


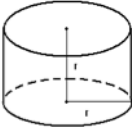








Preparing for Technical Training:
Essential Skills for Water/Wastewater Operators

Practice Tests

COURSE OUTLINE:

	Module #	Name	Practice Test included
	Module 1:	Basic Math Refresher	✗
	Module 2:	Fractions, Decimals and Percents	✗
	Module 3:	Measurement Conversions	✓
	Module 4:	Linear, Area and Volume Calculations	✓
	Module 5:	Solving Equations	✗
	Module 6:	Chemical Measurements	✓
	Module 7:	Hydraulics	✓
	Module 8:	Wastewater Electricity	✓



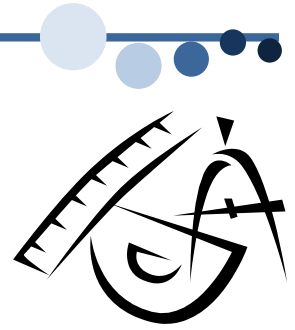
Preparing for Technical Training:
Essential Skills for Water/Wastewater Operators

MODULE 3

Measurement Conversions

Practice Test

MODULE 3 – PRACTICE TEST



MEASUREMENT CONVERSIONS

- 1) Convert 100 ml/sec to L/sec.
 - a. 100,000 L/sec
 - b. 10 L/sec
 - c. 0.1 L/sec
 - d. 0.001 L/sec

- 2) Convert 75 ml/sec to L/sec
 - a. 75,000 L/sec
 - b. 0.075 L/sec
 - c. 0.0075 L/sec
 - d. 750 L/sec

- 3) Convert 345 m/minute to m/s
 - a. 5.75 m/s
 - b. 20,700 m/s
 - c. 8 m/s
 - d. 4.25 m/s

- 4) Convert 1000 ml/s to lpm
 - a. 0.017 lpm
 - b. 16.7 lpm
 - c. 1000 lpm
 - d. 60 lpm

- 5) Convert 9.0032 ml/s to lpm
 - a. 9003.2 lpm
 - b. 540 lpm
 - c. 0.540 lpm
 - d. 0.009 lpm

- 6) Convert 18 m³/s to lpm
 - a. 18,000 lpm
 - b. 18,000,000 lpm
 - c. 1080 lpm
 - d. 1,080,000 lpm

MODULE 3 – PRACTICE TEST



- 7) Convert $45.670 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ to lpm
- 45,670 lpm
 - 45,670,000 lpm
 - 2,740,000 lpm
 - 2,740 lpm
- 8) Convert 300 L in 15 seconds to L/min
- 1200 L/min
 - 18,000 L/min
 - 270,000 L/min
 - 2,700,000 L/min
- 9) Convert 76,000,000 L/day to cubic metres per second.
- 0.76 cu. m/s
 - 0.88 cu. m/s
 - 1267 cu. m/s
 - 760 cu. m/s
- 10) How many kilograms of water are in a standpipe containing 5678 L?
- 567.8 kilograms
 - 5,678 kilograms
 - 56,780 kilograms
 - 56.78 kilograms
- 11) A water meter in a residential home measures that 25 cubic metres of water are used every 30 days. What is the daily water use expressed in cubic metres, and litres?
- 25 m^3 , 250 L
 - 25 m^3 , 0.00025 L
 - 0.83^3 m , 830 L
 - 0.83^3 m , 0.00083 L
- 12) An empty atmospheric storage tank has a volume of 31.4 m^3 . How long will it take to fill 90% of the tank volume if a pump is discharging a constant 60 litres per minute into the tank?
- 7 hours 51 minutes
 - 8 hours 21 minutes
 - 8 hours 23 minutes
 - 9 hours 17 minutes

