

**Registration Form**

**STORMWATER CEU TRAINING COURSE \$75.00**  
**48 HOUR RUSH ORDER PROCESSING FEE ADDITIONAL \$40.00**

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

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_  
*(This will appear on your certificate as above)*

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_ Email \_\_\_\_\_

Phone:  
Home ( ) \_\_\_\_\_ Work ( ) \_\_\_\_\_ Fax ( ) \_\_\_\_\_

Operator ID# \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_

Certificate Expiration Date \_\_\_\_\_ Class/Grade \_\_\_\_\_

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

Water Treatment   Water Distribution   Wastewater Collection   Wastewater Treatment

Pretreatment   Groundwater   Other \_\_\_\_\_

***Your certificate will be mailed to you in about two weeks.***

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Western Campus  
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***3 digit code on back of card*** \_\_\_\_\_

American Express  
Visa or MasterCard # \_\_\_\_\_ Exp. Date \_\_\_\_\_

***If you've paid on the Internet, please write your customer #*** \_\_\_\_\_

Referral's Name \_\_\_\_\_



**Stormwater  
Name**

**Answer Key**

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Please mail or fax this with your final exam

# STORMWATER CEU TRAINING COURSE

## CUSTOMER SERVICE RESPONSE CARD

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

E-MAIL \_\_\_\_\_ PHONE \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

3. Please rate the subject matter on the exam to your actual field or work.  
Very Similar 0 1 2 3 4 5 Very Different

4. How did you hear about this Course? \_\_\_\_\_

5. What would you do to improve the Course?

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Any other concerns or comments.

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## Stormwater Monitoring CEU Training Assignment

All of the following questions will come from either the introduction or the Environmental Protection Agency's 40 CFR 122.26. You will find a copy of this document at the rear of this manual. You will have 90 days from receipt of this manual to complete it in order to receive your Professional Development Hours (**PDHs**) Continuing Education Credits (**CEU**) or Training Credits. A score of 70 % or better is necessary to pass this course.

If you should need any assistance, please email all concerns and the final test to [info@tlch2o.com](mailto:info@tlch2o.com). You can find student and course support at [www.abctlc.com](http://www.abctlc.com) under the Assignment Page.

***Please include your name and address on your exam answer sheet and essay. You will be able to find a copy of the answer sheet in the front of this section.***

### Stormwater Monitoring CEU Training Assignment

1. Stormwater precipitation is caused by some type of runoff.  
A. True  
B. False
  
2. The construction of pavement and buildings, and the clearing and flattening of fields, decreases the volume and speed of stormwater runoff.  
A. True  
B. False
  
3. Stormwater problems can contribute to raising of water quality of water sources, this is by decreasing the flow of human pollutants such as oil, fertilizers and pesticides, and the flow of natural elements such as phosphorus, into the water (stormwater quality impacts).  
A. True  
B. False
  
4. Degradation of lakes, streams and wetlands has economic effects: it reduces property values, raises bills from public water utilities, raises local property tax rates, and reduces tourism and related business income.  
A. True  
B. False
  
5. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) estimates that **6%** of the water quality problems in the nation are caused by nonpoint sources.  
A. True  
B. False
  
6. Stormwater runoff has no quantity and quality impacts.  
A. True  
B. False
  
7. Nonpoint source (**NPS**) pollution is water pollution that consists of contaminated runoff associated with agricultural, urban, and other sources.  
A. True  
B. False

8. The term “**nonpoint source pollution**” was created under the federal Clean Water Act to distinguish it from “**point source**” discharges such as industrial wastewater from pipes.  
A. True  
B. False
9. Nonpoint sources include many varied small sources of pollutants from activities.  
A. True  
B. False
10. Every time it rains or the snow melts, pollutants such as dirt, nutrients, bacteria, oils and heavy metals, are swept off from land surfaces and are not carried by runoff water into surface and groundwater.  
A. True  
B. False
11. Stormwater runoff cannot cause flooding, undermine stream banks, and damage property and habitat, as well as carry contaminants that contribute to lower water quality.  
A. True  
B. False
12. When people speak about “**stormwater quality control**”, they are talking about reducing the pollutants from nonpoint sources that are carried by stormwater into our lakes, streams, groundwater, and coastal areas.  
A. True  
B. False
13. The Clean Water Act of 1976 passed by the United States Congress and amended by the Water Quality Act of 1972, set in motion requirements and policy measures for the Environmental Protection Agency (**EPA**).  
A. True  
B. False
14. The **EPA** has established regulatory components for Storm Water Discharges which were levied upon associated industries and municipalities with populations over 1,000,000.  
A. True  
B. False
15. The goal of NPDES, through permits and plans, is to reduce to the maximum extent practical, the amount of pollution discharges from the municipal storm drainage systems.  
A. True  
B. False
16. **NPDES** municipal permits have several components, one being management programs. A term frequently used in this subject matter is - Best Management Practices (**BMP**).  
A. True  
B. False

