Registration form

Pretreatment 202 CEU Training Course

48 HOUR RUSH ORDER PROCESSING FEE ADDITIONAL $50.00

Start and Finish Dates: _____ *You will have 90 days from this date in order to complete this course*

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

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Please circle/check which certification you are applying the course CEU's.
Wastewater Treatment_____ Other _____

Technical Learning College TLC PO Box 3060, Chino Valley, AZ 86323
Toll Free (866) 557-1746 Fax (928) 272-0747 info@tlch2o.com

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I understand that it is my responsibility to ensure that this CEU course is either approved or accepted in my State for CEU credit. I understand State laws and rules change on a frequent basis and I believe this course is currently accepted in my State for CEU or contact hour credit, if it is not, I will not hold Technical Learning College responsible. I also understand that this type of study program deals with dangerous conditions and that I will not hold Technical Learning College, Technical Learning Consultants, Inc. (TLC) liable for any errors or omissions or advice contained in this CEU education training course or for any violation or injury caused by this CEU education training course material.

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State Approval Listing Link, check to see if your State accepts or has pre-approved this course. Not all States are listed. Not all courses are listed. Do not solely trust our list for it may be outdated. It is your sole responsibility to ensure this course is accepted for credit.

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

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.

CERTIFICATION OF COURSE PROCTOR

Technical Learning College requires that our students who takes a correspondence or home study program course must pass a proctored course reading, quiz and final examination. The proctor must complete and provide to the school a certification form approved by the commission for each examination administered by the proctor.

Instructions. When a student completes the course work, fill out the blanks in this section and provide the form to the proctor with the examination.

Name of Course:_____

Name of Licensee:_____

Instructions to Proctor. After an examination is administered, complete and return this certification and examination to the school in a sealed exam packet or in pdf format.

I certify that:

1. I am a disinterested third party in the administration of this examination. I am not related by blood, marriage or any other relationship to the licensee which would influence me from properly administering the examination.
2. The licensee showed me positive photo identification prior to completing the examination.
3. The enclosed examination was administered under my supervision on _____. The licensee received no assistance and had no access to books, notes or reference material.
4. I have not permitted the examination to be compromised, copied, or recorded in any way or by any method.
5. Provide an estimate of the amount of time the student took to complete the assignment.

Time to complete the entire course and final exam. _____

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Name and Telephone of Proctor (please print):

_____

_____

Signature of Proctor

Pretreatment 202 CEU Course Answer Key

Name _____ ***Telephone #*** _____

It is your sole responsibility to ensure this course is accepted for credit in your State. Did you check with your State agency to ensure this course is accepted for credit? No refunds.

Method of Course acceptance confirmation. Please fill this section

Website __ Telephone Call___ Email____ Spoke to_____

Do not solely depend on TLC's Approval list for it may be outdated.

What is the approval number if Applicable? _____

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

If possible... Please use Adobe Acrobat DC to complete this answer Key

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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330. A B C D	348. A B C D	366. A B C D	384. A B
331. A B C D	349. A B C D	367. A B C D	385. A B
332. A B C D	350. A B C D	368. A B C D	386. A B
333. A B C D	351. A B C D	369. A B C D	387. A B C D
334. A B C D	352. A B C D	370. A B C D	388. A B C D
335. A B C D	353. A B C D	371. A B C D	389. A B
336. A B C D	354. A B C D	372. A B C D	390. A B
337. A B C D	355. A B C D	373. A B C D	391. A B
338. A B C D	356. A B C D	374. A B C D	392. A B C D
339. A B C D	357. A B C D	375. A B C D	393. A B C D
340. A B	358. A B C D	376. A B C D	394. A B C D
341. A B C D	359. A B C D	377. A B C D	395. A B C D
342. A B C D	360. A B C D	378. A B C D	396. A B C D
343. A B C D	361. A B C D	379. A B C D	397. A B
344. A B C D	362. A B C D	380. A B C D	398. A B
345. A B C D	363. A B C D	381. A B C D	399. A B
346. A B C D	364. A B C D	382. A B C D	400. A B

I understand that I am 100 percent responsible to ensure that TLC receives the Assignment and Registration Key and that it is accepted for credit by my State or Providence. I understand that TLC has a zero tolerance towards not following their rules, cheating or hostility towards staff or instructors. I need to complete the entire assignment for credit. There is no credit for partial assignment completion. My exam was proctored. I will contact TLC if I do not hear back from them within 2 days of assignment submission. I will forfeit my purchase costs and will not receive credit or a refund if I do not abide with TLC's rules. I will not hold TLC liable for any errors, injury, death or non-compliance with rules. I will abide with all federal and state rules and rules found on page 2.

Please Sign that you understand and will abide with TLC's Rules.

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Signature

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

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

PRETREATMENT 202 CEU TRAINING COURSE
CUSTOMER SERVICE RESPONSE CARD

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E-MAIL_____PHONE_____

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

Please rate the difficulty of your course.
Very Easy 0 1 2 3 4 5 Very Difficult

Please rate the difficulty of the testing process.
Very Easy 0 1 2 3 4 5 Very Difficult

Please rate the subject matter on the exam to your actual field or work.
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What would you do to improve the Course?

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How about the price of the course? Poor __ Fair__ Average__ Good __ Great __

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Any other concerns or comments.

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When Finished with Your Assignment...

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Please scan the **Registration Page, Answer Key, Proctoring report, Survey and Driver's License** and email these documents to info@TLCH2O.com.

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If you are unable to scan, take a photo of these documents with your **iPhone** and send these photos to TLC, info@TLCH2O.com.

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

This course contains general EPA's CWA federal rule requirements. Please be aware that each state implements wastewater/ sampling procedures/safety/ environmental / pretreatment that may be more stringent than EPA's regulations.

Check with your state environmental/health agency for more information. These rules change frequently and are often difficult to interpret and follow. Be careful to be in full-compliance and do not follow this course for proper compliance.

Pretreatment 202 CEU Training Assignment

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

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

We would prefer that you utilize the enclosed answer sheet in the front, but if you are unable to do so, type out your own answer key. Please include your name and address on your Answer Key and make copy for yourself. You can e-mail or fax your Answer Key along with the Registration Form to TLC. **(S) Means answer may be plural or singular**. **Multiple Choice Section, One answer per question and please use the answer key.**

Please write down any question that you could not find or is not correct.

Topic -1 Pretreatment Overview

1. Which of the following are general, national standards are applicable to all industrial users to a POTW, regardless of whether or not the POTW has an approved pretreatment program or the industrial user has been issued a permit?
A. Industrial point sources C. Prohibited discharge standards
B. NSPS D. None of the above

2. Which of the following are limits on pollutant discharges to publicly owned treatment works (POTWs), promulgated by the EPA in accordance with Section 307 of the Clean Water Act that apply to specific process wastewaters of particular industrial categories?
A. Effluent reduction C. Categorical Pretreatment Standards
B. New indirect dischargers D. None of the above

3. Which of the following are national wastewater discharge standards that are developed by EPA on an industry-by-industry basis? These are technology-based regulations, and are intended to represent the greatest pollutant reductions that are economically achievable for an industry.
A. Effluent reduction C. Numeric limitations and standards
B. Effluent Guidelines D. None of the above

4. The standards for direct dischargers are assimilated into National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits issued by States and EPA regional offices, and permits or other control mechanisms for_____.
A. Industrial point sources C. Somewhat general, national standards
B. Indirect dischargers D. None of the above

5. Which of the following are defined at CWA section 304(b)(4) covering conventional pollutants from existing industrial point sources. In addition to considering the other factors specified in section 304(b)(4)(B), EPA establishes BCT limitations after consideration of a two part "cost-reasonableness" test?
A. Industrial point sources C. Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology
B. Control mechanisms D. None of the above

6. Which of the following are explained at CWA section 306, apply to direct dischargers. NSPS reflect effluent reductions that are achievable based on the "best available demonstrated control technology?"

A. Effluent reduction C. New Source Performance Standards
B. Pretreatment Standards D. None of the above

7. New sources have the opportunity to install the best and most efficient production processes and_____. As a result, NSPS should represent the most stringent controls attainable through the application of the best available demonstrated control technology for all pollutants (i.e., conventional, non-conventional, and priority pollutants).

A. Industrial point sources C. Somewhat general, national standards
B. Wastewater treatment technologies D. None of the above

8. In establishing NSPS, EPA is directed to take into consideration the cost of achieving the effluent reduction and any _____ and energy requirements.

A. Effluent reduction C. Non-water quality environmental impacts
B. New indirect dischargers D. None of the above

9. Pretreatment Standards for New Sources is defined at CWA section 307(c). PSNS are national, uniform, technology-based standards that apply to dischargers to publicly owned treatment works from _____(i.e., indirect dischargers).

A. Industrial point sources C. Somewhat general, national standards
B. Specific industrial categories D. None of the above

10. Best Management Practices are explained as a _____used in place of, or in conjunction with effluent limitations, to prevent or control the discharge of pollutants. BMPs may include a schedule of activities, prohibition of practices, maintenance procedure, or other management practice.

A. Industrial point sources C. Permit condition
B. Control mechanisms D. None of the above

Food Service Establishments (FSEs)

11. Because of the amount of grease used in cooking, _____are a significant source of fats, oil and grease (FOG).

A. POTW's requirement(s) C. Food Service Establishments (FSEs)
B. Customer(s) Inflow D. None of the above

12. 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 C. POTW Commercial FOG Program
B. Customer service D. None of the above

13. Through implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs), these establishments should be able to significantly reduce the amount of FOG that goes down their drains. This will minimize back-ups and help business owners comply with the POTW's requirements.

A. True B. False

14. According to the text, the _____ can handle properly disposed wastes, but to work effectively, sewer systems need to be properly maintained, from the drain to the treatment plant.
A. POTW's requirement(s) C. Honey pumpers
B. POTW's sewer system D. None of the above

15. Because our sewer system is fragile, _____ is an example of a waste that the sewer system cannot handle, and therefore should not be put down the drain.
A. Liquid C. Grease
B. Overflow(s) D. None of the above

16. Various businesses and individuals to need to be responsible in maintaining the POTW system because repeated repairs are disruptive to residences and businesses alike. Proper sewer disposal by commercial establishments is required by _____.
A. Law C. Best management advice (BMAs)
B. POTW's recommendations D. None of the above

Environmental problem with FOG sewers
17. Grease balls are formed by_____ that enters the sewer system eventually solidifies. The various sizes of these grease balls can range in size from marbles to the size of cantaloupes and must be removed periodically.
A. FOG C. Solids
B. Overflow(s) D. None of the above

18. Since the sewer system is unable to handle or treat these substances effectively, this incurs greater expenditures on the maintenance of the collection systems and/or treatment plants which in turn can lead to higher customer rates.
A. True B. False

19. The repair or replacement of their damaged property caused by FOG creating _____ can also cost customers thousands of dollars for the repair or replacement of their damaged property.
A. Sewer backup(s) C. Hydraulic under conditions
B. Overflow(s) D. None of the above

Controlling FOG discharges
20. According to the text, FOG wastes are generated at _____ as byproducts from food preparation activities.
A. CSO/SSO C. Customer service
B. FSEs D. None of the above

21. There are generally two FOG captured on-site broad categories:
A. Yellow grease and grease trap waste C. Soft and Hard
B. Overflow(s) and Interflow D. None of the above

22. Food service establishment(s) collect and separate grease, _____ is derived from used cooking oil and waste greases.
A. Interceptor grease C. Tallow
B. Yellow grease D. None of the above

23. Food service establishment(s) or FSE can adopt a variety of best management practices or install interceptor/collector devices to control and capture the FOG material before discharge to the POTW collection system.
A. True B. False

24. 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) C. POTW collection system(s)
B. Interceptor/collector device(s) D. None of the above

Keeping Fats, Oils, and Grease out of the Sewer System
25. Manholes can overflow into parks, yards, streets, and storm drains, allowing FOG to contaminate local waters, including drinking water. Exposure to untreated wastewater is a public-health hazard and is an EPA violation. FOG discharged into septic systems and drain fields can cause malfunctions, resulting in more frequent tank pump-outs and other expenses.
A. True B. False

26. Which of the following will back up into homes and businesses, resulting in high costs for cleanup and restoration?
A. Dye C. Smoke
B. Untreated wastewater D. None of the above

POTWs control methods for FOG discharges from FSEs
27. There are many different devices, methods and procedures i.e., Proper design, installation, and maintenance procedures are critical for these devices to_____.
A. Control and capture the FOG C. Your negligence
B. Control and capture the Water D. None of the above

28. FOG must be able to cool and separate in a non-turbulent environment, therefore. _____ must be designed and sized appropriately.
A. Interceptor/collector device(s) C. Food service establishment(s) or FSE
B. BMPs D. None of the above

29. Grease interceptor/ collector devices shall be serviced at regular intervals and _____ must be diligent in providing proper maintenance and records.
A. BMPs C. FSE
B. Employees D. None of the above

Best Management Practices (BMPs)
30. The amount of FOG a facility generates as well as any best management practices (BMPs) that the establishment implements to reduce the FOG discharged into its sanitary sewer system is dependent upon the required maintenance frequency for interceptor/collector devices depends upon.
A. True B. False

31. Because of required grease interceptor and trap maintenance frequency, an establishment that implements BMPs will realize a _____benefit.
A. Financial C. Interceptor/collector device(s)
B. Odor reduction D. None of the above

Using best management practices can:

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

A. Trash and debris C. Health hazard(s)
B. Property repairs D. None of the above

33. Which of the following is the primary cause of sewer problems; this in turn causes the likelihood of lawsuits by nearby businesses over sewer problems?