MODULE 3 – PRACTICE TEST



- 13) A chemical solution contains 2.5 lbs per Imperial gallon. What is this in g/L?
- 250 g/L
 - 2.5 g/L
 - 300 g/L
 - 25 g/L
- 14) A small pump can discharge 17 litres of water every two days. Calculate that in litres per minute.
- 1.7 lpm
 - 0.012 lpm
 - 0.024 lpm
 - 0.00035 lpm
- 15) 890,000 litres of water flows through a pipe every hour. How many litres will flow through that pipe every second?
- 10.3 L/s
 - 247 L/s
 - 323 L/s
 - 476 L/s
- 16) How many kilograms of a chemical applied at the rate of 3 mg/L are required to dose 200,000 litres?
- 0.2 kg
 - 0.6 kg
 - 4 kg
 - 8 kg
- 17) 25° Centigrade is equal to how many degrees Fahrenheit?
- 101°
 - 91°
 - 11°
 - 77°
- 18) Convert 60.5 degrees Fahrenheit to degrees Celsius.
- 15.8 degrees Celsius
 - 20.6 degrees Celsius
 - 72.0 degrees Celsius
 - 101.2 degrees Celsius

MODULE 3 – PRACTICE TEST



19) Convert 88 degrees Celsius to Fahrenheit.

- a. 190 °F
- b. 120 °F
- c. 31 °F
- d. 36 °F

20) Convert 0 °C to °F

- a. 0 °F
- b. 32 °F
- c. 34 °F
- d. 58 °F

21) Convert 90 °F to °C

- a. 58 °C
- b. 32 °C
- c. 104 °C
- d. 30 °C

MODULE 3 – PRACTICE TEST





Preparing for Technical Training:
Essential Skills for Water/Wastewater Operators

MODULE 4

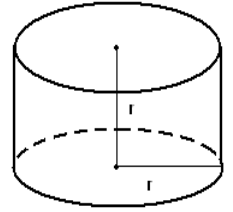
Linear, Area and Volume

Practice Test

MODULE 4 – PRACTICE TEST



LINEAR, AREA AND VOLUME



- 1) If a clarifier has a diameter of 20.7 m, and a height of 26.2 m, what is the surface area of the water within the clarifier?
 - a. 1707.18 m²
 - b. 336.36 m²
 - c. 1349.60 m²
 - d. 19.88 m²

- 2) What is the volume of water that is in a tank that is 38.1 m long and 21 m wide, and has a depth of 5.2 meters?
 - a. 4,160,520 litres
 - b. 4,629,002 litres
 - c. 1,741,445 litres
 - d. 555,036 litres

- 3) If a storage tank is 23 m long, 11 m wide, and 4.25 m deep how many litres of water would it take to overflow the tank?
 - a. 1,075,254 litres
 - b. 889,534 litres
 - c. 1,160 litres
 - d. 18,598 litres

- 4) An empty atmospheric storage tank is 2 m in diameter and 10 m high. How long will it take to fill 90% of the tank volume if a pump is discharging a constant 60 litres per minute into the tank?
 - a. 7 hours 51 minutes
 - b. 8 hours 21 minutes
 - c. 8 hours 23 minutes
 - d. 9 hours 17 minutes

- 5) Factors of what number are used in the metric system?
 - a. 5
 - b. 10
 - c. 12
 - d. 64

MODULE 4 – PRACTICE TEST



- 6) A ditch that is 4.5 m wide, 6 m deep and 120 m long has to be dug for a water line. How many cubic meters of material must be removed?
- 3240 cubic meters
 - 6250 cubic meters
 - 7200 cubic meters
 - 9,200 cubic meters
- 7) How many cubic meters of water will a rectangular tank that is 20 m long by 15 m wide and 10 m high hold?
- 2,000 cubic meters
 - 3,000 cubic meters
 - 4,000 cubic meters
 - 5,000 cubic meters
- 8) Calculate the volume, in Megalitres, of a tank that is 75 m long, 20 m wide, and 10 m deep.
- 1.5 ML
 - 1500 ML
 - 150 ML
 - 15 ML
- 9) Calculate the volume in cubic meters of a circular clarifier 3 meters deep and 14 meters in diameter.
- 46.22 m^3
 - 462 m^3
 - 1,600 L
 - 1,300 L
- 10) If a clarifier has a diameter of 20.7 m, and a height of 26.2 m, what is the surface area of the water within the clarifier?
- 1707.18 m^2
 - 336.36 m^2
 - 1349.60 m^2
 - 19.88 m^2