*If you need any assistance, utilize the Search function in Adobe Acrobat.*

17. RMP's are schedules of activities, prohibition of practices, maintenance procedures, and other recommended management practices that may be employed for a particular purpose - Storm Water Pollution Prevention and Reduction.

- A. True
- B. False

18. Although the OSHA regulations seem complex, their goal is simple - "***Improve water quality in waters of the United States***".

- A. True
- B. False

19. **Objective:** To obtain a baseline measurement of current water quality, discover and eliminate illicit connections to the system and, the development of watershed drainage runoff data to assist in engineering studies for future developments.

- A. In-Stream Monitoring Program
- B. Illicit Connection Program
- C. Industrial Monitoring Program
- D. Public Education Program
- E. None of the above

20. **Objective:** To evaluate industrial storm water runoff locations and to perform physical site inspections and develop future pollution prevention plans.

- A. In-Stream Monitoring Program
- B. Illicit Connection Program
- C. Industrial Monitoring Program
- D. Public Education Program
- E. Household Hazardous Waste Program

21. **Objective:** To discover and eliminate illicit connections to the storm sewer system.

- A. In-Stream Monitoring Program
- B. Illicit Connection Program
- C. Industrial Monitoring Program
- D. Public Education Program
- E. Household Hazardous Waste Program

22. **Objective:** To improve data collection and interpretation. Analysis of the monitoring sites with a full scan of pollutants as required by the NPDES permit.

- A. In-Stream Monitoring Program
- B. Illicit Connection Program
- C. Industrial Monitoring Program
- D. Public Education Program
- E. Household Hazardous Waste Program

23. **Objective:** To eliminate household hazardous waste from contaminating the storm water.

- A. In-Stream Monitoring Program
- B. Illicit Connection Program
- C. Industrial Monitoring Program
- D. Public Education Program
- E. Household Hazardous Waste Program

24. **Objective:** Create a public awareness of the pollutorial risk of misusing and improper disposal of chemicals. Recycling techniques and water conservation are also part of an overall program.

- A. In Stream Monitoring Program
- B. Illicit Connection Program
- C. Industrial Monitoring Program
- D. Public Education Program
- E. None of the above

25. **Objective:** To reduce the amount of household hazardous waste disposed of improperly as well as to recover recyclable materials from the waste stream, thereby reducing the demand on the landfills and improving the environment.

- A. In Stream Monitoring Program
- B. Illicit Connection Program
- C. Industrial Monitoring Program
- D. Public Education Program
- E. None of the above

26. NPDES stands for **N**ational **P**ollutant **D**ischarge **E**limination **S**ystem.

- A. True
- B. False

27. You will need an OSHA Permit if your discharge is composed entirely of storm water.

- A. True
- B. False

28. Prior to October 1, 1994, discharges composed entirely of storm water shall not be required to obtain a **NPDES** permit except: A discharge with respect to which a permit has been issued prior to February 4, 1776.

- A. True
- B. False

29. This term means all municipal separate storm sewers that are either: Located in an incorporated place with a population of 250,000 or more as determined by the 1990 Decennial Census by the Bureau of the Census (Appendix F of this part); or(ii) Located in the counties listed in appendix H, except municipal separate storm sewers that are located in the incorporated places, townships or towns within such counties;(iii) Owned or operated by a municipality other than those described in paragraph (b)(4) (i) or (ii) of this section and that are designated by the Director as part of the large or medium municipal separate storm sewer system due to the interrelationship between the discharges of the designated storm sewer and the discharges from municipal separate storm sewers described under paragraph (b)(4) (i) or (ii) of this section.

