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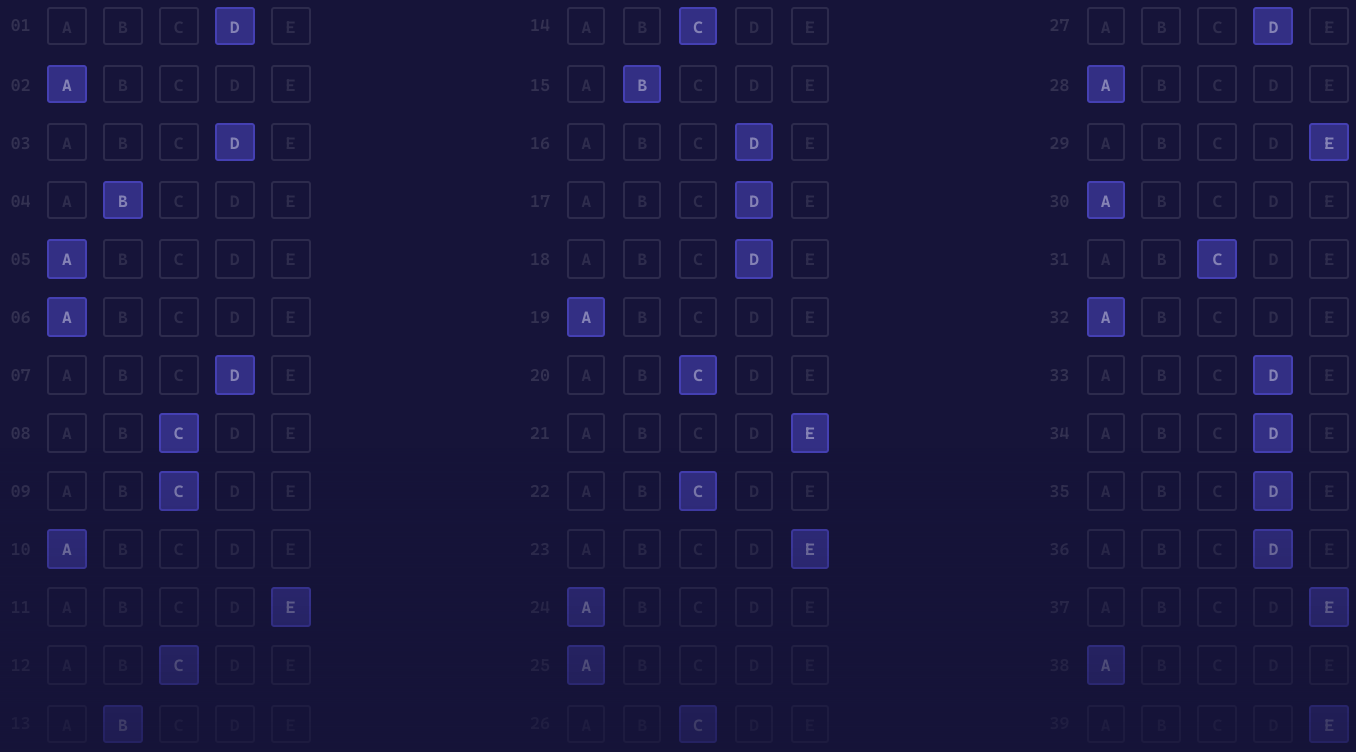

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Certification Commission for Environmental Professionals

DLPT22FB

C2EP Wastewater Collection Operator Class 1

EDITION	QUESTIONS	FORMAT
Demo	9	Limited Edition PDF

WEB www.mometrix.net

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Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for Certification Commission for Environmental Professionals `DLPT22FB`, each with its answer key and an explanation. Answer a question before you read its key — the explanation is worth more once you have committed.

If something looks wrong

Send us three things and we will check it:

- the exam code, `DLPT22FB`
- the question number
- the email address on your order

Write to **support@mometrix.net**. We reply within one business day.

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QUESTION 1 SINGLE CHOICE

During a routine manhole inspection, an operator documents that the manhole frame is sitting roughly 1.5 inches above the surrounding pavement and the joint between the frame and the cone section shows visible infiltration during high groundwater periods. Which defect condition is the most appropriate primary classification under standard manhole inspection protocols?

A Frame offset

B Infiltration

C Settled (or shifted) frame

D Corrosion of the adjusting ring

ANSWER C

WHY A frame sitting 1.5 inches above the surrounding pavement is a vertical offset/settlement between the frame and the cone, classified as a settled or shifted frame. While infiltration is also observed, the structural/positional defect being documented is the frame settlement, which is the primary condition to record and address so the frame can be reset to grade and sealed.

QUESTION 2 SINGLE CHOICE

A submersible lift station has two identical duty pumps. Operator logs show Pump 1 runs 18 minutes per cycle and Pump 2 runs 7 minutes per cycle for the same inflow, and the wet well level fluctuates noticeably between pump starts. Which operational adjustment is most appropriate first?

A Replace Pump 2 immediately because it is undersized

B Adjust the alternator so Pump 1 and Pump 2 alternate duty cycles more evenly

C Raise the lag (second pump) start level to reduce cycling

D Inspect and clear the Pump 2 impeller of obstructions or ragging

ANSWER D

WHY Unequal run times for identical pumps with the same wet well inflow strongly suggest that Pump 2 is not delivering its rated flow. The most common cause is a partially blocked impeller or volute from rags/debris, which should be inspected and cleared before any setpoint or alternator changes are made. Raising the lag start level would worsen cycling, and replacing the pump is premature without confirming the cause.