MODULE 4 – PRACTICE TEST



- 11) How many litres of water are in a chemical tank that is 2134 mm in diameter and 6.1 m deep when the water level is only 4.9 m?
- 17517 litres
 - 19752 litres
 - 1272 litres
 - 2396 litres
- 12) If a clarifier has a diameter of 31.09 m, and a height of 3.66 m, what is the surface area of the water within the clarifier?
- 778 m²
 - 759 m²
 - 421 m²
 - 2777 m²
- 13) How many litres of water are in a tank that has a 2.4 m width, a 5.8 m length and is 6.1 m deep?
- 84912 litres
 - 196910 litres
 - 130544 litres
 - 95972 litres
- 14) How many litres of water are in a tank that has a 2.4 m width, a 5.8 m length, and 4 m depth, but the water level is only 3.7 m deep?
- 51504 litres
 - 45493 litres
 - 54835 litres
 - 58117 litres
- 15) Calculate the amount of water in a pipeline 150 mm in diameter and 10 km long.
- 4,100 L
 - 150,000 L
 - 177,000 L
 - 207,000 L
- 16) Calculate the surface area of a circular clarifier having a diameter of 4.75 m
- 17.7 m²
 - 3.7 m²
 - 7.46 m²
 - 70.8 m²

MODULE 4 – PRACTICE TEST



- 17) If the same clarifier from the above question was 2.5 m deep, and had a flat bottom, what would its volume be?
- a. 783,225 L
 - b. 4428 L
 - c. 44.28 L
 - d. 783 L
- 18) A rectangular reservoir with vertical walls has its overflow 6 m above its floor. If the water level is 1.5 m below the overflow, what percentage of its maximum capacity does the reservoir contain?
- a. 75%
 - b. 70%
 - c. 62.5%
 - d. 60%
- 19) A square wet well measures 3.5 m wide by 3.5 m long. What is the surface area?
- a. 7 m²
 - b. 14 m²
 - c. 12.25 m²
 - d. 25 m²
- 20) A pipe is 25 centimetre in diameter and 3 metres long. What is the volume (capacity) of this pipe?
- a. 0.15 m³
 - b. 490.63 m³
 - c. 1472 m³
 - d. 0.05 m³
- 21) A water reservoir constructed beneath a water plant has the dimensions: 12.19 m wide by 18.29 m long by 3.66 m deep with an operating depth of 3.05 m for storage. Calculate the amount of water in the reservoir at the operating depth.
- a. 2,488,848 L
 - b. 816,015 L
 - c. 680 L
 - d. 680,013 L

MODULE 4 – PRACTICE TEST



- 22) A sedimentation tank is 10m wide and 40m long, with water to a depth of 4m. How many cubic meters of water are in the tank?
- a. 400 L
 - b. 400 cu. m
 - c. 1600 L
 - d. 1600 cu. m
- 23) A plastic rain barrel measures 1 m high with a diameter of 0.87m. Calculate the volume of the barrel in litres.
- a. 594 L
 - b. 0.594 L
 - c. 683 L
 - d. 0.683 L
- 24) Find the volume of water displaced (in litres) if a ball having a diameter of 38 cm is submerged in a container of water.
- a. 151 L
 - b. 230 L
 - c. 229,730 L
 - d. 29 L
- 25) A water system has installed 1,450 feet of 12 inch diameter pipe. How many gallons of water will it take to fill the pipe?
- a. 4000 gallons
 - b. 24,000 gallons
 - c. 24 gallons
 - d. 5300 gallons



Preparing for Technical Training:

Essential Skills for Water/Wastewater Operators

MODULE 6

Chemical Measurements

Practice Test

MODULE 6 – PRACTICE TEST



CHEMICAL MEASUREMENTS



- 1) What is the chlorine dosage in milligrams per litre, if 117,000 m³/day is treated with 219 kg/day of chlorine?
 - a. 1.87 mg/L of chlorine
 - b. 2.43 mg/L of chlorine
 - c. 2.68 mg/L of chlorine
 - d. 2.92 mg/L of chlorine

- 2) A chlorinator setting is 14 kg per day. If the flow being treated is 13.02 MLD, what is the chlorine dosage in mg/L?
 - a. 1.1 mg/L
 - b. 0.6 mg/L
 - c. 3.2 mg/L
 - d. 2.4 mg/L

- 3) A treatment plant processes an average of 22,048 L/min. If the lime dosage is 100 grams/min, what is the dosage in milligrams per litre?
 - a. 0.12 mg/L
 - b. 4.5mg/L
 - c. 40.2 mg/L
 - d. 51.8 mg/L

- 4) A chlorine dose of 50 kg/day is required to treat water. If calcium hypochlorite (65% available chlorine) is to be used, how many kg/day of hypochlorite will be required?
 - a. 0.013 kg/day
 - b. 77 kg/day
 - c. 50 kg/day
 - d. 142 kg/day

- 5) How many kg of 70% available chlorine are necessary to provide 1.5 kg of chlorine?
 - a. 2.14 kg
 - b. 1.05 kg
 - c. 105 kg
 - d. 3.33 kg

MODULE 6 – PRACTICE TEST



- 6) How many kilograms of 61% calcium hypochlorite are required for a 50-mg/L dosage in a tank that is 33.5 m in diameter and has a water level of 5.8 m?
- 61.2 kg
 - 509.8 kg
 - 436.8 kg
 - 418.8 kg
- 7) A small tank containing 3,795 L of water is to be disinfected using a hypochlorite (hypo) solution. If a dosage of 50 mg/L is desired and the available chlorine in the solution is 12%, how much hypochlorite solution should be added in grams?
- 1.58 grams
 - 15.80 grams
 - 1,580 grams
 - 15,800 grams
- 8) How many kilograms of a chemical applied at the rate of 50 mg/L are required to dose 200,000 litres?
- 0.00005 kg
 - 10 kg
 - 4 kg
 - 8 kg
- 9) What is the chlorine demand if the chlorine residual is 2 mg/L and 8.7 mg/L of chlorine has been added?
- 5.3 mg/L
 - 1.2 mg/L
 - 4.7 mg/L
 - 6.7 mg/L
- This means the same as “chlorine demand”
- 10) If the chlorine dose is 11.05 mg/L and the chlorine residual is 2.20 mg/L, what is the chlorine demand?
- 1.20 mg/L
 - 8.85 mg/L
 - 4.25 mg/L
 - 5.45 mg/L

MODULE 6 – PRACTICE TEST



11) Calculate the chlorine demand using the following data.

Raw water flow is 0.75 MLD

Chlorinator feed rate is 6.0 mg/L

Chlorine residual is 1.8 mg/L

- a. 0.8 mg/L
- b. 4.2 mg/L
- c. 4.0 mg/L
- d. 5.8 mg/L

12) The chlorine dosage for a water system is 2.9 mg/L. If the chlorine residual after 30 minutes contact time is found to be 0.8 mg/L, what is the chlorine demand in mg/L?

- a. 0.9 mg/L
- b. 3.5 mg/L
- c. 2.1 mg/L
- d. 2.2 mg/L

13) The difference between the amount of chlorine added to water and the amount of residual chlorine remaining at the end of a specified period is:

- a. The dosage
- b. Free available chlorine
- c. Chlorine residual
- d. Chlorine demand

14) Chlorine demand can be described as:

- a. Chlorine Dose, mg/L – Chlorine Residual, mg/L
- b. The chlorine dosage required by the GCDWQ
- c. Chlorine Dose, mg/L + Chlorine Residual, mg/L
- d. None of the above

15) The chlorine demand of water is 1.5 mg/L. If the desired chlorine residual is 0.7 mg/L, what is the desired chlorine dose, in mg/L?