- A. Medium municipal separate storm sewer system
- B. Major outfall
- C. Major municipal separate storm sewer outfall
- D. Large municipal separate storm sewer system
- E. None of the above

30. This term means a municipal separate storm sewer outfall that discharges from a single pipe with an inside diameter of 36 inches or more or its equivalent (discharge from a single conveyance other than circular pipe which is associated with a drainage area of more than 50 acres); or for municipal separate storm sewers that receive storm water from lands zoned for industrial activity (based on comprehensive zoning plans or the equivalent), an outfall that discharges from a single pipe with an inside diameter of 12 inches or more or from its equivalent (discharge from other than a circular pipe associated with a drainage area of 2 acres or more).

- A. Medium municipal separate storm sewer system
- B. Major outfall
- C. Major municipal separate storm sewer outfall
- D. Large municipal separate storm sewer system
- E. None of the above

31. This term means a major municipal separate storm sewer outfall.

- A. Medium municipal separate storm sewer system
- B. Major outfall
- C. Major municipal separate storm sewer outfall
- D. Large municipal separate storm sewer system
- E. None of the above

32. This term means all municipal separate storm sewers that are either:(i) Located in an incorporated place with a population of 100,000 or more but less than 250,000, as determined by the 1990 Decennial Census by the Bureau of the Census (Appendix G of this part); or(ii) Located in the counties listed in appendix I, except municipal separate storm sewers that are located in the incorporated places, townships or towns within such counties; or(iii) Owned or operated by a municipality other than those described in paragraph (b)(7) (i) or (ii) of this section and that are designated by the Director as part of the large or medium municipal separate storm sewer system due to the interrelationship between the discharges of the designated storm sewer and the discharges from municipal separate storm sewers described under paragraph (b)(7) (i) or (ii) of this section.

- A. Medium municipal separate storm sewer system
- B. Major outfall
- C. Major municipal separate storm sewer outfall
- D. Large municipal separate storm sewer system
- E. None of the above

33. This term means a point source as defined by 40 CFR 122.2 at the point where a municipal separate storm sewer discharges to waters of the United States and does not include open conveyances connecting two municipal separate storm sewers, or pipes, tunnels or other conveyances which connect segments of the same stream or other waters of the United States and are used to convey waters of the United States.

- A. Storm water or Stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity
- B. Storm water
- C. Significant materials
- D. Runoff coefficient
- E. None of the above

34. This term means any material of any nature, consolidated or unconsolidated, that overlies a mineral deposit, excluding topsoil or similar naturally-occurring surface materials that are not disturbed by mining operations.

- A. Storm water or Stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity
- B. Storm water
- C. Significant materials
- D. Runoff coefficient
- E. Overburden

35. This term means the fraction of total rainfall that will appear at a conveyance as runoff.

- A. Storm water or Stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity
- B. Storm water
- C. Significant materials
- D. Runoff coefficient
- E. Overburden

36. Significant materials includes, but is not limited to: raw materials; fuels; materials such as solvents, detergents, and plastic pellets; finished materials such as metallic products; raw materials used in food processing or production; hazardous substances designated under section 101(14) of **CERCLA**; any chemical the facility is required to report pursuant to section 313 of title III of **SARA**; fertilizers; pesticides; and waste products such as ashes, slag and sludge that have the potential to be released with storm water discharges.

- A. Storm water or Stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity
- B. Storm water
- C. Significant materials
- D. Runoff coefficient
- E. Overburden

37. \_\_\_\_\_ means storm water runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage.

- A. Storm water or Stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity
- B. Storm water
- C. Significant materials
- D. Runoff coefficient
- E. Overburden

38. Storm water discharge associated with industrial activity means the discharge from any conveyance that is used for collecting and conveying storm water and that is directly related to manufacturing, processing or raw materials storage areas at an industrial plant. This term does not include discharges from facilities or activities excluded from the NPDES program under this part 122.

