

Registration Form

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Water Conservation Answer Sheet

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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 with your final exam

WATER CONSERVATION CEU TRAINING COURSE
CUSTOMER SERVICE RESPONSE CARD

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Poor _____ Fair _____ Average _____ Good _____ Great _____

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Poor _____ Fair _____ Average _____ Good _____ Great _____

Any other concerns or comments.

Water Conservation 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 manual 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.**

All of your questions will come from the text.

Water Conservation Terms

Identify the term for the next 21 questions

1. Amount of water that can be stored in a soil profile and be available for growing crops.
 - A. Total available water
 - B. Water Conservation
 - C. Readily available water
 - D. Treated water

2. A method of landscaping that uses plants that are well adapted to the local area and are drought-resistant.
 - A. Xeriscaping
 - B. Desert
 - C. Rock landscaping
 - D. Native plants

3. Allow the captured stormwater to be slowly released to porous planted areas where plants and soils are able to filter out the pollutants and clean the water before it reaches the river.
 - A. Cisterns
 - B. Evapotranspiration
 - C. Permanent wilting point (PWP)
 - D. Surface water

4. Water that is used more than one time before it passes back into the natural hydrologic system.
 - A. Sediment
 - B. Restoration
 - C. Recycled Water
 - D. Reclaimed Wastewater

5. An area of land that drains all the streams and rainfall to a common outlet.
 - A. Pump down
 - B. Water collection
 - C. Water table
 - D. Watershed

6. Process used by irrigation system managers to determine the correct frequency and duration of watering.
 - A. Timing
 - B. Field capacity (FC)
 - C. Scheduling
 - D. Irrigation Scheduling

7. Ecology is the scientific study of repairing disturbed ecosystems through human intervention.
 - A. Treatment
 - B. Restoration
 - C. Recycled Water
 - D. Reclaimed Wastewater

8. Other pollutants such as nutrients, metals and bacteria attach to sediment and are deposited at the bottom where they can harm plants and animals.
 - A. Sediment
 - B. Bottom
 - C. Recycled Water
 - D. Reclaimed Wastewater

9. Minimal amount of water in the soil that the plant requires not to wilt.
 - A. Humidity
 - B. Evapotranspiration
 - C. Permanent wilting point (PWP)
 - D. Dew

10. Amount of soil moisture or water content held in the soil after excess water has drained away and the rate of downward movement has decreased.
 - A. Hydrogeology and water flow
 - B. Field capacity (FC)
 - C. Groundwater flow
 - D. Drawdown

11. Filtered stormwater makes streams and rivers healthy for plants and animals.
 - A. Water filtration
 - B. Processed inflow
 - C. Wastewater
 - D. Bioretention

12. Water runoff that is detained and/or filtered by green infrastructure to remove pollutants including sediment and bacteria.
- A. Total available water
 - B. Water
 - C. Readily available drinking water
 - D. Treated Stormwater
13. Refers to the preservation, control and development of water resources, both surface and groundwater, and prevention of pollution.
- A. Total available water
 - B. Water Conservation
 - C. Readily available water
 - D. Treated Stormwater
14. Water that a plant can easily extract from the soil.
- A. Total available water
 - B. Water Conservation
 - C. Readily available water
 - D. Treated Stormwater
15. Water that exists underground in saturated zones beneath the land surface.
- A. Water flow
 - B. Field capacity (FC)
 - C. Groundwater
 - D. Surface
16. Water on the surface of continents including lakes, streams, wetlands, aquifers and springs.
- A. Cisterns
 - B. Groundwater
 - C. Hard water
 - D. Surface water
17. Process by which water is transferred from the land to the atmosphere by evaporation from the soil and other surfaces and by transpiration from plants.
- A. Transpiration
 - B. Evapotranspiration
 - C. Wilting point
 - D. Evaporation
18. As crop yield per some measurement of water consumption.
- A. Dailey draw
 - B. Water productivity
 - C. Water table
 - D. Watershed
19. The upper surface of the saturated zone.
- A. Draw down
 - B. Water funnel
 - C. Water table
 - D. Watershed

20. Science concerned with the properties of the earth's water, and especially its movement in relation to land.

- A. Hydrogeology and water flow
- B. Field capacity (FC)
- C. Groundwater flow
- D. Bioretention flow

21. Wastewater-treatment plant effluent that has been diverted for beneficial uses such as irrigation, industry, or thermoelectric cooling instead of being released to a natural waterway or aquifer.

- A. Sediment
- B. Restoration Wastewater
- C. Recycled Wastewater
- D. Reclaimed Wastewater

Introduction

What is Water Conservation?

