Module 1, Water Systems – How You Get Your Water

1. Choose the most important job of a water utility:
   a. Pumping water from source to utility and maintaining the pumping equipment
   b. Ensuring public safety by posting “not potable” signs near treated water
   c. Protecting public health by ensuring that water is safe to drink and use
   d. Building and maintaining water storage tanks for water treatment plants

2. What could happen if you drink untreated source water?
   a. You might become sick from germs and pollution in the water
   b. You would be drinking fluoride and chlorine that the utility added to the water
   c. Nothing, because the water is potable, which means it is safe to drink
   d. Both (b) and (c) above

3. When a water utility delivers treated water to the public, the water travels to the public through:
   a. Surface and/or groundwater supplies, or other potable water sources
   b. The water system infrastructure that exists as a series of connected pipes
   c. Lakes, rivers, streams, reservoirs, aquifers and other natural sources
   d. None of the above

Module 2, Water Conservation – Saving Our Scarce Resources

1. How much of the Earth’s surface is water (in percent)?
   a. 50%
   b. 80%
   c. 60%
   d. 70%

2. Of all water on the Earth’s surface, how much of it is suitable for drinking (in percent)?
   a. 1%
   b. 10%
   c. 16%
   d. 20%

3. Why is it better to drink tap water than bottled water?
   a. Bottled water is not as clean as tap water
   b. Bottled water has more chemicals in it than tap water
   c. Tap water is less expensive than bottled water
   d. Tap water has fewer calories than bottled water

4. Which of the following is NOT an example of a way to conserve water?
   a. Taking more showers than baths
   b. Checking toilets and faucets for leaks
   c. Leaving the faucet running when you’re done with it
   d. Following water restrictions that are in place for your area
Module 3, Water Careers – Your Future in Water

1. Which of the following is NOT an example of how water and wastewater treatment operators protect public health?
   a. Collect and test water and sewage samples
   b. Determine which safety standards their plant will follow
   c. Follow regulations set by the U.S. EPA
   d. Earn and maintain certification credentials

2. Entry-level water and wastewater treatment operators require the following to get a job:
   a. A 4-year college degree with studies in Biology, Chemistry, or some other scientific discipline
   b. A 2-year Associates’ Degree with specialization in the physical sciences
   c. A high school diploma from a public or private high school in the United States
   d. High school up to 10th grade, and an apprenticeship in a water utility operations plant

3. Which of the following is true?
   a. A water or wastewater utility operator does not need to be certified if h/she has at least 5 years’ experience on the job
   b. A water or wastewater utility operator is eligible to become a shift supervisor in a large plant once h/she earns his first certification
   c. Jobs for water and wastewater utility operators are becoming very scarce due to technology
   d. Job prospects for water and wastewater utility operators are expected to be excellent for the next decade
Module 1, Water Systems – How You Get Your Water

1. Choose the most important job of a water utility:
   a. Pumping water from source to utility and maintaining the pumping equipment
   b. Ensuring public safety by posting “not potable” signs near treated water
   c. Protecting public health by ensuring that water is safe to drink and use
   d. Building and maintaining water storage tanks for water treatment plants

2. What could happen if you drink untreated source water?
   a. You might become sick from germs and pollution in the water
   b. You would be drinking fluoride and chlorine that the utility added to the water
   c. Nothing, because the water is potable, which means it is safe to drink
   d. Both (b) and (c) above

3. When a water utility delivers treated water to the public, the water travels to the public through:
   a. Surface and/or groundwater supplies, or other potable water sources
   b. The water system infrastructure that exists as a series of connected pipes
   c. Lakes, rivers, streams, reservoirs, aquifers and other natural sources
   d. None of the above

Module 2, Water Conservation – Saving Our Scarce Resources

1. How much of the Earth’s surface is water (in percent)?
   a. 50%
   b. 80%
   c. 60%
   d. 70%

2. Of all water on the Earth’s surface, how much of it is suitable for drinking (in percent)?
   a. 1%
   b. 10%
   c. 16%
   d. 20%

3. Why is it better to drink tap water than bottled water?
   a. Bottled water is not as clean as tap water
   b. Bottled water has more chemicals in it than tap water
   c. Tap water is less expensive than bottled water
   d. Tap water has fewer calories than bottled water

4. Which of the following is NOT an example of a way to conserve water?
   a. Taking more showers than baths
   b. Checking toilets and faucets for leaks
   c. Leaving the faucet running
   d. Following water restrictions that are in place for your area
Module 3, Water Careers – Your Future in Water

1. Which of the following is NOT an example of how water and wastewater treatment operators protect public health?
   a. Collect and test water and sewage samples
   b. **Determine which safety standards their plant will follow**
   c. Follow regulations set by the U.S. EPA
   d. Earn and maintain certification credentials

2. Entry-level water and wastewater treatment operators require the following to get a job:
   a. A 4-year college degree with studies in Biology, Chemistry, or some other scientific discipline
   b. A 2-year Associates’ Degree with specialization in the physical sciences
   c. **A high school diploma from a public or private high school in the United States**
   d. High school up to 10th grade, and an apprenticeship in a water utility operations plant

3. Which of the following is true?
   a. A water or wastewater utility operator does not need to be certified if h/she has at least 5 years’ experience on the job
   b. A water or wastewater utility operator is eligible to become a shift supervisor in a large plant once h/she earns his first certification
   c. Jobs for water and wastewater utility operators are becoming very scarce due to technology
   d. **Job prospects for water and wastewater utility operators are expected to be excellent for the next decade**