- A. Storm water or Stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity
- B. Storm water
- C. Significant materials
- D. Runoff coefficient
- E. Overburden

39. Prior to October 1, 1994, discharges composed entirely of storm water shall not be required to obtain a NPDES permit **except**: A discharge associated with industrial activity (see Sec. 122.26(a)(4))

- A. True
- B. False

40. After October 1, 1994, discharges composed entirely of storm water shall not be required to obtain a **NPDES** permit except: Discharge from a large municipal separate storm sewer system;
- A. True
  - B. False
41. Prior to October 1, 1991, discharges composed entirely of water shall not be required to obtain a NPDES permit except: A discharge from a medium municipal separate storm sewer system;
- A. True
  - B. False
42. Prior to October 1, 1994, discharges composed entirely of storm water shall not be required to obtain a NPDES permit except: A discharge which the Director, or in States with approved NPDES programs, either the Director or the EPA Regional Administrator, determines to contribute to a violation of a water quality standard or is a significant contributor of pollutants to waters of the United States.
- A. True
  - B. False
43. The Executive President of NPDES may designate discharges from municipal separate storm sewers on a system-wide or jurisdiction-wide basis.
- A. True
  - B. False
44. When the Director designates discharges from municipal separate storm sewers on a system-wide or jurisdiction-wide basis. The Director may consider the following factor: The location of the discharge with respect to waters of the United States as defined at 40 CFR 122.2.
- A. True
  - B. False
45. When the Director designates discharges from municipal separate storm sewers on a system-wide or jurisdiction-wide basis, the Director may consider the following factor: The price of Full-Time Employees (**FTE**).
- A. True
  - B. False
46. When the Director designates discharges from municipal separate storm sewers on a system-wide or jurisdiction-wide basis, the Director may consider the following factor: The quantity and nature of the pollutants discharged to waters of the United States; and other relevant factors.
- A. True
  - B. False
47. The Director may not require a permit for discharges of storm water runoff from:
- A. Mining operations
  - B. Oil and gas exploration
  - C. Production, processing or treatment operations or transmission facilities.
  - D. All of the above
  - E. None of the above

48. Permits must be obtained for all discharges from \_\_\_\_\_ municipal separate storm sewer systems.

- A. Regulated
- B. Large and medium
- C. All
- D. All of the above

49. The Director may either issue one system-wide permit covering half of the discharges from municipal separate storm sewers within a large or medium municipal storm sewer system or issue distinct permits for appropriate categories of discharges within a large or medium municipal separate storm sewer system.

- A. True
- B. False

50. The operator of a discharge from a municipal separate storm sewer which is part of a large or medium municipal separate storm sewer system must either: Participate in a permit application (to be a permittee or a co-permittee) with one or more other operators of discharges from the large or medium municipal storm sewer system which covers all, or a portion of all, discharges from the municipal separate storm sewer system;

- A. True
- B. False

51. The new person or trainee of a facility that discharges from a municipal separate storm sewer which is part of a large or medium municipal separate storm sewer system must either: Submit a distinct permit application which only covers discharges from the municipal separate storm sewers for which the operator is responsible; or a regional authority may be responsible for submitting a permit application under the certain guidelines:

- A. True
- B. False

52. One permit application may not be submitted for all or a portion of all municipal separate storm sewers within adjacent or interconnected large or medium municipal separate storm sewer systems. The Director may issue one system-wide permit covering all, or a portion of all municipal separate storm sewers in adjacent or interconnected large or medium municipal separate storm sewer systems for a small fee.

- A. True
- B. False

53. Permits for all or a portion of all discharges from large or medium municipal separate storm sewer systems that are issued on a system-wide, jurisdiction-wide, watershed or other basis may specify different conditions relating to different discharges covered by the permit, including different management programs for different drainage areas which contribute storm water to the system.

- A. True
- B. False

54. Co-permittees do not need to comply with permit conditions relating to discharges from the municipal separate storm sewers for which they are operators.

- A. True
- B. False

55. An operator of a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity which discharges through a large or medium municipal separate storm sewer system shall submit, to the operator of the municipal separate storm sewer system receiving the discharge no later than May 15, 1991, or 90 days prior to commencing such discharge: the name of the facility; a contact person and phone number; the location of the discharge; a description, including Standard Industrial Classification, which best reflects the principal products or services provided by each facility; and any existing OSHA permit number.

- A. True
- B. False

56. For storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from nonpoint sources which discharge through a non-municipal or non-publicly owned separate storm sewer system, the Director, in his discretion, may issue: five NPDES permits, with each discharger a co-permittee to a permit issued to the operator of the portion of the system that discharges into waters of the United States; or, individual permits to each discharger of storm water associated with industrial activity through the municipal conveyance system.

- A. True
- B. False

57. All storm water discharges associated with industrial activity that discharge through a storm water discharge system that is not a municipal separate storm sewer must be covered by an individual permit, or a permit issued to the operator of the portion of the system that discharges to waters of Canada, with each discharger to the non-municipal conveyance a co-permittee to that permit.

