the Above

326. Which of the following can liberate iodine from iodides and some reducing agents reduce iodine to iodide?

- A. Ammonia oxidation
- B. Phosphorus removal
- C. Certain oxidizing agents
- D. None of the Above

327. Which of the following effectively removes interference caused by nitrates in the water sample, so a more accurate determination of (DO) can be made?

- A. Winkler Method
- B. Dissolved Oxygen
- C. The alkaline Iodide-Azide reagent
- D. None of the Above

328. Which of the following is highly dependent on the source and characteristics of the sample?

- A. Methods of analysis
- B. DO analysis
- C. Aerobic conditions
- D. None of the Above

329. Which of the following passes through the membrane and measured by the meter?
 A. Carbon dioxide C. Only molecular oxygen
 B. Dissolved Oxygen D. None of the Above
330. Membrane electrodes provide an excellent method for _____ in polluted, highly colored turbid waters and strong waste effluents.
 A. Sample(s) C. Aerobic conditions
 B. DO analysis D. None of the Above
331. Proper samples must be taken in _____ bottles where agitation or contact with air is at a minimum.
 A. BOD C. MLSS measurement
 B. DO analysis D. None of the Above
332. Which of the following is the one of the most important analyses in determining the quality of natural waters?
 A. Anaerobic conditions C. The dissolved oxygen test
 B. Undissolved Oxygen D. None of the Above
333. Which of the following measurement is essential for adequate process control?
 A. Dissolved oxygen C. Aerobic conditions
 B. DO analysis D. None of the Above
334. The magnetic method involves an oxygen permeable plastic membrane that serves as a diffusion barrier against impurities.
 A. True B. False
335. The effect of oxidation wastes on streams, the suitability of water for fish and other organisms and the progress of self-purification can all be measured or estimated from the dissolved oxygen content.
 A. True B. False
- Total Dissolved Solids**
336. Pure water is tasteless, colorless, and odorless and is often called the universal solvent.
 A. True B. False
337. Which of the following refers to any minerals, salts, metals, cations or anions dissolved in water?
 A. Total Solids C. Total Suspended solids
 B. TDS D. Dissolved solids
338. Which of the following comprise inorganic salts and some small amounts of organic matter that are dissolved in water?
 A. Settleability C. Quality of the water
 B. Total dissolved solids (TDS) D. Total Solids
339. The TDS test does not provide us insight into the specific water quality issues, such as: Elevated Hardness, Salty Taste, or?
 A. Total Solids C. Corrosiveness
 B. TDS D. Alkalinity

Total Solids

340. Which of the following includes both total suspended solids, the portion of total solids retained by a filter and total dissolved solids?

- A. Total Solids
- B. TDS
- C. Corrosiveness
- D. Alkalinity

341. Which of the following can be measured by evaporating a water sample in a weighed dish, and then drying the residue in an oven at 103 to 105° C?

- A. Total Solids
- B. TDS
- C. Total Suspended solids
- D. Alkalinity

342. Which of the following refers to matter suspended or dissolved in water or wastewater, and is related to both specific conductance and turbidity?

- A. Total Solids
- B. TDS
- C. Corrosiveness
- D. Alkalinity

343. Which of the following are the term used for material left in a container after evaporation and drying of a water sample?

- A. Total Solids
- B. TDS
- C. Total Suspended solids
- D. Alkalinity

344. The increase in weight of the dish represents the total solids. Instead of total solids, laboratories often measure total suspended solids and/or total dissolved solids.

- A. True
- B. False

Total Suspended Solids (TSS)

345. Total Suspended Solids (TSS) are solids in water that can be trapped by a filter.

- A. True
- B. False

346. When suspended solids settle to the bottom of a water body, they can smother the eggs of fish and aquatic insects, as well as suffocate newly hatched insect larvae.

- A. True
- B. False

347. Which of the following can also cause an increase in surface water temperature, because the suspended particles absorb heat from sunlight?

- A. Total Solids
- B. High TSS
- C. Total Suspended solids
- D. Alkalinity

348. Which of the following can fill in spaces between rocks that could have been used by aquatic organisms for homes?

- A. Oxygen
- B. High TSS
- C. Settling sediments
- D. Suspended sediment

349. Which of the following can include a wide variety of material, such as silt, decaying plant and animal matter, industrial wastes, and sewage?

- A. Total Solids
- B. TDS
- C. Total Suspended solids
- D. Alkalinity

350. Which of the following can block light from reaching submerged vegetation?

- A. Oxygen
- B. High TSS
- C. Settling sediments
- D. Suspended sediment

351. Wastewater treatment plants are designed to function as "microbiology farms," where bacteria and other microorganisms are fed oxygen and organic waste.