22. Which of the following is the practice of using water efficiently to reduce unnecessary water usage?

- A. Natural resource
- B. Water conservation
- C. Preventing
- D. Water demand

23. Water conservation is important because _____ is a limited resource, as well as a costly one.

- A. Natural resource
- B. Water conservation
- C. Fresh clean water
- D. Water demand

24. America's population has _____ over the last half century, and our demand for water has tripled.

- A. Reduced
- B. Tripled
- C. Doubled
- D. Water demand

Conservation of Water

25. Conservation of Water refers to preserving, controlling and developing water resources, both surface water and groundwater, and _____.

- A. Natural resource
- B. Water conservation
- C. Preventing water pollution
- D. Water demand

What are the Water-Related Problems?

26. The main problems with water are water shortage, shortages of clean water, and _____.

- A. Natural resources
- B. Waterborne diseases
- C. Fresh clean water
- D. Water demand

27. A lack of access to safe water caused 80% of all deaths worldwide. More than _____ million people die each year from water-related diseases such as hepatitis A, dysentery, and severe diarrhea.
- A. 2.4
 - B. 5
 - C. 10
 - D. 100
28. Approximately 900 million to 1.1 billion people worldwide lack clean drinking water, and _____ billion lack basic sanitation.
- A. 2.4
 - B. 5
 - C. 10
 - D. 100
29. Which of the following is increasing at a rate faster than population growth?
- A. Reducing demand
 - B. Death rate
 - C. Preventing diseases
 - D. Water demand
30. Over the past _____ years, while the world's population has tripled, water demand has increased six-fold.
- A. 100
 - B. 50
 - C. 10
 - D. 70
31. The United Nations estimates that in 2025, that _____ billion of the world's 8 billion people will live in areas where water is scarce. Many of these people will have difficulty accessing enough water to meet their basic needs.
- A. 2.5
 - B. 3
 - C. 5
 - D. 7

Key Facts about our water:

32. The average adult human body comprises 50-65 percent of water. They are averaging around 57-60 percent. With infants, they have a higher percentage. Often around 75-78% water, dropping to _____ % by one year.
- A. 2.5
 - B. 30
 - C. 50
 - D. 65
33. Which percent of all water on Earth is saltwater- that is not suitable for drinking?
- A. 2.5
 - B. 97
 - C. 50
 - D. 65

34. Which percent of water on Earth is freshwater?

- A. 2.5
- B. 3
- C. 5
- D. 65

35. Only _____ percent of water is available is suitable for drinking.

- A. 0.5
- B. 3
- C. 5
- D. 65

36. The other _____% of freshwater is found in glaciers, ice caps, the atmosphere, soil, or under the Earth's surface or is too polluted for consumption.

- A. 2.5
- B. 3
- C. 5
- D. 65

USEPA Water Conservation - Introduction

37. The U.S. population has doubled over the past 50 years, while our thirst for water has tripled. With at least _____ states anticipating water shortages by 2024, the need to conserve water is critical.

- A. 30
- B. 40
- C. 25
- D. 15

38. EPA occupies two main types of facilities: offices and laboratories. Plumbing, heating/cooling and irrigation needs comprise a _____ percentage of typical office water use.

- A. Large
- B. Medium
- C. Small
- D. Mediocre

39. The Agency has minimized those uses by installing high-efficiency plumbing fixtures and eliminating _____.

- A. Irrigation
- B. Personnel
- C. Hose fixtures
- D. Toilets – replaced with non-water

40. Laboratories use water for laboratory processes, water purification and _____.

- A. Gas chromatograph
- B. Steam sterilization
- C. Coffee
- D. Aquariums for water bears

41. Laboratories also have significant heat loads, so a significant amount of water is used as _____.
- A. Cooling tower make-up
 - B. Boilers
 - C. A/C
 - D. Gas chromatograph

Drought - Introduction

Defining Drought

42. Drought is generally defined as “a deficiency of precipitation over an extended period of time (usually a season or more), resulting in a _____.”
- A. State of depression or recession
 - B. Disciplinary approaches
 - C. Reduction in precipitation
 - D. Water shortage
43. As the different definitions, though, _____ can be difficult to define—so difficult, in fact, that in the early 1980s researchers found more than 150 published definitions of drought, reflecting differences in regions, needs, and approaches.
- A. Climate change
 - B. Drought
 - C. Regions, needs, and approaches
 - D. Water shortage
44. Research in the early 1980s uncovered more than 150 published definitions of drought. The definitions reflect differences in _____.
- A. State of depression or recession
 - B. Regions, needs, and disciplinary approaches
 - C. Reductions in precipitation
 - D. Water shortages
45. Wilhite and Glantz categorized the definitions in terms of four basic approaches to measuring drought: meteorological, hydrological, agricultural, and socioeconomic. The first three approaches deal with ways to measure drought as a physical phenomenon. The last deals with drought in terms of supply and demand, tracking the effects of water shortfall as it ripples through _____.
- A. Climate change
 - B. Droughts
 - C. Regions, needs, and approaches
 - D. Socioeconomic systems