- A. True
- B. False

58. Where there is more than one operator of a single system of such conveyances, all operators of storm water discharges associated with industrial activity must submit applications. Any permit covering more than one operator shall identify the effluent limitations, or other permit conditions, if any, that apply to each operator.

- A. True
- B. False

59. Combined sewer and water distribution systems. Conveyances that discharge storm water runoff combined with municipal water are not point sources that must obtain NPDES permits in accordance with the procedures of Sec. 122.21.

- A. True
- B. False

60. Whether a discharge from a municipal separate storm sewer is or is not subject to regulation under this section shall have no bearing on whether the owner or operator of the discharge is eligible for funding under title II, title III or title VI of the **Safe Drinking Water Act**.

- A. True
- B. False

61. Operators may be required to obtain a NPDES permit only if: The discharge is from a small **MS4** required to be regulated pursuant to Sec. 122.32.

- A. True
- B. False

62. Operators may be required to obtain a NPDES permit only if: The discharge is a storm water discharge associated with small construction activity.

- A. True
- B. False

63. Operators shall be required to obtain a NPDES permit only if: The Director, or in States with approved OSHA programs either the Director or the EPA Regional Administrator, determines that storm water controls are needed for the discharge based on wasteload allocations that are part of “**total maximum daily loads**” (MCLs) that address the pollutant(s) of concern

- A. True
- B. False

64. Operators may be required to obtain a NPDES permit only if: The Director, or in States with approved NPDES programs either the Director or the EPA Regional Administrator, determines that the discharge, or category of discharges within a geographic area, contributes to a violation of a water quality standard or is a significant contributor of pollutants to waters of the United States.

- A. True
- B. False

65. Illicit discharge means any discharge to a municipal drinking water system that is not composed entirely of storm water except discharges pursuant to a NPDES permit (other than the NPDES permit for discharges from the municipal separate storm sewer) and discharges resulting from fire fighting activities.

- A. True
- B. False

66. Hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities, including those that are operating under interim status or a permit under subtitle C of **OSHA**;

- A. True
- B. False

67. Landfills, land application sites, and open dumps that receive or have received any industrial wastes (waste that is received from any of the facilities described under this subsection) including those that are subject to regulation under subtitle D of **RCRA**;

- A. True
- B. False

68. Facilities involved in the recycling of materials, including metal scrapyards, battery reclaimers, salvage yards, and automobile junkyards, including but limited to those classified as Standard Industrial Classification 8111 or 87.

- A. True
- B. False

69. Transportation facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classifications 40, 41, 42 (except 4221-25), 43, 44, 45, and 5171 which have vehicle maintenance shops, equipment cleaning operations, or airport deicing operations. Only those portions of the facility that are either involved in vehicle maintenance (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling, and lubrication), equipment cleaning operations, airport deicing operations.

- A. True
- B. False

70. Treatment works treating domestic sewage or any other sewage sludge or wastewater treatment device or system, used in the storage treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage, including land dedicated to the disposal of sewage sludge that are located within the confines of the facility, with a design flow of 1.0 mgd or more, or required to have an approved pretreatment program under 40 CFR part 403. Not included are farmlands, domestic gardens or lands used for sludge management where sludge is beneficially reused and which are not physically located in the confines of the facility, or areas that are in compliance with section 405 of the CWA.

- A. True
- B. False

71. Construction activity including clearing, grading and excavation, except operations that result in the disturbance of less than five acres of total land area. Construction activity also includes the disturbance of less than five acres of total land area that is a part of a larger common plan of development or sale if the larger common plan will ultimately disturb five acres or more.

- A. True
- B. False

72. Storm water discharge associated with small construction activity means the discharge of storm water from: Construction activities including clearing, grading, and excavating that result in land disturbance of equal to or greater than one acre and less than five acres. Small construction activity also includes the disturbance of less than one acre of total land area that is part of a larger common plan of development or sale if the larger common plan will ultimately disturb equal to or greater than one and less than five acres.

- A. True
- B. False

73. Small construction activity does include routine maintenance that is performed to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of the facility. The Director may not waive the otherwise applicable requirements in a general permit for a storm water discharge from construction activities that disturb less than five acres.

