

Final Exam

Continuing Education Course #482 Collection System CIP Management

 1. Which is NOT a main component of a collection system? a. Laterals b. Interceptors c. Water mains
2. Which does "CIP" NOT normally stand for? a. Capital Improvement Program b. Capital Improvement Plan c. Collection Improvement Program
3. Why should hydraulic restrictions be corrected? a. Prevent backups and overflows b. Reduce I&I c. Reduce consequence of failure
 4. Which is an example of a structural failure? a. Sediment buildup b. Pipe collapse c. Overflow
5. What does I&I stand for? a. Inflow and infiltration b. Inflow and Influent c. Influent and infiltration
6. What can help identify I&I? a. Force main inspections b. Record drawings c. CCTV & Flow Monitoring
7. Which pipe material is considered to have the longest lifespan? a. HDPE b. Ductile iron c. Concrete
8. Which is a reason to combine sewer improvements with a road project? a. Schedule flexibility b. Save on pavement restoration costs c. Faster installation

 9. What does CMOM stand for? a. Capital, Management, Operations and Maintenance b. Construction, Management, Operations and Maintenance c. Capacity, Management, Operations and Maintenance
 10. Which is a term used for managing infrastructure to minimize cost while delivering desirable service levels? ○ a. Sewer Supervision ○ b. Asset Management ○ c. O&M
11. Which is NOT a key element of asset management? a. Run-to-failure management b. Condition assessment c. Master planning
12. Which is the EPA recommended percent of useful life for replacing or rehabilitating sewers? a. %50 b. 80% c. 100%
13. Which is NOT commonly included in a Master Plan Report? ○ a. Hydraulic Modeling Results ○ b. Recommended Improvements ○ c. Board's Budget Guidance
14. For budgetary purposes, what is a typical design cost as percent of construction cost? ○ a. 10% ○ b. 20% ○ c. 30%
 15. Which is NOT a method to help align the annual spending budget with the CIP program budget? ○ a. Detailed budget projections ○ b. Preconstruction meetings ○ c. Careful scheduling
 16. Which is NOT an example of how GIS can assist in asset management? ○ a. Map of break history ○ b. Pipe ages in colors ○ c. Budget projections
17. Which type of hydraulic model assumes flow in = flow out? ○ a. Steady-state model ○ b. Dynamic model ○ c. CFD model
 18. Which is the process of modifying a model so results align with field readings? ○ a. Calibration ○ b. Validation ○ c. Desktop Study
19. What does LOF stand for?

a. Lapse of frequency b. Length or flow
 c. Likelihood of failure d. Which is NOT a common method for inspecting laterals? a. Smoke Testing b. Electromagnetic scanning c. CCTV
21. Which type of risk is often considered more important? a. LOF b. COF
22. Which is an example of infiltration? a. Groundwater seeping in b. Connection to a storm drain c. Flow in through manhole covers
23. Which is an example of inflow? a. Constant leak at a joint b. Groundwater intrusion c. Connection to a storm drain
 4. Which is NOT an element of an I&I reduction program? a. Benchmark assessment b. Accommodating future development c. Field investigations
 25. Which is often the assumed gravity sewer rehabilitation technique? a. Coating b. CIPP c. Pipe bursting