Another Definition

46. A drought is a _____ over an extended period. This creates a water shortage that damages crops, livestock, and the environment.
- A. State of depression or recession
 - B. Disciplinary approaches
 - C. Reduction in precipitation
 - D. Water shortage

47. Which of the following adversely impact the agricultural industry, those that depend on the commodities from the industry suffer as well? Food becomes scarcer, and demand exceeds supply. Prices go up, and the commodities markets waiver.
- A. Climate normalization
 - B. Droughts
 - C. Regions, needs, and approaches
 - D. Socioeconomic systems
48. If the economy is already in a _____, a drought can increase that state.
- A. State of depression or recession
 - B. Disciplinary approaches
 - C. Precipitation
 - D. Water supply
49. Which of the following can also amplify the effects of a drought?
- A. Climate change
 - B. State of depression or recession
 - C. Regions, needs, and approaches
 - D. Socioeconomic systems
50. Which of the following can further cause damage by increasing the risk of large-scale wildfires, and it can cause populations to begin tapping into their emergency reserves of water—the aquifers that collect water underground?
- A. Climate unchanged
 - B. Drought
 - C. Regions, needs, and approaches
 - D. Socioeconomic systems
51. It helps to understand how droughts can deepen the effects of a _____, and how they have played a part in environmental and human circumstances in the recent past—so that one day, humans can move past destroying fragile ecosystems and still survive in comfort on the planet.
- A. State of depression or recession
 - B. Changing climate
 - C. Reduction in precipitation
 - D. Water shortage

Other Drought Definitions

52. Meteorological drought is defined usually on the basis of the degree of dryness (in comparison to some “normal” or average amount) and _____.
- A. Rapid depletion of soil moisture
 - B. Deficiencies in subsoil moisture
 - C. The duration of the dry period
 - D. Deficiency of precipitation
53. Definitions of _____ must be considered as region specific since the atmospheric conditions that result in deficiencies of precipitation are highly variable from region to region.
- A. Weather-related shortfall in water supply
 - B. Meteorological drought
 - C. Hydrological droughts
 - D. Agricultural drought

54. Some definitions of _____ identify periods of drought on the basis of the number of days with precipitation less than some specified threshold. This measure is only appropriate for regions characterized by a year-round precipitation regime such as a tropical rainforest, humid subtropical climate, or humid mid-latitude climate.
- A. Weather-related shortfall in water supply
 - B. Meteorological drought
 - C. Hydrological droughts
 - D. Agricultural drought
55. Which of the following links various characteristics of meteorological (or hydrological) drought to agricultural impacts, focusing on precipitation shortages, differences between actual and potential evapotranspiration, soil water deficits, reduced groundwater or reservoir levels, and so forth?
- A. Weather-related shortfall in water supply
 - B. Meteorological, hydrological, and agricultural drought
 - C. Hydrological droughts
 - D. Agricultural drought
56. Which of the following depends on prevailing weather conditions, biological characteristics of the specific plant, its stage of growth, and the physical and biological properties of the soil?
- A. Rapid depletion of soil moisture
 - B. Deficiencies in subsoil moisture
 - C. Plant water demand
 - D. Deficiency of precipitation
57. A good definition of _____ should be able to account for the variable susceptibility of crops during different stages of crop development, from emergence to maturity.
- A. Weather-related shortfall in water supply
 - B. Meteorological, hydrological, and agricultural drought
 - C. Hydrological drought
 - D. Agricultural drought
58. Which of the following at planting may hinder germination, leading to low plant populations per hectare and a reduction of final yield?
- A. Deficient topsoil moisture
 - B. Deficiencies in subsoil moisture
 - C. Natural variability of climate
 - D. Deficiency of precipitation
59. If topsoil moisture is sufficient for early growth requirements, deficiencies in subsoil moisture at this early stage may not affect final yield if _____ as the growing season progresses or if rainfall meets plant water needs.
- A. Rapid depletion of soil moisture
 - B. Deficiencies in subsoil moisture
 - C. Natural variability of climate
 - D. Subsoil moisture is replenished
60. Which of the following is associated with the effects of periods of precipitation (including snowfall) shortfalls on surface or subsurface water supply (i.e., streamflow, reservoir and lake levels, groundwater)?
- A. Weather-related shortfall in water supply
 - B. Meteorological, hydrological, and agricultural drought
 - C. Hydrological drought
 - D. Agricultural drought