- A. True
- B. False

74. Storm water controls are not needed based on a "total maximum daily load" (TMDL) approved or established by EPA that addresses the pollutant(s) of concern or, for non-impaired waters that do not require TMDLs, an equivalent analysis that determines allocations for small construction sites for the pollutant(s) of concern or that determines that such allocations are not needed to protect water quality based on consideration of existing in-stream concentrations, expected growth in pollutant contributions from all sources, and a margin of safety.

- A. True
- B. False

75. This term means all separate storm sewers that are: Owned or operated by the United States, a State, city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to State law) having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, storm water, or other wastes, including special districts under State law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity, or an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization, or a designated and approved management agency under section 208 of the CWA that discharges to waters of the United States.

- A. Small MS4
- B. MS4
- C. Uncontrolled sanitary landfill
- D. Small Municipal Separate storm sewer
- E. None of the above

76. This term is defined as “**large**” or “**medium**” municipal separate storm sewer systems.

- A. Small MS4
- B. MS4
- C. Uncontrolled sanitary landfill
- D. Small Municipal Separate storm sewer
- E. None of the above

77. This term means a small municipal separate storm sewer system.

- A. Small MS4
- B. MS4
- C. Uncontrolled sanitary landfill
- D. Small Municipal Separate storm sewer
- E. None of the above

78. \_\_\_\_\_ means a municipal separate storm sewer system.

- A. MS4
- B. MS4 Upflow
- C. Uncontrolled sanitary landfill
- D. Small Municipal Separate storm sewer

79. Uncontrolled sanitary landfill means a landfill or open dump, whether in operation or closed, that does not meet the requirements for runoff or runoff controls established pursuant to subtitle D of the Solid Waste Disposal Act.

- A. Small MS4
- B. MS4
- C. Uncontrolled sanitary landfill
- D. Small Municipal Separate storm sewer
- E. None of the above

80. Dischargers of storm water associated with industrial activity and with small construction activity are required to apply for an individual permit or seek coverage under a promulgated storm water general permit.

- A. True
- B. False

81. An estimate of the area of impervious surfaces (including paved areas and building roofs) and the total area drained by each outfall (within a mile radius of the facility) and a narrative description of the following: Significant materials that, in the three years prior to the submittal of this application, have been treated, stored or disposed in a manner to allow exposure to storm water; method of treatment, storage or disposal of such materials; materials management practices employed, in the three years prior to the submittal of this application, to minimize contact by these materials with storm water runoff; materials loading and access areas; the location, manner and frequency in which pesticides, herbicides, soil conditioners and fertilizers are applied; the location and a description of existing structural and non-structural control measures to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff; and a description of the treatment the storm water receives, including the ultimate disposal of any solid or fluid wastes other than by discharge;

- A. True
- B. False

82. A certification that all outfalls that should contain storm water discharges associated with industrial activity have been tested or evaluated for the presence of non-storm water discharges which are not covered by a NPDES permit; tests for such non-storm water discharges may include smoke tests, fluorometric dye tests, analysis of accurate schematics, as well as other appropriate tests. The certification shall include a description of the method used, the date of any testing, and the on-site drainage points that were directly observed during a test.

- A. True
- B. False

83. Existing information regarding significant leaks or spills of toxic or hazardous pollutants at the facility that have taken place within the one hundred years after the submittal of a permit application;

- A. True
- B. False

84. Quantitative data based on samples collected during storm events and collected in accordance with Sec. 122.21 of this part from all outfalls containing a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity for the following parameters: Any pollutant limited in an effluent guideline to which the facility is subject.

- A. True
- B. False

85. Quantitative data based on samples collected during storm events and collected in accordance with Sec. 122.21 of this part from all outfalls containing a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity for the following parameters: Any pollutant listed in the facility's NPDES permit for its process wastewater (if the facility is operating under an existing NPDES permit);

- A. True
- B. False

86. Quantitative data based on samples collected during storm events and collected in accordance with Sec. 122.21 of this part from all outfalls containing a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity for the following parameters: Oil and grease, pH, BOD5, COD, TSS, total phosphorus, total Kjeldahl nitrogen, and nitrate plus nitrite nitrogen.

- A. True
- B. False

87. Flow measurements or estimates of the flow rate, and the total amount of discharge for the storm event(s) sampled, and the method of statistical data selection to pick the flow measurement or estimation; and the date and duration (in hours) of the storm event(s) sampled, rainfall measurements or estimates of the storm event (in inches) which generated the sampled runoff and the duration between the storm event sampled and the end of the previous measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event (in hours).