- a. 0.9 mg/L
- b. 0.7 mg/L
- c. 2.8 mg/L
- d. 2.2 mg/L



Preparing for Technical Training: Essential Skills for Water/Wastewater Operators

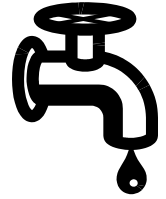
MODULE 7

Hydraulics

Practice Test

MODULE 7 – PRACTICE TEST

HYDRAULICS



- 1) A pressure gauge reads 80.4 psi. What is the pressure in kPa?
 - a. 4.5 kPa
 - b. 30.9 kPa
 - c. 209 kPa
 - d. 554 kPa

- 2) If a storage tank, which is completely full, contains 11.3 m of water, what pressure would a pressure gauge read that is located 1.5 m above the bottom of the tank?
 - a. 110.9 kPa
 - b. 9.61 kPa
 - c. 96.1 kPa
 - d. 10.9 kPa

- 3) There are two standpipes in a distribution system and both of them are 20 m tall, with water up to the top. One of them holds 1.9 mega litres and the other holds 0.6 mega litres, how much pressure would be exerted in kilopascals?
 - a. 196 kPa
 - b. 1034 kPa
 - c. 571 kPa
 - d. 669 kPa

- 4) Two columns of water are filled completely at sea level to a height of 31 meters. Column A is 0.5 meters in diameter. Column B is 5 meters in diameter. What will two pressure gauges, one attached to the bottom of each column, read?

<u>Column A</u>	<u>Column B</u>
a. 38 kPa	380 kPa
b. 88 kPa	80 kPa
c. 203 kPa	203 kPa
d. 304 kPa	304 kPa

MODULE 7 – PRACTICE TEST



- 5) If a pressure gauge on a pump reads 77 meters, how much pressure in kPa would be on the pump?
- a. 1069 kPa
 - b. 755 kPa
 - c. 3406 kPa
 - d. 3902 kPa
- 6) The pressure gauge at the bottom of a tank is 105 kPa. What is the depth of water in the tank?
- a. 10.1 m
 - b. 17.1 m
 - c. 27.1 m
 - d. 10.7 m
- 7) If a pressure gauge reads 1070 kPa, what would the pressure head be in meters?
- a. 109m
 - b. 77m
 - c. 151m
 - d. 173m
- 8) During a routine pressure test of a fire hydrant the gauge reads 455 kPa. What was the pressure head in meters?
- a. 8.84 m
 - b. 46.38 m
 - c. 150.57 m
 - d. 17.07 m
- 9) If a pressure gauge on a fire hydrant reads 120 m, what is the pressure head in kPa?
- a. 1177 kPa
 - b. 6274 kPa
 - c. 2717 kPa
 - d. 1069 kPa
- 10) What would the wire to water efficiency be on a pump that had water power of 16 kW and motor power of 21 kW?
- a. 89%
 - b. 76%
 - c. 99%
 - d. 69%