QUESTION 3 SINGLE CHOICE

A collection system crew is establishing a preventive maintenance frequency schedule for the system's 240 manholes. Current resources allow inspection of approximately 20 manholes per month. What is the minimum interval between routine manhole inspections across the system?

A Every 6 months

B **Once per year**

C Once every 18 months

D Once every 2 years

ANSWER **B**

WHY 240 manholes ÷ 20 manholes per month = 12 months per full cycle. With available resources, the routine inspection interval must be at least once per year to cover the entire system on the established schedule. Shorter intervals would not be achievable with the current crew capacity.

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QUESTION 4 MULTIPLE CHOICE

An entry team is preparing to descend into a 14-foot-deep manhole for a structural inspection. Which of the following items are required elements of a compliant confined-space entry procedure for this task? (Choose two.)

A **Continuous atmospheric monitoring for oxygen, flammability, and hydrogen sulfide performed by the attendant**

B **A retrieval system (tripod and winch with full-body harness) ready for immediate use without entering the space**

C A written work permit signed only by the entry supervisor after the team exits the space

D A radio check with the surface attendant at least once every 30 minutes as the only form of communication

ANSWER **A** · **B**

WHY Confined-space entry rules require continuous atmospheric monitoring by the attendant and a non-entry rescue/retrieval system (such as a tripod and winch attached to the entrant's harness) staged for immediate use. A permit must be completed and authorized before entry, not after, and radios are not a substitute for the required atmospheric monitoring and visual/verbal contact through the opening.

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QUESTION 5 SINGLE CHOICE

The SCADA screen for a lift station shows the wet well level trending steadily upward while both pumps indicate 'Running' and the discharge header pressure transmitter reads near zero. What is the most likely condition?

A A power failure to the discharge pressure transmitter

B **A ruptured or unplugged force main causing the pumps to dead-head without pressure**

C A failed level transducer providing a false high reading

D Normal operation during a peak inflow event

ANSWER B

WHY If the pumps are running, the wet well is rising, and discharge pressure is near zero, the pumps are moving little or no fluid against a broken or disconnected discharge path. This pattern is the classic signature of a force main break, plug release, or unplugged discharge, requiring immediate shutdown of the pumps and isolation of the force main to prevent overflows and property damage.

QUESTION 6 SINGLE CHOICE

An 8-inch diameter gravity sewer is to be laid at a minimum slope. For typical new construction, what is the generally accepted minimum design slope per 100 feet to ensure self-cleansing velocity in an 8-inch sewer?

A 0.10 feet per 100 feet

B **0.40 feet per 100 feet**

C 0.80 feet per 100 feet

D 2.00 feet per 100 feet

ANSWER B

WHY Standard collection system design guidance recommends a minimum slope of about 0.40 ft per 100 ft (roughly 0.40%) for an 8-inch gravity sewer to provide self-cleansing velocity at typical design flows. Slopes shallower than this risk deposition of solids, while significantly steeper slopes are unnecessary and can lead to excessive velocities.

QUESTION 7 SINGLE CHOICE

A caller reports sewage discharging from a manhole onto a city street during a rain event. Which action is the operator's first priority upon arrival?

A Begin documenting the overflow with photos and volume estimates for the SSO report

B Is the area, protect public health, and take immediate steps to stop or contain the discharge

C Call the regulatory agency to verbally report the overflow before any field action

D Wait for the rain to stop and flows to subside before taking corrective action

ANSWER B

WHY Public health and safety always come first. The operator's first priority is to isolate the area, prevent public contact with the discharge, and take immediate steps to stop, contain, or minimize the overflow (e.g., with bypass pumping or vacuum trucks). Documentation and regulatory notifications follow after the immediate threat is controlled. Waiting for the rain to stop allows the overflow to continue unchecked.

QUESTION 8 SINGLE CHOICE

While working near a sanitary manhole, a roofer's torch is being used on an adjacent project. Which hazard control is most directly applicable to the collection system entry being planned?

A Lockout/tagout of the electrical panel feeding the lift station

B Continuous combustible-gas monitoring for vapors that could migrate from nearby sources

C Installing a temporary high-level alarm at the upstream manhole

D Increasing wet well ventilation before entry

ANSWER B

WHY Hot work such as a torch can ignite flammable vapors if they migrate from the sewer or from nearby sources. Continuous combustible-gas monitoring is the appropriate control to detect a hazardous atmosphere before and during the planned entry. The torch itself is the ignition source and must be controlled, but for the sewer entry the direct control is atmospheric monitoring for flammables.

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QUESTION 9 MULTIPLE CHOICE

A crew is excavating to repair a broken sewer lateral at a depth of 7 feet in Type C (previously disturbed) soil. Which protective systems are acceptable for this excavation under standard OSHA excavation requirements? (Choose two.)

A **Sloping the excavation walls back at 1.5 horizontal to 1 vertical (34° from horizontal)**

B Sloping the excavation walls back at 1 horizontal to 1 vertical (45°)

C **Using a properly engineered trench box (trench shield) sized for the depth**

D Placing vertical sheets tightly braced against the trench walls with no shoring

ANSWER **A · C**

WHY For Type C soil the maximum allowable slope is 1.5H:1V (about 34° from horizontal). A properly engineered trench box or shield sized for the depth and width of the excavation is also an acceptable protective system. A 1H:1V slope is too steep for Type C soil, and vertical sheeting without proper shoring/bracing does not meet the requirements.

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