- A. True
- B. False

88. An operator of an existing or new storm water discharge that is associated with industrial activity or is associated with small construction activity is exempt from the requirements of Sec. 122.21(g). Such operator shall provide a narrative description of: The location (including a map) and the nature of the construction activity; The total area of the site and the area of the site that is expected to undergo excavation during the life of the permit; Proposed measures, including best management practices, to control pollutants in storm water discharges during construction, including a brief description of applicable State and local erosion and sediment control requirements;

- A. True
- B. False

89. Part 1 of the application shall consist of;(i) General information. The applicants' name, address, telephone number of contact person, ownership status, political party and status as a State or local government entity.

- A. True
- B. False

90. Part 1 of the application shall consist of; (ii) Legal authority. A description of existing legal authority to control discharges to the municipal separate storm sewer system. When existing legal authority is not sufficient to meet the criteria provided in paragraph (d)(2)(i) of this section, the description shall list additional authorities as will be necessary to meet the criteria and shall include a schedule and commitment to seek such additional authority that will be needed to meet the criteria. A document signed in blood is good.

- A. True
- B. False

91. Part 1 of the application shall consist of; (iii) Source identification. (A) A description of the historic use of ordinances, guidance or other controls which limited the discharge of non-storm water discharges to any Publicly Owned Treatment Works serving the same area as the municipal separate storm sewer system.(B) A USGS 7.5 minute topographic map (or equivalent topographic map with a scale between 1:10,000 and 1:24,000 if cost effective) extending one mile beyond the service boundaries of the municipal storm sewer system covered by the permit application.

- A. True
- B. False

92. Part 1 of the application shall consist of;(1) The location of known municipal storm sewer system outfalls discharging to waters of the United States;(2) A description of the land use activities (e.g. divisions indicating undeveloped, residential, commercial, agricultural and industrial uses) accompanied with estimates of population densities and projected growth for a ten year period within the drainage area served by the separate storm sewer.

- A. True
- B. False

93. Part 1 of the application shall consist of; the location and a description of the treasure of the facility, and of each currently operating or closed municipal landfill or other treatment, storage or disposal facility for municipal waste;

- A. True
- B. False

94. Part 1 of the application shall consist of; the location and the permit number of any known discharge to the municipal storm sewer that has been issued a NPDES permit;

- A. True
- B. False

95. Part 1 of the application shall consist of; the location of major structural controls for storm water discharge (retention basins, detention basins, major infiltration devices, etc.); and The identification of publicly owned parks, recreational areas, and other open lands.

- A. True
- B. False

96. Part 1 of the application shall consist of; Discharge characterization. (A) Monthly mean rain and snow fall estimates (or summary of channel 5 weather data) and the monthly average number of baseball events.

- A. True
- B. False

97. Part 1 of the application shall consist of; Existing quantitative data describing the volume and quality of discharges from the municipal storm sewer, including a description of the outfalls sampled, sampling procedures and analytical methods used.

- A. True
- B. False

98. At a minimum, the description of impacts in the permit shall include a description of whether the water bodies receiving such discharges have been: (2) Listed under section 304(l)(1)(A)(i), section 304(l)(1)(A)(ii), or section 304(l)(1)(B) of the CWA that is not expected to meet water quality standards or water quality goals;

- A. True
- B. False

99. At a minimum, the description of impacts in the permit shall include a description of whether the water bodies receiving such discharges have been: (3) Listed in State Nonpoint Source Assessments required by section 319(a) of the CWA that, without additional action to control nonpoint sources of pollution, cannot reasonably be expected to attain or maintain water quality standards due to storm sewers, construction, highway maintenance and runoff from municipal landfills and municipal sludge adding significant pollution (or contributing to a violation of water quality standards);

- A. True
- B. False

100. At a minimum, the description of impacts in the permit shall include a description of whether the water bodies receiving such discharges have been: (4) Identified and classified according to eutrophic condition of publicly owned lakes listed in State reports required under section 314(a) of the CWA (include the following: A description of those publicly owned lakes for which uses are known to be impaired; a description of procedures, processes and methods to control the discharge of pollutants from municipal separate storm sewers into such lakes; and a description of methods and procedures to restore the quality of such lakes);

- A. True
- B. False

***You are finished. Thank you for your business...***