61. The frequency and severity of _____ is often defined on a watershed or river basin scale.
- A. Weather-related shortfall in water supply
 - B. Meteorological, hydrological, and agricultural drought
 - C. Hydrological drought
 - D. Agricultural drought
62. Although all droughts originate with a _____, hydrologists are more concerned with how this deficiency plays out through the hydrologic system.
- A. Rapid depletion of soil moisture
 - B. Deficiencies in subsoil moisture
 - C. Natural variability of climate
 - D. Deficiency of precipitation
63. Which of the following are usually out of phase with or lag the occurrence of meteorological and agricultural droughts? It takes longer for precipitation deficiencies to show up in components of the hydrological system such as soil moisture, streamflow, and groundwater and reservoir levels. As a result, these impacts are out of phase with impacts in other economic sectors.
- A. Weather-related shortfall in water supply
 - B. Meteorological, hydrological, and agricultural drought
 - C. Hydrological droughts
 - D. Agricultural drought
64. Which of the following may result in a rapid depletion of soil moisture that is almost immediately discernible to agriculturalists, but the impact of this deficiency on reservoir levels may not affect hydroelectric power production or recreational uses for many months?
- A. Rapid depletion of soil moisture
 - B. Deficiencies in subsoil moisture
 - C. Natural variability of climate
 - D. Deficiency of precipitation
65. Socioeconomic definitions of drought associate the supply and demand of some economic good with elements of _____. It differs from the aforementioned types of drought because its occurrence depends on the time and space processes of supply and demand to identify or classify droughts.
- A. Weather-related shortfall in water supply
 - B. Meteorological, hydrological, and agricultural droughts
 - C. Hydrological droughts
 - D. Agricultural drought
66. The supply of many economic goods, such as water, forage, food grains, fish, and hydroelectric power, depends on weather. Because of the natural variability of climate, water supply is ample in some years but unable to meet _____ needs in other years.
- A. Human and environmental
 - B. Subsoil moisture
 - C. Natural variability of climate
 - D. Precipitation

67. Which of the following occurs when the demand for an economic good exceeds supply as a result of a weather-related shortfall in water supply?
- A. Weather-related shortfall in water supply
 - B. Socioeconomic drought
 - C. Hydrological droughts
 - D. Agricultural drought

Ecological drought

68. A more recent effort focuses on ecological drought, defined as "a prolonged and widespread deficit in _____— including changes in natural and managed hydrology — that create multiple stresses across ecosystems."

- A. Rapid depletion of soil moisture
- B. Naturally available water supplies
- C. Natural variability of climate
- D. Deficiency of precipitation

Lake Mead

69. June 24, 2022 (UPI) -- Water levels at Lake Mead dropped to historic lows this week with persistent drought exacerbated by climate change and increased water demands driving the reservoir closer to becoming a "_____."

- A. Inactive pool
- B. Active water
- C. Dead pool
- D. Static water

70. The nation's largest reservoir on 6/24/2022 measured at _____ feet, its lowest level since the lake was filled in the 1930s.

- A. 895
- B. 950
- C. 1,050
- D. 1,043.8

71. The minimum elevation to generate power at Hoover Dam is _____ feet, according to the National Park Service. Below this level, the reservoir would be considered an "inactive pool."

- A. 895
- B. 950
- C. 1,050
- D. 1,043.8

72. The new threshold where the dam would no longer be able to produce power is at _____ feet.

- A. 895
- B. 950
- C. 1,050
- D. 1,043.8

73. Should the water levels fall below _____ feet, the reservoir will become a dead pool, meaning water levels will be too low to reach the lowest water outlet at Hoover Dam and flow downstream.

- A. 895
- B. 950
- C. 1,050
- D. 1,043.8

74. While it may take years to reach this status, the reservoir provides water to millions of people across Nevada, Arizona, California and parts of Mexico, many of whom have already seen a cut in supply due to efforts to reserve water. "This is _____," Robert Glennon, an emeritus professor at the University of Arizona, told NBC News. Glennon specializes in water law and policy.