A. Backup C. Crime
B. Negligence D. None of the above

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

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

35. It is best that the customer increases the number of times you have to pump and clean their _____.

A. Pipes C. Grease interceptors or traps
B. FOG buildup D. None of the above

36. In order to lessen the likelihood of surcharges from your local sewer authority, or chargebacks for repairs to sewer pipes attributable to customer's _____.

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

Topic 2 - Pretreatment Program Development

37. EPA's General Pretreatment Regulations require POTWs to use a _____ that ensures that SIUs meet all applicable Pretreatment Standards and Requirements.

A. Permit modification C. Pretreatment requirements
B. Control mechanism D. None of the above

38. At the discretion of the _____, the control may include the use of general control mechanisms (e.g., general permits) and individual control mechanisms (e.g., individual permits).

A. POTW C. Mechanism for the Control Authority
B. Permit condition(s) D. None of the above

39. Before using general control mechanisms, the _____ must ensure that it has the legal authority to implement general control mechanisms. Associated procedures for issuing general control mechanisms must be incorporated into the approved program.

A. Industrial User(s) C. An extra jurisdictional IU
B. Control Authority D. None of the above

40. Even though the federal regulations state that POTWs can use permits, orders, or other similar means to control _____ discharges, it is EPA's experience that the permit is the most effective means of ensuring that industrial users are aware of all applicable pretreatment requirements.

A. Industrial User(s) C. An extra jurisdictional IU
B. SIU's D. None of the above

41. Which of the following allow for the systematic integration of all applicable requirements and, if properly structured, can greatly facilitate enforcement if noncompliance occurs?
A. Permit modification C. Pretreatment requirements
B. Permits D. None of the above

42. Regardless of the type of control mechanisms the _____ uses, each control mechanism issued to an SIU must contain all the minimum federal requirements. Throughout this document, the terms permit and control mechanism are used interchangeably.
A. Approved POTW program(s) C. POTW
B. Permit condition(s) D. None of the above

Individual Permits or General Control Mechanisms
43. POTWs are required to issue control mechanisms to SIUs [as defined at 40 CFR 403.3(v)(1)]. Individual permits or general control mechanisms authorize the discharge of wastewater to a _____ upon condition that the discharger complies with the permit terms.
A. POTW C. Mechanism for the Control Authority
B. Industrial User D. None of the above

44. An SIU permit is effective for only a limited period and should be revocable by the issuing authority at any time for just cause. In addition, the _____will typically include a provision that forbids the discharge of industrial wastewater from an SIU without a current Industrial User permit.
A. POTW C. Control Authority's legal authority
B. SIU D. None of the above

45. An individual permit or general control mechanism should describe, in a single document, all the duties and obligations of the permittee including all applicable _____ and Requirements.
A. Permit modification C. Pretreatment Standards
B. A permit D. None of the above

46. In many_____, permittees are given an opportunity to review and comment on draft permits or challenge permit terms administratively within a specified period.
A. Industrial User permit programs C. General Pretreatment Regulation(s)
B. Permit condition(s) D. None of the above

47. If the _____ is not challenged upon issuance, or if all opportunities for challenge of the final permit are exhausted, in most states, it becomes binding on the permittee.
A. Permit modification C. Pretreatment requirements
B. Permit D. None of the above

48. Which of the following is enforceable simply by proving that the permit included a certain term and that the term was violated?
A. Permit modification C. Pretreatment requirements
B. Any violation of the permit D. None of the above

49. The POTW should determine the appropriate administrative appeals procedures as allowed under their_____.
A. Industrial User(s) C. State and local law
B. Control Authority D. None of the above

POTW Pretreatment Program Requirements

50. The actual requirement for a POTW to develop and implement a local pretreatment program is a condition of its_____.

A. NPDES permit C. Mechanism for the Control Authority
B. Permit condition(s) D. None of the above

51. Once the Approval Authority determines that a POTW needs a pretreatment program, the _____ is modified to require development of a local program and submission of the program to the Approval Authority for review and approval.

A. Permit issuance process C. Permit conditions to determine compliance
B. POTW's NPDES permit D. None of the above

52. Pretreatment program submissions found to be complete proceed to the public notice process, Public Participation and POTW Reporting. Upon program approval, the Approval Authority is responsible for modifying the _____ to require implementation of the approved pretreatment program.

A. Permit modification C. Pretreatment requirements
B. POTW's NPDES permit D. None of the above

53. Once approved, the Approval Authority oversees POTW pretreatment program implementation via receiving _____ and conducting periodic audits and inspections.

A. Permit modification C. Pretreatment requirements
B. Annual reports D. None of the above

Who Issues Permits?

54. POTWs with approved pretreatment programs are required to issue Industrial User permits or other authorized control mechanisms to their Industrial Users. Such POTWs are Control Authorities in the_____.

A. National Pretreatment Program C. General Pretreatment Regulation(s)
B. Permit condition(s) D. None of the above

55. In states with approved state pretreatment programs, the state may assume responsibility for implementing POTWs' local pretreatment programs [40 CFR 403.10(e)]. In such cases, the state is the _____ and is required to issue Industrial User permits or other authorized control mechanisms to the Industrial Users.

A. Approved POTW program(s) C. Control Authority
B. Industrial User D. None of the above

56. In other cases, where the approved state pretreatment program selectively requires certain POTWs to develop approved POTW programs and assumes the responsibility for implementing other municipal programs, the state remains the Control Authority and issues the _____to those facilities where it has retained that responsibility [40 CFR 403.10(e) and (f)].

A. Permit modification C. Pretreatment requirements
B. Industrial User permits D. None of the above

57. Consequently, _____ may be issued by those states rather than by POTWs. Of course, all states are free to issue such permits or other control mechanisms as they deem necessary to carry out the requirements of state law; this might be particularly appropriate where SIUs are discharging to a POTW that does not have an approved pretreatment program.

A. An Industrial User permit C. General Pretreatment Regulation(s)
B. Permit condition(s) D. None of the above

Why Permits are Recommended

58. The Control Authority must be able to regulate through _____ the contributions of its Industrial Users to ensure that the requirements of the General Pretreatment Regulations are met [40 CFR 403.8(f)(l)(iii)].

A. Permit modification
B. Permit issuance process
C. Permits, orders, or similar means
D. None of the above

59. A permit system provides a mechanism for the _____ to control the discharges of Industrial Users to the POTW through an administrative process that facilitates understanding of Pretreatment Standards and Requirements.

A. Approved POTW program(s)
B. Permit condition(s)
C. Control Authority
D. None of the above

60. The permitting process allows the Control Authority to clearly communicate and address issues with an Industrial User before _____.

A. Permit issuance
B. A permit
C. Permit conditions to determine compliance
D. None of the above

Permittee's Responsibilities

61. A permit clearly identifies all the permittee's responsibilities and obligations in a single document, thereby increasing the understanding of the _____ with regard to pretreatment requirements.

A. Industrial User
B. Permit condition(s)
C. General Pretreatment Regulation(s)
D. None of the above

62. Which of the following leads to greater understanding and increased compliance rates by fostering dialogue and development of a one-on-one relationship between the POTW and an Industrial User?

A. Permit issuance process
B. A permit
C. Permit conditions to determine compliance
D. None of the above

63. Which of the following can be established to provide flexibility to accommodate changes initiated by the Control Authority or by the Industrial User?

A. Approved POTW program(s)
B. Permit condition(s)
C. Permit modification procedures
D. None of the above

64. The ability to modify or revoke and reissue a permit also enables the _____ to accommodate changes in federal, state, and local requirements.

A. Approved POTW program(s)
B. Permit condition(s)
C. Control Authority
D. None of the above

Permit Issuance Process

65. Before a Control Authority can begin issuing individual permits or general control mechanisms to Industrial Users, it must have _____ to do so, and it must make some basic policy decisions regarding how to identify possible Industrial Users.

A. Approved POTW program(s)
B. Adequate legal authority
C. Mechanism for the Control Authority
D. None of the above

The General Pretreatment Regulations

66. The General Pretreatment Regulations establish responsibilities of Federal, State, and local government, industry and the public to implement _____ to control pollutants which pass through or interfere with POTW treatment processes or which may contaminate sewage sludge.

A. Approved POTW program(s)
B. Pretreatment Standards
C. Mechanism for the Control Authority
D. None of the above

67. The _____ apply to all non-domestic sources which introduce pollutants into a POTW. These sources of "indirect discharge" are more commonly referred to as industrial users (IUs).

A. Permit modification
B. Permit issuance process
C. General Pretreatment Regulations
D. None of the above

68. Since IUs can be as simple as an unmanned coin operated car wash to as complex as an automobile manufacturing plant or a synthetic organic chemical producer, _____ developed four criteria that define a Significant Industrial User (SIU).

A. Industrial User
B. EPA
C. General Pretreatment Regulation(s)
D. None of the above

69. Many of the _____ apply to SIUs as opposed to IUs, based on the fact that control of SIUs should provide adequate protection of the POTW.

A. Permit modification
B. Permit issuance process
C. General Pretreatment Regulations
D. None of the above

70. The General Pretreatment Regulations define the term "_____" as a POTW that administers an approved pretreatment program since it is the entity authorized to control discharges to its system.

A. Approved POTW program(s)
B. Industrial User
C. Control Authority
D. None of the above

Topic 3 - Identifying Industrial Users

Legal Authority

71. POTWs seeking _____ must develop policy and procedures for program implementation and establish the legal authority to implement and enforce program requirements.

A. Legal authority
B. Pretreatment program approval
C. Legally enforcement
D. None of the above

72. The General Pretreatment Regulations do not provide _____with the legal authority to carry out their pretreatment programs; rather, the regulations set forth the minimum requirements for POTWs with pretreatment programs.

A. Control Authorities
B. Categorical Industrial Users (CIUs)
C. General Pretreatment Regulation(s)
D. None of the above

73. Where deficient, State law must be modified to grant the minimum requirements. In order to apply regulatory authority provided by State law, it is generally necessary for the _____to establish local regulations to legally implement and enforce pretreatment requirements. Where the Control

A. Legal authority
B. Control Authority
C. Law
D. None of the above

Contracts

74. A Control Authority may enter into a contract with_____, although contracts generally limit the enforcement capabilities of the Control Authority. As such, contracts should only be pursued when all other means fail.

A. Industrial User(s) C. An extra jurisdictional IU
B. General control mechanism D. None of the above

Industrial Waste Surveys

75. Control Authorities must ensure that the entire service area is reviewed. This may include IUs located outside the jurisdictional boundaries of the _____.

A. Legal authority C. Legally implement and enforce
B. POTW D. None of the above

76. Typically, the Control Authority _____an Industrial Waste Survey (IWS) questionnaire to the identified IUs. The IWS questionnaire requests information regarding IU activities and the nature of wastes discharged.

A. Develops and distributes C. Legally implement and enforce
B. Solicits assistance D. None of the above

Who Needs a Permit?

77. One of the first decisions to be made when establishing a permit program is to determine which Industrial Users will be required to obtain a permit. At a minimum, EPA requires that permits be issued to all _____.

A. Industrial User(s) C. Local limits or BMPs
B. SIU‘s D. None of the above

78. The Control Authority must establish a definition of an SIU to clearly establish which Industrial Users are required to apply for and_____.

A. Legal authority C. Obtain permits to discharge
B. Adversely affect the POTW’s operation D. None of the above

EPA has defined Significant Industrial Users as the following:

79. Which of the following is subject to categorical Pretreatment Standards under 40 CFR 403.6 and 40 CFR Topic I, subchapter N.—known as Categorical Industrial Users (CIUs)?

A. All Industrial Users C. Categorical Industrial Users (CIUs)
B. POTW D. None of the above

80. Any other Industrial User that discharges an average of 25,000 gallons per day (gpd) or more of process wastewater to the POTW (excluding sanitary, noncontact cooling, and boiler blowdown wastewater); contributes a process wastestream that makes up 5 percent or more of the average dry-weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the POTW treatment plant; or is designated as such by the Control Authority on the basis that the Industrial User has a reasonable potential to adversely affect the POTW’s operation; or for _____any Pretreatment Standard or Requirement.