A. True B. False

352. If light is completely blocked from bottom dwelling plants, the plants will stop producing oxygen and will die.

A. True B. False

Settleometer Test

353. A simple procedure called the Settleometer Test is used to determine the settling characteristics of mixed liquor.

A. True B. False

354. The test requires a settleometer, which is typically a clear plastic cylinder with a capacity of 2 liters. Graduations on the cylinder range from 100 to 1000 cubic centimeters (or milliliters) of Settled sludge per liter.

A. True B. False

355. A sample of nitrates should be obtained from the discharge end of the aeration tank, being careful not to include scum in the sampling container.

A. True B. False

356. It is a good idea to occasionally record the MLSS concentration volume every 5 minutes while the flocs are settling and prepare a graph of settled activated sludge versus minutes. This allows the operator to see whether bugs are settling too quickly or slowly.

A. True B. False

357. Mix the sample well, and fill the settleometer to the 1000 graduation. Immediately start a timer and at the end of 10 minutes record the solids volume in the settleometer.

A. True B. False

358. Do not allow the sample to set for more than a few minutes before the settling test is performed. Determine the _____ in milligrams per liter on a portion of this sample.

A. MLSS concentration C. Nitrates
B. The solids D. None of the Above

359. Solids that settle too quickly may be an indication of _____ that will probably leave straggler floc in the effluent, while solids that settle too slowly or do not compact well may be washed out of the clarifier during times of high hydraulic load.

A. Settled sludge C. Sludge volume
B. An old sludge D. None of the Above

Disinfection Section

Chlorine's Appearance and Odor

360. Chlorine is a greenish-yellow gas it will condense to an amber liquid at approximately _____ F or at high pressures.

A. -29.2 degrees C. 29 degrees
B. - 100 degrees D. None of the Above

361. Prolonged exposures to chlorine gas may result in?

A. Moisture, steam, and water C. Olfactory fatigue
B. Odor thresholds D. None of the Above

Reactivity

362. Cylinders of chlorine may burst when exposed to elevated temperatures. When there is Chlorine in solution, this forms?

- A. Hydrogen sulfide
- B. Oxomonosilane
- C. A corrosive material
- D. None of the Above

363. What is formed when chlorine is in contact with combustible substances (such as gasoline and petroleum products, hydrocarbons, turpentine, alcohols, acetylene, hydrogen, ammonia, and sulfur), reducing agents, and finely divided metals?

- A. Fires and explosions
- B. Odor thresholds
- C. Moisture, steam, and water
- D. None of the Above

364. Chlorine reacts with hydrogen sulfide and water to form this substance?

- A. Hydrogen sulfide
- B. Hydrochloric acid
- C. Chlorinates
- D. None of the Above

365. According to the text, chlorine is also incompatible with?

- A. Air
- B. Moisture, steam, and water
- C. Hydrogen sulfide
- D. None of the Above

Flammability

366. When there is a fire that involves Chlorine, the firefight should be fought downwind from the minimum distance possible.

- A. True
- B. False

367. Keep unnecessary people away; isolate the hazard area and deny entry. For a massive fire in a cargo area, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible, withdraw from the area and let the fire burn. Emergency personnel should stay out of low areas and ventilate closed spaces before entering.

- A. True
- B. False

368. The effectiveness of chlorination depends on the _____ of the water, the concentration of the chlorine solution added, the time that chlorine is in contact with the organism, and water quality.

- A. Chlorine residual
- B. Chlorine demand
- C. Oxygen
- D. None of the Above

369. Chlorine may not be available for disinfection because _____ in the water (like iron, manganese, hydrogen sulfide, and ammonia).

- A. pH increases
- B. Part of it combines with other chemicals
- C. Required contact time
- D. None of the Above

370. The amount of chlorine required to achieve disinfection and that reacts with the other chemicals is the?

- A. Chlorine residual
- B. Chlorine demand
- C. Free chlorine residual
- D. None of the Above

371. Which term is used when disinfection decreases, as the concentration of the chlorine increases?

- A. pH increases
- B. Chlorine level and water quality
- C. Required contact time
- D. None of the Above

372. Chlorination is more effective as?

- A. Water temperature increases
- B. Chlorine demand
- C. Water cools down
- D. None of the Above

373. Chlorination becomes more alkaline and is less effective as the?

- A. Water's pH increases
- B. Water quality increases
- C. Required contact time is maximized
- D. None of the Above

374. Chlorination is less effective in?

- A. Clear water
- B. Cloudy (turbid) water
- C. Day time
- D. None of the Above

375. By adding a little more chlorine to what is already sufficient, this action will generally result in _____ that can be measured easily.

- A. pH increases
- B. A free chlorine residual
- C. Required contact time
- D. None of the Above

Chlorination Chemistry

376. The hypochlorite ion is a much weaker disinfecting agent than Hypochlorous acid, about 100 times less effective.

- A. True
- B. False

377. Under normal water conditions, hypochlorous acid will also chemically react and break down into the hypochlorite ion.