- A. Deadly serious stuff
- B. Normal procedure
- C. Situation normal
- D. Not a big deal

Water Efficiency Measures for Agricultural Districts

75. Provide adequate _____ and accounting.

- A. Tax incentives
- B. Water measurement
- C. Education
- D. Water efficiency

76. Adopt water pricing structure that encourages _____.

- A. Tax incentives
- B. Accounting
- C. Education
- D. Efficiency

77. Provide _____ services for water users.

- A. Tax incentives
- B. Accounting
- C. Information and education
- D. Water efficiency

78. Designate a _____ coordinator.

- A. Tax incentives
- B. Accounting
- C. Education
- D. Water efficiency

79. Incentives for on-farm water efficiency measures include in-kind services, educational programs, demonstration projects, and _____, including tax incentives, low-interest loans, equipment purchase subsidies, and water charge discounts or rebates.

- A. Financial incentives
- B. Accounting
- C. Education
- D. Water efficiency

Water Efficiency Measures for Municipalities

System Improvements - Keep a tight system, look at alternative sources:

80. Implement a water-loss management program (e.g. repair leaks). The water industry goal for unaccounted-for-water is _____%.

- A. 25
- B. 10
- C. 15
- D. 7

81. Water utilities should strive for _____.

- A. Security
- B. Non-potable uses
- C. Tamper-proof systems
- D. Universal metering

82. Consider a reclaimed wastewater distribution system for _____ uses.

- A. Potable
- B. Non-potable
- C. Tamper-proof
- D. Universal metering

83. Ensure that fire hydrants are _____.

- A. Potable
- B. Non-potable
- C. Tamper-proof
- D. Universal metered

Equipment Changes - Set a good example by using water efficient equipment:

84. Install ultra-low flow toilets and urinals in municipal buildings, or install _____ on existing toilets.

- A. Sand bags
- B. Dams
- C. Controls
- D. Locks

85. Retrofit water-saving devices in _____.

- A. Flushometer valves
- B. Dams
- C. Water-saving models
- D. Faucet aerators

86. Install _____ and low-flow shower heads in municipal buildings.

- A. Once-through
- B. Dams
- C. Water-saving models
- D. Faucet aerators

87. As municipal appliances or equipment wear out, replace them with water-saving models.

- A. Evaporative
- B. Electrical type
- C. Water-saving models
- D. Faucet aerators

88. Eliminate _____ cooling of equipment with municipal water by recycling water flow to cooling tower or replacing with air-cooled equipment.

- A. Once-through
- B. Electrical type
- C. All
- D. Evaporative

89. Consider installing new water-saving pool_____.

- A. Filters
- B. Dams
- C. Water-saving models
- D. Aerators

Policies and Programs to Encourage Efficient Water Use:

90. Ensure the utility rate structure encourages_____, or at least does not encourage water waste.

- A. Incentive programs (rebates/tax credit)
- B. Water-efficient landscape practices
- C. Water efficiency
- D. Efficient irrigation

91. Offer _____ to homeowners and businesses to encourage replacement of plumbing fixtures and appliances with water-efficient models.

- A. Incentive programs (rebates/tax credit)
- B. Water-efficient landscape practices
- C. Utility rate structure
- D. Efficient irrigation

92. Promote _____ to homeowners and businesses, especially those with large, irrigated properties. Practices include use of native plants, landscape innovation to reduce water use, and more efficient irrigation.

- A. Incentive programs
- B. Water-efficient landscape practices
- C. Utility rate structure
- D. Efficient irrigation

Water Efficiency Measures for Commercial Businesses

Kitchens and Laundries:

93. Scrape, rather than _____, dishes before washing.

- A. Steam
- B. Rinse
- C. Wash
- D. Stack

94. Use water from _____ to wash down cooking areas.

- A. Steam tables
- B. Clothes washer
- C. Dishwashers
- D. Faucets

95. Wash only full loads of laundry or select the appropriate washing cycle provided on the washing machine. Use a rinse water recycle system. Consider purchasing _____.

- A. Steaming tables
- B. Rinse aids
- C. Dishwashers
- D. High efficiency equipment

Outside:

96. Wash vehicles less often; use a commercial car wash that recycles water.

- A. Hosing off
- B. Pool filter backwash
- C. Splashed out
- D. Reduce evaporation

97. If you have a swimming pool, consider a_____.

- A. Pool service
- B. Pool filter backwash system that doesn't use water
- C. Putting green replacement
- D. New water-saving pool filter

98. _____to reduce amount of water splashed out.

- A. Hose off inside the house
- B. Lower pool water level
- C. Raise pool water level
- D. Don't swim

99. Use _____ for landscape irrigation.

- A. Garden hose
- B. Pool filter backwash
- C. Sprinkler system
- D. Fresh water

100. Use a pool cover to _____ when pool is not being used.

- A. Reducing hosing off
- B. Reduce pool filter backwash
- C. Splashing out
- D. Reduce evaporation