A. Legal authority C. Legally implement and enforce
B. Violating D. None of the above

81. As defined in the Pretreatment Regulations at 40 CFR 403.3(v)(2), an NSCIU is a discharger that, among other things, never discharges more than 100 gpd of total categorical wastewater to the _____ and never discharges any untreated concentrated wastes.

A. EPA C. Categorical Industrial Users (CIUs)
B. POTW D. None of the above

82. If an Industrial User is determined to be_____, the user is no longer an SIU and is therefore not required to be controlled through a permit or other control mechanism although the Control Authority, of course, may choose to do so.
A. Control Authority C. Categorical Industrial Users (CIUs)
B. An NSCIU D. None of the above

Non-SIUs
83. Many POTWs also control contributions from non-SIUs using various means, such as through general permits issued to an entire industrial sector. These types of control mechanisms may not necessarily require compliance with_____.
A. Control Authority C. General Pretreatment Regulation(s)
B. Specific pollutant limitations D. None of the above

Industrial Sector
84. Industrial sector _____are common where a real or potential POTW problem is linked to a particular pollutant discharged (e.g., collection system blockages caused by the discharge of excess oils and grease from food establishments).
A. Control Authority C. General Pretreatment Regulation(s)
B. General permitting programs D. None of the above

85. Which of the following have authority to enforce their SUO or rules or regulations against non-SIUs without the need for any type of individual control mechanism?
A. Non-SIUs C. POTW(s)
B. SIUs D. None of the above

86. Control Authorities have the authority to require non-SIUs to comply with _____and requirements contained in their local regulations and then take appropriate actions against IUs as noncompliance is identified.
A. Control Authority C. General Pretreatment Regulation(s)
B. Pretreatment standards D. None of the above

Inspections
87. Which of the following are required to inspect and sample all SIUs a minimum of once per year pursuant to 40 CFR §403.8(f)(2(v)?
A. SIUs C. Control Authorities
B. Potential permittees D. None of the above

88. The frequency with which a _____ actually inspects an SIU may vary depending on issues such as the variability of an SIU's effluent, the impact of their discharge on the POTW, and their compliance history. Inspection considerations will hinge upon the type of inspection performed (i.e., scheduled, unscheduled or demand).
A. SIU(s) C. Specific standards and requirements
B. Control Authority D. None of the above

89. Which of the following are must evaluate, at least once every two years, whether each SIU needs a plan to control slug discharges (i.e., a discharge of a non-routine, episodic nature, including but not limited to an accidental spill or non-customary batch discharge)?
A. Non-SIUs C. POTW(s)
B. Potential permittees D. None of the above

90. To accurately evaluate the slug potential, Control Authorities likely will have to examine the _____ during normal operating conditions. If undetected, slug discharges can have serious impacts on the POTW.
A. SIU C. Control Authority
B. Permit issuance D. None of the above

91. Demand inspections are non-routine in nature and occur in response to a concern (e.g., POTW collection problems downstream from a(n) _____, elevated enforcement actions against an IU, suspicious IU behavior, or an informer complaint).
A. Non-SIUs C. POTW(s)
B. IU D. None of the above

92. Routine Control Authority inspections of _____ typically consist of three activities; preparation, on-site assessment, and follow-up.
A. SIU(s) C. Specific standards and requirements
B. IU(s) D. None of the above

Preparation
93. Control Authority personnel should review POTW records for _____to be inspected to familiarize themselves with the facility. Information reviewed may include compliance status, compliance schedule activities, reports and plans, upcoming report and plan due dates, enforcement activities, permit applications, waste surveys, previous inspection summaries, categorical regulations, water use/billing records, and POTW collection system maps.
A. Non-SIUs C. POTW(s)
B. SIUs D. None of the above

94. Control Authority personnel should also be familiar with any specific issues and concerns regarding the POTW treatment plant or collection system problems receiving the _____.
A. Specific prohibitions C. SIU's discharge
B. Permit issuance D. None of the above

When to Issue a Permit
95. Once all _____ have been identified, the permits should be issued as soon as possible.
A. SIUs C. Control Authority personnel
B. Potential permittees D. None of the above

96. If the _____ will be permitting several SIUs, it might be helpful to issue the permits with staggered expiration dates to balance the permit reissuance workload in the future. Control Authorities should plan to reissue permits before they expire.
A. SIU(s) C. Specific standards and requirements
B. Control Authority D. None of the above

What Types of Permits to Use
97. Keeping in mind that the purpose of _____is for the Control Authority to notify Industrial Users of the specific standards and requirements that they must meet, the Control Authority could choose to develop and issue different types of permits for different reasons.
A. SIU(s) C. Specific standards and requirements
B. Issuing permits D. None of the above

Individual Control Mechanisms

98. The most traditional type of control mechanism is the individual, facility-specific permit. Although this permit might contain general and_____, categorical standards, and local limits that are very similar or the same as those issued to other facilities in the Control Authority service area, the bases of the standards and requirements are individually considered and determined.

A. Control Authority
B. Specific prohibitions
C. General control mechanisms
D. None of the above

General Control Mechanisms

99. Using general control mechanisms allows the Control Authority to allocate resources more efficiently and to provide timelier permit coverage. _____ would be an available tool for permitting similar SIUs that are subject to concentration-based standards or BMPs (or both).

A. Control Authority
B. Individual, facility-specific permit
C. General control mechanisms
D. None of the above

Permit or Discharge Terminations or Suspensions

100. Situations could arise during the effective period of a permit that require the Control Authority to suspend or terminate the _____ to discharge into the sewer system.

A. POTW
B. Control Authority
C. Industrial User's authorization
D. None of the above

Legal Authority for a Permit Program

101. The legal authority of a _____ or other local Control Authority to administer a permit program is derived from state law and local ordinance.

A. POTW
B. Permit program
C. State law and local ordinance
D. None of the above

Signature

102. The use of contracts or contractual agreements as a control mechanism does not provide a _____ with the requisite penalty authority for an approved program and are not an adequate control mechanism for POTWs with an approved program.

A. POTW
B. Permit program
C. State law and local ordinance
D. None of the above

Legal Authority

103. Under general principles of administrative law, _____and other interested parties typically may challenge the Control Authority's permit decisions.

A. General control mechanism
B. Permit applicants
C. Control Authority's authorized representative(s)
D. None of the above

Requiring Industrial Users to Obtain Permits

104. The legal authority for a permit system, whether in a local sewer ordinance or state law, must make it clear that _____covered by the permit program must obtain a permit or be subject to control under some general control mechanism.

A. Control Authority
B. Industrial Users
C. Pretreatment Standard(s)
D. None of the above

Submitting Data

105. Which of the following that are requesting monitoring waivers for pollutants neither present nor expected to be present might still quality for coverage under a general control mechanism?

A. SIU's
B. State law
C. Control Authority
D. None of the above

Entering and Inspecting

106. EPA regulations require the Control Authority to have the authority to enter and inspect Industrial Users' facilities. This authority must be at least as extensive as _____ own broad authority under section 308 of the CWA.

A. CWA
B. State law
C. EPA's
D. None of the above

Imposing Local Limits (including BMPs)

107. The legal authority must state that such local limits or BMPs or both may be imposed on Industrial Users directly through the legal authority, through Industrial User permits, and through additional control mechanisms that the _____ intends to use as part of its pretreatment program.

A. Industrial User(s)
B. SIU
C. Control Authority
D. None of the above

Imposing Federal and State Requirements

108. Which of the following is responsible for enforcing federal and state Pretreatment Standards and Requirements as well as local limits? The legal authority must specifically require compliance with the general and specific prohibitions [40 CFR 403.5] and any other requirements mandated under state law.

A. SIU
B. CWA
C. Control Authority
D. None of the above

Requiring Industrial Users to Self-Monitor, Keep Records, and Report

109. Which of the following must have the legal authority to impose and enforce such requirements in Industrial User permits? In addition, the ordinance should authorize the Control Authority to impose and enforce those or similar obligations on other Industrial Users. Furthermore, for any user determined by the Control Authority to be an NSCIU, the Control Authority must require an annual certification requirement in accordance with 40 CFR 403.12(q).

A. SIU
B. Other Industrial Users
C. Control Authority
D. None of the above

Imposing Other Conditions based on State or Local Requirements

110. In many instances, the _____ will have developed other local requirements or conditions applicable to Industrial User discharges. These conditions are in addition to those required by the National Pretreatment Program.

A. General control mechanism
B. SIU
C. Control Authority
D. None of the above

Topic 4- Permit Applications

What Information to Collect and How to Collect it

111. Which of the following enables the Control Authority to obtain the information necessary to evaluate the quality and quantity of wastewater to be discharged and to determine what controls are necessary for the Control Authority to accept the wastewater?

A. Industrial User's BMR
B. A permit application
C. An Industrial User
D. None of the above

112. The Control Authority should have the legal authority to require an Industrial User to complete and file a permit application to receive a_____.
A. Draft permit C. Permit
B. Permit application D. None of the above

113. Control Authority should consider requiring an existing permittee to submit an application with updated information for a_____. The permit application serves as the formal request from the Industrial User to the Control Authority to connect or discharge to the sewer system.
A. Draft permit C. Permit
B. Reissued permit D. None of the above

114. The permit application format should be standardized so that all necessary information is requested but should also allow the applicant the leeway to include narrative information. The Industrial User should be required to provide manufacturing process flow and wastewater characteristics, and information regarding any_____.
A. Existing BMPs C. Appropriate permit conditions
B. Plumbing schematics D. None of the above

115. Other information, such as number of employees, list of chemicals used or stored, and _____, is also vital to the permit writer.
A. Permit application C. Plumbing schematics
B. The permit application format D. None of the above

116. The number of employees can indicate the estimated volume of sanitary flow, and the list of chemicals used by the facility can indicate potential pollutants present in the _____.
A. Potential pollutants C. Wastestream
B. Any existing BMPs D. None of the above

117. This information can lead to a better understanding of the facility's operations, which, in turn, enables the permit writer to evaluate the Industrial User's discharge comprehensively and to develop adequate and _____.
A. Appropriate permit conditions C. Permit application
B. The permit application format D. None of the above

118. If the Control Authority does not require an Industrial User to complete a permit application to receive a permit, the Control Authority could compile the necessary information to draft a permit by reviewing the _____ (if the user is a CIU), reviewing historical effluent data, or conducting a site inspection of the user's facility.
A. Industrial User's BMR C. An Industrial User
B. Potential pollutants D. None of the above

Application Review Process

119. After receiving the completed application, the review process begins. First, the Control Authority should review the application for completeness and accuracy. Because the _____ is based on the information in the application, it is imperative that the permit writer use all means possible, including inspecting the facility.
A. Draft permit C. Appropriate permit conditions
B. Permit application D. None of the above

120. Instructions provided to the Industrial User on how to complete the _____ should state that all items must be completed and that the term not applicable should be used to show that the item was considered but was not pertinent to the facility.
A. Appropriate permit limits C. Application
B. Accurate flow data D. None of the above

121. If changes or corrections to any application are extensive, the Control Authority should exercise its information gathering authority to request a revised, complete application instead of an incomplete application that is later augmented with_____.
A. Multiple attachments C. Monitoring requirement for that pollutant
B. Accurate flow data D. None of the above

122. In some cases, such as where significant dilution is thought to occur, data on the characteristics of internal wastestreams, particularly treatment unit effluents, might be needed to assess the adequacy of existing pollution controls and the feasibility of achieving greater reductions of pollutants in the effluent. In addition, data on flows of _____must be known if the permit writer is applying the CWF [40 CFR 403.6(e)].
A. Toxic substances C. Internal wastestreams
B. Water balance D. None of the above

123. Pollutant data on the final effluent might not always be adequate for complex facilities where internal wastestreams can be diluted by large volumes of _____ before the sampling point. Waste characterization (through sampling and analysis) of individual wastestreams might be necessary.
A. Cooling water C. Raw materials
B. Water balance D. None of the above

124. Where an Industrial User discloses that a pollutant is present in the effluent, the permit writer should include a _____ for that pollutant.
A. Appropriate permit limits C. Trade name products or compounds
B. Monitoring requirement D. None of the above

125. A review of _____will allow the permit writer to decide what pollutants warrant limits or monitoring requirements or both. The permit writer should not hesitate to require any supplementary information (such as more detailed production information or monitoring data) needed to develop the permit.
A. Effluent limits C. All raw materials
B. Water balance D. None of the above

Accuracy
126. A permit application must be accurate. In other words, not only should the application be complete and contain all_____ , but it must also be correct.
A. Appropriate permit limits C. Monitoring requirement for that pollutant
B. The necessary information D. None of the above

127. The permit writer should also verify schematic diagrams of facility operations and internal wastewater streams by inspecting the facility. If the facility is subject to categorical Pretreatment Standards, the permit writer should pay attention to identifying which wastestreams are regulated by the_____ , which wastestreams are not, and where any wastestreams might combine.
A. Categorical standards C. Trade name products or compounds
B. Categorical wastestreams D. None of the above

128. Developing a _____ using the water and wastewater flow data provided by the Industrial User can determine whether all wastestreams have been accounted for and whether flow data are accurate. If discrepancies exist, the Control Authority should collect actual flow measurements to gather more accurate data.