- A. True
- B. False

378. The disassociation of chlorine gas

(OCI -): HOCl \rightarrow H⁺ + OCl⁻ Also expressed HOCl \rightarrow H⁺ + OCl⁻
(hypochlorous acid) (hydrogen) (hypochlorite ion)

- A. True
- B. False

379. All three forms of chlorine produce Sodium hypochlorite when added to water.

- A. True
- B. False

380. Hypochlorous acid is a strong acid but a weak disinfecting agent. The amount of hypochlorous acid depends on the pH and temperature of the water.

- A. True
- B. False

381. According to the text, pH and temperature affect the ratio of hypochlorous acid to hypochlorite ions. As the temperature is decreased, the _____ increases.

- A. Reduction Ratio
- B. Ratio of hypochlorous acid
- C. "CT" disinfection concept
- D. None of the Above

382. Although the ratio of _____ is greater at lower temperatures, pathogenic organisms are actually harder to kill.

- A. Hypochlorous acid
- B. The amount of chlorine
- C. Total chlorine
- D. None of the Above

Pretreatment Section

383. Discharges containing pollutants causing corrosive structural damage to the POTW, but in no case discharges with a pH lower than 5.0, unless the POTW is specifically designed to accommodate such?

- A. Categorical pretreatment standards
- B. Discharge(s)
- C. Violation of the general prohibitions
- D. None of the Above

384. Which of the following containing pollutants in amounts causing obstruction to the flow in the POTW resulting in interference?

- A. Interference or pass through
- B. Discharges
- C. Categorical pretreatment standards
- D. None of the Above

385. Which of the following of any pollutants released at a flow rate and/or concentration which will cause interference with the POTW?

- A. Discharge(s)
- B. Pass through
- C. Violation of the general prohibitions
- D. None of the Above

386. Discharges of petroleum oil, non-biodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin in amounts that will cause?

- A. Interference or pass through
- B. Discharge or discharges
- C. Eight categories of pollutant discharges
- D. None of the Above

387. Which of the following results in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes within the POTW in a quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems?

- A. Categorical pretreatment standards
- B. Discharge(s)
- C. Violation of the general prohibitions
- D. None of the Above

388. Which of the following except at discharge points designated by the POTW?

- A. Interference or pass through
- B. Discharge or discharges
- C. Discharges of trucked or hauled pollutants
- D. None of the Above

Categorical Standards

389. Categorical pretreatment standards are national, uniform, technology-based standards that apply to discharges to POTWs from specific industrial categories and limit the?

- A. Categorical pretreatment standards
- B. Pass through
- C. Discharge of specific pollutants
- D. None of the Above

390. Which of the following for both existing and new sources (are promulgated by the EPA pursuant to Section 307(b) and (c) of the CWA?

- A. Flow rate and/or concentration
- B. Pass through
- C. Categorical pretreatment standards
- D. None of the Above

FOG Introduction

Controlling Fats, Oils, and Grease Discharges from Food Service Establishments

391. Commercial food preparation establishments with inadequate grease controls is the primary method that FOG gets into our sewer collection system mainly from _____pouring the substances down their drains.

- A. CSO/SSO
- B. POTWs
- C. Residential customers
- D. None of the Above

392. Sewer backups and overflows on streets, properties and even in customers' homes and/or businesses are caused because of improper disposal of fats, oils and grease, FOG builds up in the _____ and eventually block collection pipes and sewer lines, resulting in

- A. Sewer system
- B. POTW's requirement(s)
- C. Least management practices (LMPs)
- D. None of the Above

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

- A. Overflow(s)
- B. FOG
- C. POTW Commercial FOG Program(s)
- D. None of the Above

Food Service Establishments (FSEs)

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

- A. Sewer system infiltration
- B. POTW's requirement(s)
- C. Food Service Establishments (FSEs)
- D. None of the Above

395. To assist improper handling and disposal of their 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

396. 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. POTW's sewer system
- B. POTW's requirement(s)
- C. Most management practices (MMPs)
- D. None of the Above

397. Various businesses and individuals 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. POTW's recommendations
- C. Best management advice (BMAs)
- D. None of the Above

398. Grease balls are formed by _____ that enters the sewer system eventually solidifies.

- A. FOG
- B. Sewer backup(s)
- C. Solids
- D. None of the Above

399. The POTW collection system(s) will require that certain food service establishments install interceptor/collector devices (e.g., grease traps) in order to accumulate grease on-site and prevent it from entering the?

- A. Kitchen drain(s)
- B. Interceptor/collector device(s)
- C. POTW collection system(s)
- D. None of the Above

Residential and Commercial Guidelines

400. The major concern for _____ is the improper disposal of fats, oil and grease (FOG) found in food ingredients such as meat, cooking oil, shortening, butter, margarine, baked goods, sauces and dairy products.

- A. CSO/SSO
- B. POTW's sewers
- C. Customer service
- D. None of the Above