A. Toxic substances C. Trade name products
B. Water balance D. None of the above

Current permit and rationale for the current permit

129. The permit writer should be aware of the parameters regulated, the basis for setting effluent limits (i.e., any change in processes or categorical wastestreams), and any _____ required of the discharger.

A. BMPs C. Categorical wastestreams
B. Pollutant(s) D. None of the above

Topic 5 - Permitting Considerations

130. The permit writer should also avoid long and confusing requirements. However, the permit writer should not be so brief as to leave out vital specifics. A permit frequently acts as the _____ to the Industrial User of its responsibilities for compliance. Therefore, permit requirements must be clear and simple to understand.

A. Accurate flow data C. Adequate sampling data
B. Principal notification D. None of the above

Common Permitting Errors and Omissions

The permit writer should keep in mind that any of the following errors and omissions in the permit might cause it to be susceptible to legal challenge, to fail to properly regulate the Industrial User, or to be misleading or confusing to the permittee:

131. Failure to correctly _____ effluent limitations from applicable Pretreatment Standards.

A. Failure to identify C. Calculate and apply
B. Simple to understand D. None of the above

132. Failure to apply the _____ (federal categorical Pretreatment Standard, state requirement, or local limit)

A. Analyze comments C. Not flexible and cannot be modified
B. Most stringent limit D. None of the above

133. Failure to _____or analytical requirements, including a failure to identify specific monitoring locations.

A. Specify adequate monitoring C. Calculate and apply
B. Simply to understand D. None of the above

134. Failure to incorporate specific citations to requirements contained in an ordinance or regulation, where the requirements are not otherwise_____.

A. Analyze comments C. Not flexible and cannot be modified
B. Set forth in the permit D. None of the above

135. _____ the signatory requirements for self-monitoring reports and other notification requirements.

A. Where applicable C. Failure to specify
B. Simple to understand D. None of the above

136. Failure to account for _____or other predictable variations in the effluent.
A. Analyze comments C. Any known seasonal changes
B. Most stringent limit D. None of the above

Flexibility
137. Specific conditions within each permit element should be tailored to the Industrial User for which the permit is intended. While it might be obvious that very dissimilar Industrial Users will need different_____, even similar Industrial Users could need permit conditions tailored to site-specific discharge situations.
A. Predictable variations C. Calculations and applications
B. Permit conditions D. None of the above

138. _____are not flexible and cannot be modified. For example, the permit writer cannot modify categorical Pretreatment Standards and Requirements or the general and specific prohibitions in 40 CFR 403.5.
A. Predictable variations C. Specific citations to requirements
B. Most stringent limit D. None of the above

The following are federal requirements that must be imposed on Industrial Users where they apply:
139. Those conditions based on federal Pretreatment Standards and Requirements, including any_____.
A. BMP requirements C. NSCIU classification
B. Permit terms D. None of the above

140. Use of the _____formula to derive appropriate limits for CIUs where applicable.
A. BMP requirements C. NSCIU classification
B. CWF or flow-weighted averaging D. None of the above

141. Requirement to follow analytical methods in 40 CFR Part 136 or other EPA-approved methods for_____.
A. Wastewater analyses C. Maximum allowable headworks loading (MAHL)
B. Permit terms D. None of the above

142. Flexibility is provided, however, in the drafting process allowing the permit writer to analyze comments and modify portions of the _____.
A. Draft permit C. Permit
B. Permit application D. None of the above

Situations (depending on legal authority) that could result in modified permit conditions include the following:
143. Wastewater flow rate [Note: Modifications to the wastewater flow rate must not exceed the flow used in the development of the approved _____.
A. POTW C. NSCIU classification
B. Maximum allowable headworks loading D. None of the above

In addition, if an Industrial User is classified as an MTCIU, its flow rate modification must not exceed the following:
144. 0.01 percent of the design dry-weather hydraulic capacity of the _____, or 5,000 gpd, whichever is smaller,
A. POTW C. NSCIU classification
B. MTCIU D. None of the above

145. 0.01 percent of the design dry-weather organic capacity of the _____.
A. POTW C. NSCIU classification
B. MTCIU D. None of the above

146. 0.01 percent of the maximum allowable headworks loading (MAHL) for any pollutant regulated by the applicable categorical Pretreatment Standard for which approved local limits were developed by the _____ in accordance with 40 CFR 403.5(c).]
A. POTW C. Maximum allowable headworks loading (MAHL)
B. MTCIU D. None of the above

Documenting Permit Decisions
147. Throughout the permit drafting process, the permit writer should carefully and thoroughly document each step for several reasons. First, it will help the permit writer develop the _____ thoroughly and logically.
A. Draft permit C. Permit
B. Permit application D. None of the above

148. Second, it will facilitate defending any challenges that the _____ terms and conditions were developed arbitrarily or capriciously.
A. Draft permit C. Permit
B. Permit application D. None of the above

149. Third, it will provide the required documentation in the permit record of any relief from otherwise applicable requirements (i.e., pollutants not expected to be present, equivalent limits, decisions on general control mechanisms, decisions on _____, and decisions on reduced monitoring requirements). Finally, careful documentation makes future permit reissuance easier, particularly if a new permit writer is responsible for permit reissuance.
A. POTW C. NSCIU classification
B. MTCIU D. None of the above

Topic 6 - Effluent Limitations
Selecting Pollutants to be Regulated
150. To identify pollutants to be regulated, the permit writer must first determine whether the Industrial User is subject to_____. Next, the permit writer should determine what pollutants are present or suspected of being present in the wastewater.
A. Categorical standard C. Categorical Pretreatment Standards
B. Standards in the user's permit D. None of the above

Categorical Pretreatment Standards
151. These standards are developed on the basis of industry-wide studies of current _____ (e.g., treatment technology) and, therefore, establish national baseline pollution control requirements for the regulated industrial categories.
A. Daily maximum C. Treatment practices for pollution control
B. Pretreatment Standards D. None of the above

152. Pretreatment Standards are generally promulgated for both existing sources and new sources. These standards could be the same or different. If an Industrial User is subject to categorical Pretreatment Standards, the permit writer must include _____based on these standards in the user's permit.

A. Effluent limits C. Flow and concentration
B. Wastewater D. None of the above

153. If the Control Authority has determined that a monitoring waiver is appropriate, the permit must still contain the applicable _____ with waived monitoring requirements.

A. Pretreatment Standards C. Effluent limitations for the pollutants
B. Monthly average limits D. None of the above

Rules for Applying Categorical Pretreatment Standards

154. Categorical standards apply directly to specific wastestream or at the end of treatment of that wastestream. When the designated sampling location described in the permit contains a _____ and one or more other wastestreams not regulated by the same categorical standard, an alternative categorical limit must be calculated.

A. Categorical standard C. Flow and concentration
B. Categorically-regulated wastestream D. None of the above

155. If effluent limits have both the daily maximum and the _____ Pretreatment Standards, both limits must be included in the permit.

A. Daily maximum C. Monthly average categorical
B. Pretreatment Standards D. None of the above

156. Limitations on all pollutants regulated by the _____ must be included in the permit.

A. Categorical standard C. Categorical Pretreatment Standards
B. Standards in the user's permit D. None of the above

Rules for Production-Based Categorical Pretreatment Standards

157. Incorporating production-based categorical Pretreatment Standards in permits involves _____. The standards are expressed in terms of an allowable pollutant mass discharge per unit of production, such as pounds of pollutant per 1,000 pounds of product produced.

A. Special considerations C. Applicable effluent limitations for the pollutants
B. Monthly average limits D. None of the above

158. The standards can be placed in the permit verbatim from the regulations. The permit should then require the Industrial User to submit actual production data from the date(s) on which the compliance samples were collected and to calculate the actual mass of pollutant(s) discharged, on the basis of _____, to evaluate compliance for that specific day.

A. Categorical standard C. Flow and concentration
B. Standards in the user's permit D. None of the above

159. Often, it might be impractical or difficult for the Control Authority to independently determine or verify compliance because the production rate and the _____ and pollutant concentration must be known. The Control Authority has the option of using equivalent mass or concentration limits [40 CFR 403.6(c)].

A. Wastestream flow C. Applicable effluent limitations for the pollutants
B. Monthly average limits D. None of the above

160. Such limits use an industry's long-term average daily production and flow rates to derive the corresponding daily maximum and _____.
A. Daily maximum C. National baseline pollution control requirements
B. Monthly average limits D. None of the above

161. The Industrial User permit may function as the _____ for the conversion of production-based standards to equivalent mass or concentration limits. These equivalent limits are deemed Pretreatment Standards under section 307(b) of the CWA and are federally enforceable.
A. Legal document C. National baseline pollution control requirements
B. Pretreatment Standards D. None of the above

162. It is critical when converting production-based standards to _____ that the permit writer correctly calculate the equivalent limits and document the calculations.
A. Daily maximum C. Equivalent mass or concentration limits
B. Monthly average limits D. None of the above

A Permit Containing Equivalent Limits Must Clearly Specify:
The flow and production rates upon which the limits are based;

163. The requirement that the Industrial User report a reasonable measure of its _____ in each periodic compliance report.
A. Daily flow rates C. Long-term production rate
B. Dilution D. None of the above

164. Determining the _____ is one of the critical factors in deriving equivalent limits. EPA recommends using a production figure that approximates the long-term average.
A. Long-term average C. Flow and production rates
B. Appropriate production rate D. None of the above

165. Which of the following is for a day, week, month, or year that are unusually high or low should not be used; 3 to 5 years of data should be reviewed to determine the appropriate long-term average?
A. Dilution C. Equivalent mass limits for concentration limits
B. Data D. None of the above

Rules for Applying Equivalent Mass Limits for Concentration Limits
166. Before establishing _____, the Control Authority must have the legal authority to implement such a provision (i.e., the state and local regulations include the provision and it has been submitted to and approved by the Approval Authority in accordance with 40 CFR Part 403).
A. Long-term average C. Flow and production rates
B. Equivalent mass limits D. None of the above

167. Where a program has been modified to do so, the Control Authority has the option of establishing equivalent mass limits for _____ [40 CFR 403.6(c)(5)].
A. Dilution C. Concentration limits
B. Data D. None of the above

For an Industrial User to be eligible for equivalent mass limits, the user must do the following:
168. Employ or demonstrate that it will employ _____ and technologies that substantially reduce water use during the term of its permit.
A. Equivalent mass limits C. Long-term average production rate
B. Water conservation methods D. None of the above

169. Currently use control and treatment technologies adequate to achieve compliance with the applicable categorical Pretreatment Standards and not have used _____ as a substitute for treatment.
A. Dilution C. Equivalent mass limits for concentration limits
B. Data D. None of the above

170. Provide sufficient information to establish the facility's actual average daily flow rate for all wastestreams, on the basis of data from a_____, as well as the facility's long-term average production rate. Both the actual average daily flow rate and long-term production rate must be representative of current operation conditions.
A. Long-term average C. Continuous effluent flow monitoring device
B. Equivalent mass limits D. None of the above

171. Not have daily flow rates, production levels, or pollutant levels that vary so significantly that equivalent mass limits are not appropriate to control the _____.
A. Production levels C. Alternate temperature limits
B. Discharge D. None of the above

172. If the Control Authority chooses to establish equivalent mass limits, it may retain the same equivalent mass limit in subsequent permit terms if the user's actual average daily flow rate was reduced solely as a result of implementing water-conservation methods and the actual average daily flow rate used in the original calculation of the equivalent mass limit was not based on the use of_____.
A. Long-term average C. Dilution as a substitute for treatment
B. Equivalent mass limits D. None of the above

173. The Control Authority must do the following:
Calculate the equivalent mass limits by multiplying the actual daily flow rate of the regulated process(es) of the user by the _____ and the appropriate conversion factors.
A. Production levels C. Concentration-based categorical Pretreatment Standards
B. Discharges D. None of the above

174. Reassess the _____ and recalculate the limit as necessary to reflect changed conditions at the facility.
A. Long-term average C. Flow and production rates
B. Equivalent mass limit D. None of the above

Specific Prohibitions:
The following pollutants must not be introduced into a POTW:

175. Which of the following may create a fire or explosion hazard in the POTW, including, but not limited to, wastestreams with a closed cup flashpoint of less than 140 degrees Fahrenheit or 60 degrees Centigrade using the test methods specified in 40 CFR 262.21?
A. Pollutants C. Contaminates
B. Local Limits D. None of the above

176. Pollutants that will cause corrosive structural damage to the POTW, but in no case discharges with pH lower than 5.0, unless the POTW is specifically designed to accommodate such _____ [40 CFR 403.5 (b) (2)]
A. Production levels C. Alternate temperature limits
B. Discharges D. None of the above

177. Which of the following in amounts that will cause obstruction to the flow in the POTW resulting in interference [40 CFR 403.5(b)(3)]?
A. Pollutants C. Contaminates
B. Solid or viscous pollutants D. None of the above

178. Any pollutant, including oxygen demanding pollutants (BOD, and the like) released in a discharge at a flow rate or _____ that will cause interference with the POTW [40 CFR 403.5(b)(4)]
A. Pollutants C. Pollutant concentration
B. Local Limits D. None of the above

179. Heat in amounts that will inhibit biological activity in the POTW resulting in _____, but in no case heat in such quantities that the temperature at the POTW exceeds 40 degrees Centigrade (104 degrees Fahrenheit) unless the Approval Authority, upon request of the POTW, approves alternate temperature limits [40 CFR 403.5(b)(5)]
A. Actual daily flow rate C. Interference
B. Discharges D. None of the above

Topic 7 - Monitoring and Reporting Requirements
Identify the Missing Term –Compliance Glossary
180. Any discharge of a non-routine, episodic nature, including but not limited to, an accidental spill or a noncustomary batch discharge.
A. Slug Discharge C. Significant Industrial User (SIU)
B. Non-Regulated Wastestream D. None of the above

181. A sample consisting of a series of aliquots collected from a representative point in the discharge stream at equal time intervals over the entire discharge period on the sampling day.
A. Non-Regulated Wastestream C. Time Proportional Composite Sample
B. Interference D. None of the above

182. A discharge that occurs without interruption during the operating hours of a facility, except for infrequent shutdowns for maintenance, process changes or similar activities.
A. Compliance Schedule C. Pretreatment Requirements
B. Continuous Discharge D. None of the above

183. A codification of Federal rules published annually by the Office of the Federal Register National Archives and Records Administration. Title 40 of the CFR contains the regulations for Protection of the Environment.
A. Detection Limit C. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)
B. Baseline Monitoring Report (BMR) D. None of the above

184. A stimulus that lingers or continues for a relatively long period of time, often one-tenth of the life span or more.
A. Detection Limit C. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)
B. Chronic D. None of the above

185. For purposes of applying the combined wastestream formula, a wastestream from an industrial process that is regulated by a categorical standard.
A. Grab Sample C. Regulated Wastestream
B. Flow Weighted Average Formula (FWA) D. None of the above

186. A record of each person involved in the possession of a sample from the person who collects the sample to the person who analyzes the sample in the laboratory.
A. Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) C. Combined Wastestream Formula (CWF)
B. Chain of Custody (COC) D. None of the above

187. A limit based upon the relative strength of a pollutant in a wastestream, usually expressed in mg/l.
A. Point Source C. Concentration-based Limit
B. 90-Day Final Compliance Report D. None of the above

188. No user shall introduce into a POTW any pollutant(s) which cause pass through or interference.
A. Chain of Custody (COC) C. Best Management Practices (BMPs)
B. General Prohibitions D. None of the above

189. A sample that is taken from a wastestream on a one-time basis with no regard to the flow of the wastestream and without consideration of time.
A. Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) C. Combined Wastestream Formula (CWF)
B. Grab Sample D. None of the above

190. The intentional diversion of wastestreams from any portion of an Industrial User's treatment facility.
A. Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) C. Combined Wastestream Formula (CWF)
B. Bypass D. None of the above

191. An industrial user subject to National categorical pretreatment standards.
A. Combined Wastestream Formula (CWF) C. Sanitary Sewer Overflow (SSO)
B. Categorical Industrial User (CIU) D. None of the above

192. A discharge of untreated wastewater from a combined sewer system at a point prior to the headworks of a publicly owned treatment works. CSOs generally occur during wet weather (rainfall or snowfall).
A. Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) C. Combined Wastestream Formula (CWF)
B. Best Professional Judgment (BPJ) D. None of the above

193. The Director in an NPDES State with an approved State Pretreatment Program and the appropriate EPA Regional Administrator in a non-NPDES State or State without an approved pretreatment program.
A. Approval Authority C. Periodic Compliance Report
B. Best Professional Judgment (BPJ) D. None of the above

194. Any substantive or procedural requirement related to Pretreatment, other than a National Pretreatment Standard, imposed on an Industrial User.
A. Categorical Industrial User (CIU) C. Sanitary Sewer Overflow (SSO)
B. Pretreatment Requirements D. None of the above

195. Limitations on pollutant discharges to POTWs promulgated by the EPA in accordance with Section 307 of the Clean Water Act, that apply to specific process wastewater discharges of particular industrial categories.
A. Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) C. Categorical Pretreatment Standards
B. Periodic Compliance Report D. None of the above

196. A report submitted by categorical industrial users (CIUs) within 180 days after the effective date of an applicable categorical standard, or at least 90 days prior to commencement of discharge for new sources, which contains specific facility information.
A. Detection Limit C. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)
B. Baseline Monitoring Report (BMR) D. None of the above

197. Procedure for calculating alternative discharge limits at industrial facilities where a regulated wastestream from a categorical industrial user is combined with other wastestreams prior to treatment.
A. Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) C. Combined Wastestream Formula (CWF)
B. Best Professional Judgment (BPJ) D. None of the above

198. The reduction of the amount of pollutants, the elimination of pollutants, or the alteration of the nature of pollutant properties in wastewater prior to or in lieu of discharging or otherwise introducing such pollutants into a POTW.
A. Control Authority C. Enforcement Response Plan
B. Pretreatment D. None of the above

199. Sample composed of two or more discrete samples. The aggregate sample will reflect the average water quality covering the compositing or sample period.
A. Inhibition Concentration C. Conventional Pollutants
B. Composite Sample D. None of the above

200. Unregulated and dilute wastestreams (not regulated by categorical standards).
A. Slug Discharge C. Significant Industrial User (SIU)
B. Non-Regulated Wastestream D. None of the above

201. A source of indirect discharge.
A. Industrial User (IU) C. Regulated Wastestream
B. Self-Monitoring) D. None of the above

202. Any pollutant that is neither a toxic pollutant nor a conventional pollutant (e.g., manganese, ammonia, etc.)
A. Continuous Discharge C. Monthly Average
B. Nonconventional Pollutants D. None of the above

203. Water used for cooling which does not come into direct contact with any raw material, intermediate product, waste product, or finished product. The only pollutant contributed from the discharge is heat.
A. Point Source C. Concentration-based Limit
B. Non-Contact Cooling Water D. None of the above

204. A discharge which exits the POTW into waters of the United States in quantities or concentrations which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW's NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation).
A. Slug Discharge
B. Non-Regulated Wastestream
C. Pass Through
D. None of the above

205. All users subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards under 40 CFR 403.6 and 40 CFR chapter I, subchapter N; and Any other industrial user that: discharges an average of 25,000 gallons per day or more of process wastewater to the POTW.
A. Slug Discharge
B. Non-Regulated Wastestream
C. Significant Industrial User (SIU)
D. None of the above

206. A POTW with an approved pretreatment program or the approval authority in the absence of a POTW pretreatment program.
A. Daily Maximum Limitations
B. Control Authority
C. Industrial Waste Survey
D. None of the above

207. BOD, TSS, fecal coliform, oil and grease, and pH
A. Inhibition Concentration
B. Composite Sample
C. Conventional Pollutants
D. None of the above

208. Estimate of the toxicant concentration that would cause a given percent reduction (e.g., IC25) in a nonlethal biological measurement of the test organisms, such as reproduction or growth.
A. Inhibition Concentration
B. Effluent Limitations Guideline
C. Conventional Pollutants
D. None of the above

209. A discharge which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, inhibits or disrupts the POTW, its treatment processes or operations, or its sludge processes, use or disposal.
A. Non-Regulated Wastestream
B. Interference
C. Time Proportional Composite Sample
D. None of the above

210. The minimum concentration of an analyte (substance) that can be measured and reported with a 99% confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero as determined by the procedure set forth in 40 CFR Part 136, Appendix B.
A. Detection Limit
B. Baseline Monitoring Report (BMR)
C. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)
D. None of the above

211. Specific discharge limits developed and enforced by POTWs upon industrial or commercial facilities to implement the general and specific discharge prohibitions listed in 40 CFR §§403.5(a)(1) and (b).
A. Point Source
B. Local Limits
C. Concentration-based Limit
D. None of the above

212. A schedule of remedial measures included in a permit or an enforcement order, including a sequence of interim requirements (for example, actions, operations, or milestone events) that lead to compliance with the CWA and regulations.
A. Compliance Schedule
B. Nonconventional Pollutants
C. Pretreatment Requirements
D. None of the above

213. The maximum allowable discharge of pollutants during a 24-hour period. Where daily maximum limitations are expressed in units of mass.

A. Daily Maximum Limitations
B. Enforcement Response Plan
C. Industrial Waste Survey
D. None of the above

214. A sample from a wastestream that is as nearly identical as possible in composition to that in the larger volume of wastewater being discharged and typical of the discharge from the facility on a normal operating day.

A. Grab Sample
B. Flow Weighted Average Formula (FWA)
C. Representative Sample
D. None of the above

215. A procedure used to calculate alternative limits where wastestreams regulated by a categorical pretreatment standard and nonregulated wastestreams combine after treatment but prior to the monitoring point.

A. Fundamentally Different Factors
B. Flow Weighted Average Formula (FWA)
C. Self-Monitoring
D. None of the above

216. Combination of individual samples proportional to the flow of the wastestream at the time of sampling.

A. General Prohibitions
B. Indirect Discharge or Discharge
C. Flow Proportional Composite Sample
D. None of the above

217. Case-by-case variance from categorical pretreatment standards based on the factors considered by the EPA in developing the applicable category/subcategory being fundamentally different than factors relating to a specific industrial user.

A. Fundamentally Different Factors
B. Flow Weighted Average Formula (FWA)
C. Self-Monitoring
D. None of the above

218. Untreated or partially treated sewage overflows from a sanitary sewer collection system.

A. Categorical Industrial User (CIU)
B. Bypass
C. Sanitary Sewer Overflow (SSO)
D. None of the above

219. Sampling and analyses performed by a facility to ensure compliance with a permit or other regulatory requirements.

A. Regulated Wastestream
B. Flow Weighted Average Formula (FWA)
C. Self-Monitoring
D. None of the above

220. These regulations are published to adopt or revise a national standard prescribing restrictions on quantities, rates, and concentrations of chemical, physical, biological, and other constituents which are discharged from point sources, in specific industrial categories (e.g., metal finishing, metal molding and casting, etc.).

A. Inhibition Concentration
B. Effluent Limitations Guideline
C. Conventional Pollutants
D. None of the above

221. Step-by-step enforcement procedures followed by Control Authority staff to identify, document, and respond to violations.

A. Daily Maximum Limitations
B. Enforcement Response Plan
C. Industrial Waste Survey
D. None of the above

222. The method used by a permit writer to develop technology-based limitations on a case-by-case basis using all reasonably available and relevant data.
A. Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) C. Combined Wastestream Formula (CWF)
B. Best Professional Judgment (BPJ) D. None of the above

223. The common name for the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. Public law 92-500; 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.; legislation which provides statutory authority for both NPDES and Pretreatment Programs.
A. Clean Water Act (CWA) C. Baseline Monitoring Report (BMR)
B. Chronic D. None of the above

224. The arithmetic average value of all samples taken in a calendar month for an individual pollutant parameter. The monthly average may be the average of all grab samples taken in a given calendar month, or the average of all composite samples taken in a given calendar month.
A. Continuous Discharge C. Monthly Average
B. Nonconventional Pollutants D. None of the above

225. A report on compliance status submitted by categorical industrial users and significant noncategorical industrial users to the control authority at least semiannually (once every six months).
A. Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) C. Combined Wastestream Formula (CWF)
B. Periodic Compliance Report D. None of the above

226. Any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fixture, container, rolling stock concentrated animal feeding operation vessel, or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged.
A. Point Source C. Concentration-based Limit
B. Local Limits D. None of the above

227. The introduction of pollutants into a POTW from any non-domestic source regulated under section 307(b), (c), or (d) of the Act.
A. General Prohibitions C. Flow Proportional Composite Sample
B. Indirect Discharge or Discharge D. None of the above

228. Any source of discharge, the construction or operation of which commenced prior to the publication by the EPA of proposed categorical pretreatment standards, which will be applicable to such source if the standard is thereafter promulgated in accordance with Section 307 of the Act.
A. Existing Source C. Composite Sample
B. Effluent Limitations Guideline D. None of the above

229. The process of identifying and locating industrial users and characterizing their industrial discharge.
A. Daily Maximum Limitations C. Industrial Waste Survey
B. Enforcement Response Plan D. None of the above

230. Dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials (except those regulated under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.)), heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, and industrial, municipal and agricultural waste discharged into water.
A. Inhibition Concentration C. Conventional Pollutants
B. Pollutant D. None of the above

Topic 8 - Pretreatment and Wastewater Sampling Overview
pH Section

231. In chemistry, pH is a measure of the acidity or basicity of an aqueous solution. Solutions with a pH less than 7 are said to be acidic and solutions with a pH greater than 7 are basic or alkaline. Pure water has a pH very close to?
A. 5 C. 7.7
B. 7 D. None of the above

232. Which of the following are determined using a concentration cell with transference, by measuring the potential difference between a hydrogen electrode and a standard electrode such as the silver chloride electrode?
A. Primary pH standard values C. pH measurement(s)
B. Alkalinity D. None of the above

233. Which of the following are important in medicine, biology, chemistry, agriculture, forestry, food science, environmental science, oceanography, civil engineering, chemical engineering, nutrition, water treatment & water purification, and many other applications?
A. Primary pH standard values C. pH measurement(s)
B. Alkalinity D. None of the above

234. Mathematically, pH is the negative logarithm of the activity of the (solvated) hydronium ion, more often expressed as the measure of the?
A. Electrons C. Ions
B. Hydronium ion concentration D. None of the above

235. Which of the following for aqueous solutions can be done with a glass electrode and a pH meter, or using indicators?
A. Alkalinity C. Measurement of pH
B. pH D. None of the above

236. The pH scale is logarithmic and therefore pH is?
A. A dimensionless quantity C. A set of non-linear simultaneous equations
B. Spectrophotometer D. None of the above

237. Measuring alkalinity is important in determining a stream's ability to neutralize acidic pollution from rainfall or wastewater. It is one of the best measures of the sensitivity of the stream to acid inputs. There can be long-term changes in the _____ of rivers and streams in response to human disturbances.
A. Acid C. Alkalinity
B. pH D. None of the above

238. pH is defined as the decimal logarithm of the reciprocal of the_____, a_H+, in a solution.
A. Hydrogen ion activity C. Brønsted–Lowry acid–base theory
B. (Solvated) hydronium ion D. None of the above

239. Which of the following may be used to measure pH, by making use of the fact that their color changes with pH?
A. Indicators C. Excess of alkaline earth metal concentrations
B. Spectrophotometer D. None of the above

240. Alkalinity is the name given to the quantitative capacity of an aqueous solution to neutralize an?
A. Acid C. pH measurement(s)
B. Base D. None of the above

241. 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 C. Visual comparison
B. Spectrophotometer D. None of the above

242. 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. pH C. A set of non-linear simultaneous equations
B. Nature of the solution D. None of the above

243. Under normal circumstances this means that the concentration of hydrogen ions in acidic solution can be taken to be equal to the concentration of the acid. The pH is then equal to minus the logarithm of?
A. The concentration value C. Excess of alkaline earth metal concentrations
B. The pH D. None of the above

244. Alkalinity of water is its acid-neutralizing capacity. It is the sum of all the titratable bases. The measured value may vary significantly with the?
A. Alkalinity C. End-point pH
B. pH D. None of the above

245. For strong acids and bases no calculations are necessary except in extreme situations. The pH of a solution containing a weak acid requires the solution of a quadratic equation. The pH of a solution containing a weak base may require the?
A. Solution of a cubic equation
B. Excess of alkaline earth metal concentrations
C. A set of non-linear simultaneous equations
D. None of the above

246. Alkalinity is a measure of this missing term and can be interpreted in terms of specific substances only when the chemical composition of the sample is known.
A. Universal indicator C. A set of non-linear simultaneous equations
B. An aggregate property of water D. None of the above

247. More precise measurements are possible if the color is measured spectrophotometrically, using a?
A. Universal indicator C. Excess of alkaline earth metal concentrations
B. Colorimeter of spectrophotometer D. None of the above

248. Alkalinity is significant in many uses and treatments of natural waters and wastewaters.
A. True B. False

249. 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 C. Excess of alkaline concentrations
B. The solution of a quadratic equation D. None of the above

250. Alkalinity in excess of this term is significant in determining the suitability of water for irrigation.
A. 8 C. Alkaline earth metal concentrations
B. pH of 7 D. None of the above

251. 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. Universal indicator C. Chemical speciation
B. Spectrophotometer D. None of the above

252 Since pH is a logarithmic scale, a difference of one pH unit is equivalent to a this term difference in hydrogen ion concentration
A. 1 C. 10
B. 5 D. None of the above

253. Which of the following measurements are used in the interpretation and control of water and wastewater treatment processes?
A. Acid C. Chemical ion
B. Alkalinity D. None of the above

254. Which of the following are compounds that, for practical purposes, are completely dissociated in water?
A. Strong acids and bases C. Strong bases and weak acids
B. Strong bases D. None of the above

255. The pH of a solution containing a _____ may require the solution of a cubic equation. The general case requires the solution of a set of non-linear simultaneous equations.
A. Strong acids and bases C. Strong bases and weak acids
B. Weak bases D. None of the above

256. Sodium hydroxide, NaOH, is an example of a?
A. Strong base C. Weak acids and weak bases
B. Weak base D. None of the above

Topic 9 - Standard and Special Conditions
Industrial User's Permit
257. The standard conditions in _____should set forth the administrative and procedural requirements that are applicable to all Industrial Users and therefore should be repeated verbatim in every permit.
A. An Industrial User's permit C. Effluent data and upset
B. Control Authority D. None of the above

258. Which of the following are an essential element of every permit. Unless there are changes to the Control Authority's legal authority, the standard conditions might be developed only once?
A. Evidence of fraud C. Standard conditions
B. General discharge prohibitions D. None of the above

259. Standard conditions often reiterate many provisions contained in the sewer use ordinance. Such reiteration is the best way of notifying the Industrial User of its responsibilities and the procedural and_____.
A. An Industrial User's permit C. Administrative aspects of the permit program
B. Control Authority D. None of the above

260. Standard conditions outline the general duties and responsibilities of each Industrial User. The order, language, and format of the standard conditions in permits are a matter of the _____.
A. Control Authority's discretion C. Standard conditions
B. General discharge prohibitions D. None of the above

261. The Control Authority should have its attorney review the conditions before they are used in permits to ensure that there is adequate authority in the sewer use ordinance for each provision and that they are understandable and_____.
A. An Industrial User's permit C. Effluent data and upset
B. Free of legal loopholes D. None of the above

Proper Disposal of Pretreatment Sludges and Hazardous Wastes
262. The Control Authority can also condense or expand provisions from its sewer use ordinance and use them as _____ as long as the conditions in the control mechanism are consistent with the provisions in the sewer use ordinance.
A. Evidence of fraud C. Standard conditions
B. General discharge prohibitions D. None of the above

Some of the standard conditions ordinarily contained in an Industrial User's permit are below.
263. Definitions of terms used in the permit. Terms that might need to be defined include composite and grab samples; instantaneous measurement; 4-day average, monthly average, or 30-day average; slug discharge; and_____.
A. An Industrial User's permit C. Effluent data and upset
B. Standard conditions D. None of the above

264. The Industrial User's duty to comply with all provisions of the permit and the local sewer use ordinance, including the duty to comply with the _____. (In some cases, the general discharge prohibitions may be included verbatim as a separate standard condition.)
A. Evidence of fraud C. Standard conditions
B. General discharge prohibitions D. None of the above

265. The Industrial User's duty to comply with all applicable federal Pretreatment Standards including those that become effective during the term of the permit and that compliance with the permit is not a defense for_____.
A. An Industrial User's permit C. Violation of applicable federal Pretreatment Standards
B. Standard conditions D. None of the above

266. The Industrial User's duty to provide information to the _____. Within a reasonable time, the Industrial User is required to submit any information that the Control Authority may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit or to determine compliance with this permit.
A. Evidence of fraud C. Standard conditions
B. Control Authority D. None of the above

267. The Industrial User's duty to mitigate or _____to lessen the duration and severity of any permit violation.
A. Standard conditions C. All applicable federal Pretreatment Standards
B. To take all reasonable measures D. None of the above

268. The POTW's authority to modify or revise _____at any time during the permit's effective term if certain conditions (such as new information, new federal standards, or evidence of fraud in the permit application) arise.
A. Evidence of fraud C. Standard conditions
B. An Industrial User's permit D. None of the above

269. Notice that the permit does not convey _____of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.
A. Standard conditions C. All applicable federal Pretreatment Standards
B. Any property rights D. None of the above

270. Need to halt or reduce activity not a defense. It must not be a defense for an Industrial User in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity to maintain_____.
A. Evidence of fraud C. Compliance with the conditions of the permit
B. General discharge prohibitions D. None of the above

271. Notice that the permit can be revoked if violations of permit conditions or local ordinances are identified or the _____by the Industrial User is determined.
A. Violations of permit conditions C. Falsification or misrepresentation of information
B. Sampling events D. None of the above

272. Nontransferability of the permit if there is a change of owner or operator. The permit is issued to a specific entity and cannot be transferred by_____.
A. A severability clause C. Dilution of Industrial User wastewaters
B. The Industrial User D. None of the above

273. Which of the following provided to the Industrial User within a limited period after permit issuance after which the right to challenge or appeal administratively or in a court of law is deemed waived?
A. Violations of permit conditions C. Right to challenge
B. Right of appeal D. None of the above

274. A severability clause that allows the remaining parts of a permit to remain in force if any portion of the permit is found invalid and subsequently is suspended or _____ .
A. Revoked by a court of law C. Proper operation and maintenance
B. Effluent violation D. None of the above

275. _____ or duty to reapply for a new permit before expiration of the current permit.
A. Violations of permit conditions C. Duty to reapply for a new permit
B. The Industrial User's responsibility D. None of the above

276. Provisions requiring the installation and proper operation and maintenance of _____by the Industrial User, including proper calibration and maintenance of all sampling equipment.
A. Wastewater treatment facilities C. Dilution of Industrial User wastewaters
B. Nontransferability of the permit D. None of the above

277. Provisions requiring the proper disposal or treatment of sludges and other wastes (e.g., spent chemicals) generated at _____ so as to prevent the discharge of such materials to the POTW.
A. Right to challenge C. The Industrial User's facility
B. Sampling events D. None of the above

278. A condition that prohibits the _____ as a partial or complete substitute for treatment of the wastewaters before discharge to the POTW.
A. A severability clause C. Dilution of Industrial User wastewaters
B. Effluent violation D. None of the above

Monitoring requirements (in addition to those specified in other portions of the permit) including:
279. An outline of specific records to be maintained during _____(i.e., name of individuals who performed the sampling; date, time, sample method used, and location of sampling; name of the individuals who performed the analysis; date and time of analyses; analytical method used; and the results of such analysis).
A. Violations of permit conditions C. Duty to reapply for a new permit
B. Sampling events D. None of the above

280. The requirement to follow _____in 40 CFR Part 136, or other EPA-approved methods.
A. EPA-approved sampling methods C. Dilution of Industrial User wastewaters
B. Proper operation and maintenance D. None of the above

Topic 10 - Enforcement
IU Compliance and Enforcement
281. In addition to requirements for permitting, sampling, and inspecting IUs, the General Pretreatment Regulations also require _____to review IU reports and plans, and respond to instances of IU noncompliance in a timely, fair, and consistent manner.
A. Control Authorities C. Instances of IU noncompliance
B. General Pretreatment Regulations D. None of the above

282. Enforcement of pretreatment requirements is a critical element of the Pretreatment Program, but in the past extenuating circumstances may have prevented _____ from taking adequate enforcement.
A. EPA C. POTWs
B. IU compliance D. None of the above

283. The EPA promulgated regulations in 1990 (55 FR 30082) that require all _____ with approved pretreatment programs to adopt and implement an Enforcement Response Plan (ERP).
A. POTWs C. An Enforcement Response Plan (ERP)
B. All violations D. None of the above

284. ERP regulations, at 40 CFR §403.8(f)(5), established a framework for POTWs to formalize procedures for investigating and responding to instances of _____.
A. Control Authorities C. IU noncompliance
B. IU compliance D. None of the above

285. With an approved _____in place, POTWs can enforce against IUs on a more objective basis and minimize outside pressures.
A. POTWs C. ERP
B. All violations D. None of the above

IU Compliance
286. To evaluate IU compliance, Control Authorities must first identify applicable requirements for each IU. In general, IU reports and _____ are the basis for POTW evaluation of IU compliance.
A. Control Authorities C. POTW monitoring activities
B. IU compliance D. None of the above

287. Which of the following terms, discrepancies, deficiencies, and lateness are all violations that must be resolved?
A. Discharge permit limit exceedances C. An Enforcement Response Plan (ERP)
B. All violations D. None of the above

288. To ensure enforcement response is appropriate and the _____are not arbitrary or capricious, the EPA strongly recommends that an Enforcement Response Guide (ERG) be included as part of the approved ERP.
A. Control Authorities C. IU noncompliance
B. Control Authority actions D. None of the above

Criminal Prosecution
289. This type of enforcement is a _____where sufficient admissible evidence exists to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that a person has willfully or negligently violated pretreatment standards or that a person has knowingly made a false statement regarding any report, application, record, or other document required by the General Pretreatment Regulations.
A. Formal judicial process C. An Enforcement Response Plan (ERP)
B. All violations D. None of the above

290. Control Authorities must have the legal authority to seek or assess _____of at least $1,000 per day for each violation.
A. Control Authorities C. IU noncompliance
B. Civil or criminal penalties D. None of the above

291. Examples of _____include falsification of data and tampering with sampling results or equipment.
A. Criminal violations C. An Enforcement Response Plan (ERP)
B. All violations D. None of the above

Termination of Service (Revocation of Permit)
292. These actions may be pursued by Control Authorities to immediately halt an actual or threatened discharge to the POTW that may represent an endangerment to the public health, the environment, or the _____. Use of these remedies may also be used in bringing recalcitrant users into compliance.
A. Recalcitrant users C. POTW
B. Control Authorities D. None of the above

293. Regardless of the response taken, the Control Authority should document and track all contact, notices, and meetings with IUs and IU responses. Control Authority responses and IU responses should be documented and include a record of any direct contact with the IU to attempt to resolve the_____.
A. Noncompliance C. Enforcing regulation(s)
B. IU response(s) D. None of the above

294. Control Authorities must take timely and effective enforcement against violators. _____ may result in the Approval Authority enforcing directly against the IU and/or the Control Authority.
A. Approval Authority C. Future violations
B. Unresolved IU noncompliance D. None of the above

295. The EPA may also take enforcement action where it deems action by the State or the Control Authority is inappropriate. An Approval Authority will routinely review the overall performance of a Control Authority in monitoring IUs, identifying violations, and in _____.
A. Consent Order C. Continued, noncompliance
B. Enforcing regulation(s) D. None of the above

296. Performance will be evaluated based on POTW self-monitoring data, written enforcement response plans, audits, inspections, and _____. Therefore, it is essential for Control Authorities to effectively manage program information to demonstrate proper implementation.
A. Approval Authority C. Pretreatment program reports
B. Control Authorities D. None of the above

297. Section 505 of the CWA allows citizens to file suit against a Control Authority that has failed to implement its approved pretreatment program as required by its_____.
A. Consent Order C. Continued, noncompliance
B. NPDES permit D. None of the above

298. The Control Authority may be fined as well as required to enforce against violations of pretreatment standards and requirements in _____.
A. A court order C. Future violations
B. POTW self-monitoring data D. None of the above

Administrative Tools
299. Informal meetings - Used to obtain an IU's commitment to comply with their pretreatment obligations or to inform the IU of _____available for unresolved and/or continued, noncompliance.
A. Consent Order C. Continued, noncompliance
B. Stronger enforcement mechanisms D. None of the above

300. Warning letter or Notice of Violation (NOV) - Written notice to the IU in response to a _____ . These notices should request an explanation of the noncompliance and measures that will be taken to eliminate future violations.
A. Recalcitrant users C. Violation of pretreatment standards or requirements
B. Control Authorities D. None of the above

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

A. Show cause
B. Cease and Desist Order
C. Enforcing regulation(s)
D. None of the above

302. For more egregious or serious violations, the Control Authority may issue a _____.

A. Consent Order
B. Cease and Desist Order
C. Continued, noncompliance
D. None of the above

303. Administrative fines - Assessed by Control Authorities against IUs for violations and intended to recapture partial or full economic benefit for the _____.

A. Show cause
B. Cease and Desist Order
C. Noncompliance and to deter future violations
D. None of the above

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

A. Consent Order
B. Cease and Desist Order
C. Penalties for violations
D. None of the above

305. A civil suit for injunctive relief may be used when the IU is unlikely to successfully execute the steps that the Control Authority believes are necessary to achieve or maintain compliance, when the violation is serious enough to warrant _____ to deter future similar violations, or when the danger presented by an IU's lengthy negotiation of a settlement is intolerable.

A. Cease and Desist Order
B. Attaining final compliance
C. Court action
D. None of the above

306. Surcharges are not penalties or fines. Surcharges are intended to recoup the cost of treatment of wastes by the POTW and must not be used to allow _____that cause interference or pass through.

A. Daily maximum
B. Any discharge of a pollutant
C. Discharges of toxic pollutants
D. None of the above

Definition of Significant Noncompliance (SNC) An IU is in SNC if its violation meets one or more of the following criteria (40 CFR 403.8(f)(2)(vii):

307. Chronic violations of wastewater discharge limits, defined here as those in which sixty-six percent or more of all of the measurements taken during a six-month period exceed (by any magnitude) the daily maximum limit or the average limit for the_____.

A. Compliance
B. Same pollutant parameter
C. Pretreatment effluent limit
D. None of the above

308. Which of the following is defined here as those in which thirty-three percent or more of all of the measurements for each pollutant parameter taken during a six-month period equal or exceed the product of the daily maximum or the average limit multiplied by the applicable TRC (TRC = 1.4 for BOD 5 , TSS, fats, oil, and grease, and 1.2 for all other pollutants except pH)?

A. Interference or pass through
B. Any discharge of a pollutant
C. Technical Review Criteria (TRC) violations
D. None of the above

309. Any other violation of a pretreatment effluent limit that the Control Authority determines has caused, alone or in combination with other discharges, _____ (including endangering the health of POTW personnel or the general public).
A. Compliance
B. Interference or pass through
C. Pretreatment effluent limit
D. None of the above

310. Failure to meet, within 90 days after the schedule date, a compliance schedule milestone contained in a local control mechanism or enforcement order for starting construction, completing construction, or _____.
A. Cease and Desist Order
B. Attaining final compliance
C. Local pretreatment program
D. None of the above

311. Any discharge of a pollutant that has caused_____, welfare or to the environment or has resulted in the POTW's exercise of its emergency authority under 40 CFR § 403.8(f)(1)(vi)(B) of this section to halt or prevent such a discharge.
A. Interference or pass through
B. Imminent endangerment to human health
C. More egregious or serious violations
D. None of the above

312. Which of the following in which the Control Authority determines will adversely affect the operation or implementation of the local pretreatment program?
A. Cease and Desist Order
B. Attaining final compliance
C. Any other violation or group of violations
D. None of the above

Topic 11 - POTW Hauled & Hazardous Wastes Requirements
Domestic Septage

313. Domestic septage can be partially digested, higher in metals concentrations than_____ , or contain small amounts of household contaminants (e.g., cleaners).
A. Normal domestic wastes
B. Hauled waste(s)
C. NPDES permit requirement(s)
D. None of the above

314. Disinfectants used in portable toilets have the potential to impact POTW operations. Receipt of _____ (as defined in the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (**RCRA**) may not only impact POTW operations, but subject the POTW to additional reporting requirements.
A. Hazardous wastes
B. Sewage or domestic waste
C. Hauled hazardous waste
D. None of the above

315. The Domestic Sewage Exclusion, specified in 40 CFR §261.4 (a)(1)(ii), provides that hazardous wastes mixed with _____ are exempt from the RCRA waste regulations.
A. Grease trap wastes
B. Domestic sewage
C. NPDES permit requirement(s)
D. None of the above

316. Hazardous wastes received by truck or rail (or dedicated pipe) are not exempt from the regulations. POTWs that accept _____ from these sources are granted "permit by rule" status under RCRA (40 CFR §270.60(c)) provided that certain requirements are met.
A. Hazardous wastes
B. Sewage or domestic waste
C. Hauled hazardous waste
D. None of the above

317. Nationwide, very few POTWs are knowingly accepting _____.
A. Grease trap wastes
B. Non-hazardous waste(s)
C. Hauled hazardous waste
D. None of the above

318. POTWs should be aware that _____ from facilities subject to Federal categorical pretreatment standards are still subject to those standards. This condition highlights the need for POTWs to have a clear understanding of the source of the waste since applicable standards may be based on the origin of that waste.
A. Hauled waste(s) C. Hauled process wastes
B. Sewage or domestic waste D. None of the above

Other concerns for POTWs that accept hauled wastes include:
Illegal dischargers may be discharging toxic pollutants that can pass through or interfere with the POTW operations;

319. Which of the following can coat and inhibit POTW treatment operations?
A. Grease trap wastes C. NPDES permit requirement(s)
B. Non-hazardous waste(s) D. None of the above

320. Local limits may not account for pollutants in _____.
A. Hauled waste(s) C. Hauled process wastes
B. Sewage or domestic waste D. None of the above

321. Hauled wastes may contain pollutants for which local limits do not exist; thus, the impacts of this _____ are not readily identifiable.
A. Domestic sewage C. Non-hazardous waste(s)
B. Waste D. None of the above

322. Which of the following may be unmixed and/or highly concentrated?
A. Hauled waste(s) C. Hauled process wastes
B. Hazardous wastes D. None of the above

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Introduction
323. The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) authorizes EPA to control hazardous wastes, including the generation, transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous waste. RCRA also provides EPA a framework for managing of _____.
A. Domestic sewage C. Non-hazardous waste(s)
B. Hauled waste(s) D. None of the above

324. POTWs and industrial users that generate _____ and POTWs accepting hazardous waste must comply with both CWA and RCRA requirements.
A. Hazardous waste C. Hauled hazardous waste
B. Sewage or domestic waste D. None of the above

Biosolids – Sewage Sludge
325. Biosolids are treated sewage sludge and regulated by 40 CFR Part 503. The general pretreatment regulations, 40 CFR Part 403 establish standards and mechanisms for responsible entities to control _____that might pass through or interfere with publicly owned treatment works (POTW) treatment processes or contaminate sewage sludge.
A. Pollutants C. More consistent waste types
B. Hauled waste D. None of the above

Hauled Waste Requirements

326. The term “hauled waste” refers to the wastes’ transportation method to the POTW. Hauled waste might be _____, or it might include non-domestic waste, or a combination of both types of waste. If an IU has its wastes hauled to the POTW, the waste must still comply with its applicable pretreatment standards and requirements.

A. Hazardous wastes
B. Sewage or domestic waste
C. Hauled hazardous waste
D. None of the above

327. Wastes are hauled to POTWs for several reasons. By far, the majority of hauled waste is_____. Since these wastes are domestic in nature, treatment at a POTW is the most appropriate disposal method.

A. Domestic septage
B. More consistent waste types
C. Hauled process wastes
D. None of the above

POTW waste hauler control programs should address the following six elements:

328. POTWs may require haulers or generators of hauled waste to perform a treatability study to demonstrate the_____.

A. Concentration of discharges
B. Illegal discharges
C. Effectiveness of treatment on this waste
D. None of the above

329. POTWs must evaluate the impacts of this waste when evaluating the _____ as well as when developing or revising local limits.

A. New waste
B. Adequacy of local limits
C. Predetermined percentage of these wastes
D. None of the above

330. Permitting - A permit is the most direct and efficient method of regulating waste haulers. Permits provide the opportunity to monitor and regulate haulers based on the nature of the hauled waste and the potential impacts of that waste on the POTW. Unique permit conditions may include: right of refusal, _____, discharge time limitations, and manifesting requirements.

A. Concentration of discharges
B. Illegal discharges
C. Daily flow limitations
D. None of the above

331. Discharge Point - As specified in the General Pretreatment Regulations, _____ can only be discharged at points designated by the POTW. This option is to provide the POTW with the ability to control and observe these discharges at specified locations, thereby minimizing the potential for adverse impacts.

A. Local limits
B. Hauled waste
C. More consistent waste types
D. None of the above

332. Monitoring - The POTW should institute a monitoring program to evaluate the nature and _____.

A. Concentration of discharges
B. Unanalyzed samples
C. Discharge time limitations
D. None of the above

333. Both POTW monitoring and hauler self-monitoring may be appropriate. Many POTWs require that _____ must be sampled, but analyses are only performed on a predetermined percentage of these wastes or when problems occur.

A. Local limits
B. Hauled waste
C. All loads of hauled waste
D. None of the above

334. Unanalyzed samples are refrigerated and kept for several weeks or months until the POTW is certain that the _____.
A. Concentration of discharges C. Waste has not impacted the POTW
B. Illegal discharges D. None of the above

335. Which of the following may also be dependent on the variability of the waste? Each load from a hauler that delivers highly variable loads may have to be sampled and analyzed; whereas, a much smaller percentage may be appropriate for more consistent waste types.
A. The frequency of sampling C. More consistent waste types
B. Hauled waste D. None of the above

336. Hauler Documentation - The POTW should require waste haulers to document the source of wastes being discharged, potentially including _____.
A. Concentration of discharges C. Discharge time limitations
B. Manifests D. None of the above

337. Manifests should include general hauler information, information on the waste generator (e.g., name, address, and phone number), the type of wastes collected, volumes, known or suspected pollutants, and certification that the load is not a _____.
A. Local limits C. Hazardous waste
B. Hauled waste D. None of the above

338. Legal Authority - POTWs should implement procedures to identify and eliminate illegal discharges. Procedures may include_____, surveillance of suspected illegal discharge points, education of industries regarding hauled waste, increased enforcement, and public awareness of illegal dumping.
A. Unanalyzed samples C. Periodic sewer line sampling
B. Illegal discharges D. None of the above

Solid Waste
339. A POTW can assume that it is receiving _____ by truck or rail if the wastes are accompanied by the hazardous waste manifest used in the RCRA program.
A. Hazardous wastes C. Characteristic waste and a nonhazardous solid waste
B. Federal regulations D. None of the above

340. If the waste hauler does not provide such a manifest, the POTW might still wish to determine if the hauled wastes are considered hazardous because RCRA responsibilities apply even if the POTW accepts such wastes unknowingly.
A. True B. False

341. To be considered a hazardous waste, a waste must first be considered a _____as defined in 40 CFR 261.2. To determine if a solid waste is regulated under federal regulations as a hazardous waste, the POTW must determine whether the waste in question is excluded from regulation under 40 CFR 261.4(b).
A. RCRA requirement(s) C. Household and industrial septage wastes
B. Solid waste D. None of the above

If it is not excluded, the POTW must then determine whether the waste in question falls into one of the following categories:

342. It is listed as _____in Subpart D of 40 CFR Part 261 (unless it has been specifically delisted.)

A. Industrial process wastes C. A hazardous waste
B. A listed hazardous waste D. None of the above

343. It is a mixture of a listed waste and a nonhazardous waste or is derived from the treatment of a listed hazardous waste (unless it has been specifically excluded under 40 CFR 261.3). (Note: A mixture of a characteristic waste and a nonhazardous solid waste, or the residue from the treatment of a characteristic waste, is considered hazardous only if it exhibits one or more of the_____ .)

A. Federal regulations C. Hazardous waste characteristics
B. Only domestic waste D. None of the above

POTWs can choose not to accept the delivery of hazardous wastes by truck rail or dedicated pipeline by ...

344. Strictly prohibiting the discharge of _____

A. Industrial process wastes C. Any hauled wastes
B. A listed hazardous waste D. None of the above

345. Prohibiting the discharge of _____(i.e., accepting only domestic waste from haulers or dedicated pipelines).

A. Federal regulations C. Any industrial process wastes
B. Only domestic waste D. None of the above

346. Prohibiting the discharge of hazardous waste (e.g., accept hauled or dedicated pipeline industrial process wastes but only if accompanied by sufficient documentation to demonstrate that wastes are_____.)

A. Not hazardous C. Household and industrial septage wastes
B. A listed hazardous waste D. None of the above

347. Reliable monitoring must be conducted to ensure that such conditions are met. _____ should evaluate each of these methods before making a decision as to which method is the most appropriate for its treatment plant.

A. RCRA program C. The Control Authority
B. Only domestic waste D. None of the above

348. Considerations such as local community practices should be taken into account (e.g., is contract hauling of household and industrial septage wastes common in the community, or are most locations serviced by_____).

A. RCRA requirement(s) C. Municipal sewer collection systems
B. A listed hazardous waste D. None of the above

349. In addition to the RCRA requirements incorporated by reference into the_____ , there might be other requirements that apply as a matter of law.

A. Federal regulations C. Permit-by-rule requirements for POTWs
B. Only domestic waste D. None of the above

350. In summary, the Control Authority should determine the applicability of RCRA requirements and responsibilities if its treatment plant accepts hauled wastes, especially if any of the hauled wastes are known or suspected to have been collected from_____.

A. Industrial sites
B. Industrial process wastes
C. Household and industrial septage wastes
D. None of the above

Topic 12 – Confined Space

Definitions

Confined space:

351. A confined space is large enough or so configured that an employee can _____.

A. Have sufficient oxygen
B. Bodily enter and perform work
C. Recognize serious safety or health hazards
D. None of the above

352. A confined space has limited or restricted means for _____.

A. An internal configuration
B. Entry or exit
C. Hazardous atmosphere
D. None of the above

353. A confined space is not designed for _____.

A. An internal configuration
B. Hazardous atmospheres
C. Continuous employee occupancy
D. None of the above

354. A permit required confined space (permit space) contains or has a potential to contain a _____.

A. Recognized internal configuration
B. Hazardous atmosphere
C. Entry or exit
D. None of the above

355. A permit required confined space (permit space) contains a material that has _____.

A. Authorized entrants
B. Hazardous atmospheres
C. The potential for engulfing an entrant
D. None of the above

356. A permit required confined space (permit space) has an internal configuration such that _____ could be trapped or asphyxiated by inwardly converging walls or by a floor which slopes downward and tapers to a smaller cross-section.

A. An entrant
B. Hazardous atmosphere
C. An internal configuration
D. None of the above

357. A permit required confined space (permit space) contains any other recognized serious safety or _____.

A. Engulfing problems
B. Strange atmospheres
C. Health hazard
D. None of the above

358. Each _____ must be marked "Confined Space - Entry Permit Required".

A. Permit-Required Confined Space
B. Hazardous atmosphere
C. Entry or exit
D. None of the above

Confined Space Hazards

359. Fatalities and injuries constantly occur among construction workers who are required to enter _____.

A. An internal configuration
B. Hazardous atmosphere
C. Confined spaces
D. None of the above

360. Workers encounter both inherent and _____ within confined workspaces.

A. An internal configuration
B. Induced hazards
C. Hazardous atmosphere
D. None of the above

Oxygen-Deficient Atmosphere

361. The ever-present possibility of _____ is one of the major problems confronting construction workers while working in vaults.

A. A common confined space
B. Vaults
C. An oxygen-deficient atmosphere
D. None of the above

Explosive or Toxic Gases, Vapors, or Fumes

362. _____ produce toxic fumes which are confined in the limited atmosphere of a confined space.

A. Purging agents
B. Below-grade locations
C. Welding and soldering
D. None of the above

Manholes

363. Manholes are necessary to provide a means of entry into and exit from vaults, tanks, and pits, but these confined spaces may present _____ which could cause injuries and fatalities.

A. Serious hazards
B. Ventilation ducts
C. Sumps
D. None of the above

Pipe Assemblies

364. The pipe assembly is one of the _____ encountered throughout the construction site,

A. Electrical shock risks
B. Ventilation ducts
C. Most frequently unrecognized types of confined spaces
D. None of the above

Sumps

365. Workers may encounter _____ when entering sumps.

A. Nitrogen purge or dry air
B. Problems with pumps
C. An oxygen-deficient atmosphere
D. None of the above

366. Because of the wet nature of the sump, the use of power tools inside may create _____ hazards.

A. Electrical shock
B. Inadequate lighting
C. Slipping
D. None of the above

Unusual Conditions

Confined Space within a Confined Space

367. The _____ associated with the outer confined space and those of the inner confined space both require testing, monitoring, and control.

A. Potential hazards
B. Access passages
C. Manholes
D. None of the above

368. Often, only the outer space is evaluated for potential hazards. Workers are also faced with _____ when they enter the inner space.
A. Poor lighting C. Potentially hazardous conditions
B. Excavations D. None of the above

369. Workers entering a vessel inside an access pit should do so only after both spaces have been evaluated and _____.
A. Purged C. Proper control measures established
B. Accessed D. None of the above

Hazards in One Space Entering another Space
370. According to the text, during an examination of _____, situations are often encountered which are not always easy to evaluate or control.
A. Tanks C. Confined spaces in construction
B. Excavations D. None of the above

371. A room that classifies as a confined space may be relatively safe for work. However, access passages from other areas outside or adjacent to the room could, at some point, allow the transfer of _____ into the "safe" room.
A. Hazardous agents C. Unauthorized workers
B. Equipment and tools D. None of the above

Permitted Confined Space Entry Program
372. Subpart P (of OSHA's Construction Regulations) applies to all _____ in the earth's surface.
A. Open excavations C. Pits
B. Vaults D. None of the above

373. According to the text, all trenches are _____.
A. Too narrow for work C. Safe for short-term work
B. Excavations D. None of the above

374. According to the text, all excavations are _____.
A. Permit-required C. Access passages
B. Not trenches D. None of the above

Permit Required Confined Space Entry General Rules
375. According to the text, only authorized and trained employees may enter a _____ or act as safety watchmen/attendants.
A. Hazard C. Confined space
B. Pipe D. None of the above

376. Employees are not permitted to smoke _____ or near the entrance/exit area.
A. Near air and oxygen monitors C. In a confined space
B. During a side entry D. None of the above

377. A watchmen or attendant must be present at all times during _____.
A. Confined space entries C. Air monitoring
B. Access passages D. None of the above

378. According to the text, constant visual or voice communication will be maintained between the safety watchmen and employees entering _____.
A. Inner spaces C. A confined space
B. Access passages D. None of the Above

379. According to the text, no _____ will be made or work conducted below the level of any hanging material or material that could cause engulfment.
A. Monitoring of entrant status C. Identification of authorized entrants
B. Bottom or side entry D. None of the above

380. _____ is required before workers are allowed to enter any permit-required confined space. Oxygen levels in the confined space must be between 19.5 and 23.5 percent.
A. Air and oxygen monitoring C. Communication
B. A supervisor D. None of the above

381. Air and oxygen monitoring will check the levels of oxygen, explosive gasses, and carbon monoxide. Entry will not be permitted if explosive gas is detected above one-half the _____.
A. Nitrogen level C. Lower Explosive Limit (LEL)
B. Argon level D. None of the above

382. When covers are removed, all _____ will be protected by a barricade to prevent injuries to others.
A. Air and oxygen monitoring C. Openings to confined spaces
B. Side entries D. None of the above

Confined Space Duties and Responsibilities
Employees
383. Employees must not _____ that have not been evaluated for safety concerns.
A. Follow program requirements C. Enter any confined spaces
B. Report hazards D. None of the above

Management
384. Management must provide annual confined space training to all employees that may need it.
A. True B. False

385. Management must annually review the confined space entry program and all entry permits.
A. True B. False

Rescue or Training Department
386. The Rescue or Training Department must provide proper equipment for entry and rescue teams.
A. True B. False

Entry Supervisor
387. Entry supervisors must coordinate all entry procedures, tests, _____, equipment, and other activities related to the permit space entry.
A. Publicity C. Permits
B. News media D. None of the above

388. Before endorsing the permit and allowing entry to begin, the _____ must check that all appropriate entries have been made on the permit, all tests specified by the permit have been conducted, and that all procedures and equipment specified by the permit are in place.
A. Entry supervisor C. Unauthorized persons
B. Attendant D. None of the above

389. The rescue workers must terminate the entry and cancel the permit when the entry is complete or there is a need for terminating the permit.
A. True B. False

390. The entry supervisor must verify that rescue services are available and that the means for summoning them are operable.
A. True B. False

Entry Attendants
391. A responsibility of the entry attendant is to know the hazards that may be faced during entry, including information on the mode, signs or symptoms, and consequences of the exposure.
A. True B. False

392. A responsibility of the entry attendant is to be aware of _____ of hazard exposure on entrants.
A. The attendants' primary duty C. Possible behavioral effects
B. Worker training D. None of the above

393. A responsibility of the entry attendant is to continuously maintain an accurate count of entrants in the permit space and ensure a means to _____.
A. Timely complete the work C. Accurately identify authorized entrants
B. Add workers when needed D. None of the above

394. A responsibility of the entry attendant is to remain outside the permit space during entry operations until _____.
A. Assistance is requested C. Relieved by another attendant
B. Safety equipment arrives D. None of the above

395. A responsibility of the entry attendant is to _____ as necessary to monitor entrant status and alert entrants of the need to evacuate.
A. Communicate with entrants C. Check the work progress
B. Encourage entrants D. None of the above

396. A responsibility of the entry attendant is to summon rescue and other emergency services as soon as the attendant _____ to escape the permit space hazards.
A. Identifies entrant status C. Determines the entrants need assistance
B. Gets approval to summon rescue D. Accurately unauthorized entrants

397. A responsibility of the entry attendant is to monitor activities inside and outside the space to determine if it is safe for entrants to remain in the space, and order the entrants to immediately evacuate if the attendant detects a prohibited condition.
A. True B. False

398. A responsibility of the entry attendant is to perform non-entry rescues as specified by that rescue procedure and entry supervisor.
A. True B. False

Duties of the Person Authorizing or in Charge of the Entry
Note: This section further explains the duties of the Entry Supervisor.

399. If the person who would otherwise issue an entry permit is in charge of the entry and present during the entire entry, a written permit is still required even if that person uses a checklist.
A. True B. False

400. The person in charge of the entry may also serve as the Entrant at the site.
A. True B. False

When Finished with Your Assignment...

REQUIRED DOCUMENTS
Please scan the **Registration Page, Answer Key, Proctoring report, Survey and Driver's License** and email these documents to info@TLCH2O.com.

IPhone Scanning Instructions
If you are unable to scan, take a photo of these documents with your **iPhone** and send these photos to TLC, info@TLCH2O.com.

FAX
If you are unable to scan and email, please fax these documents to TLC, if you fax, call to confirm that we received your paperwork. **(928) 468-0675**