MODULE 7 – PRACTICE TEST



- 11) How is the velocity of water flow normally expressed?
- Meters per minute
 - Litres per minute
 - Litres per cm
 - Meters per second
- 12) Calculate the average weekly flow for a system with the following data.
- | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Sunday - 3,000 litres | Monday - 4,000 litres | Tuesday - 3,500 litres |
| Wednesday - 2,000 litres | Thursday - 3,000 litres | Friday - 3,500 litres |
| Saturday - 2,000 litres | | |
- 2,000 Lpd
 - 3,000 Lpd
 - 4,000 Lpd
 - 5,000 Lpd
- 13) Water is draining at a rate of 0.3 m/hr from a reservoir that is 4.6 m high, 7.6 m wide and 7.6 m long. How many litres of water are flowing out of the tank in that 1-hour?
- 2,650.7 L/hour
 - 2,805 L/hour
 - 17,328 L/hour
 - 265,696 L/hour
- 14) If a pipe has a 300 mm diameter, what is the velocity of the water if the pipe is carrying $0.090\text{m}^3/\text{sec}$?
- 1.27 m/sec
 - 1.60 m/sec
 - 0.41 m/sec
 - 4.02 m/sec
- 15) A 150 mm diameter pipe is carrying 379 Lpm. What is the velocity of the flow in m/sec?
- 0.93m/sec
 - 0.24 m/sec
 - 0.36 m/sec
 - 0.31 m/sec

MODULE 7 – PRACTICE TEST



- 16) A sedimentation tank has a capacity of 60,000 litres. In one hour, 20,800 litres of water flow to the clarifier. What is the detention time?
- a. 2.88 hours
 - b. 1.56 hours
 - c. 5.16 hours
 - d. 0.88 hours
- 17) Find the detention time in minutes for a clarifier that has a diameter of 46.3 m and a water depth of 2.5 m, if the flow rate is 30.9 MLD.
- a. 32 minutes
 - b. 197 minutes
 - c. 775 minutes
 - d. 5,664 minutes
- 18) Brake horsepower is:
- a. The power delivered by the motor to the pump.
 - b. The power delivered by the pump.
 - c. Always greater than the motor horsepower.
 - d. Always less than the motor horsepower.
- 19) What is the term for the combined efficiency of a pump and motor that is obtained by multiplying the pump efficiency by the motor efficiency?
- a. Total system efficiency
 - b. Well efficiency
 - c. Wire-to-water efficiency
 - d. Motor-to-pipe efficiency

MODULE 7 – PRACTICE TEST





Preparing for Technical Training:

Essential Skills for Water/Wastewater Operators



FINAL ASSESSMENT

FINAL ASSESSMENT



- 1) Convert 17.403 ml/s to lpm
 - a. 9003.2 lpm
 - b. 540 lpm
 - c. 1.04 lpm
 - d. 1044 lpm


- 2) If a pump discharges 10,350 L in 3 hours and 45 minutes, how many litres per minute is the pump discharging?
 - a. 42 lpm
 - b. 44 lpm
 - c. 45 lpm
 - d. 46 lpm

- 3) An empty atmospheric storage tank has a volume of 31.4 m³. How long will it take to fill 60% of the tank volume if a pump is discharging a constant 60 litres per minute into the tank?
 - a. 5 hours 19 minutes
 - b. 8 hours 21 minutes
 - c. 8 hours 23 minutes
 - d. 5 hours 14 minutes

- 4) Convert 88 degrees Celsius to Fahrenheit.
 - a. 190 °F
 - b. 120 °F
 - c. 31 °F
 - d. 36 °F

- 5) Convert 38 °F to °C.
 - a. 0 °C
 - b. 3.3 °C
 - c. 34 °C
 - d. 3.4 °C

FINAL ASSESSMENT

- 
- 6) How many litres of liquor are in a treatment process tank that has a 4.4 m width, an 11 m length, and a 6.5 m depth, but the liquor level is only 1 m deep?
- 72,600 litres
 - 143,000 litres
 - 48,400 litres
 - 58,117 litres
- 7) A water system has installed 2,450 feet of 8 inch diameter pipe. How many gallons of water will it take to fill the pipe?
- 11,000 gallons
 - 24 gallons
 - 5329 gallons
 - 33,700 gallons
- 8) Find the velocity of water in a channel if it takes 22 minutes for water to travel a distance of 504 metres in the pipe.
- 0.7 m/s
 - 0.38 m/s
 - 720 m/s
 - 600 m/s
- 9) A channel 2.1 m wide has water flowing through it at a depth of 0.9 m and a velocity of 1.3 m/s. Find the flow through the channel in cubic meters per second.
- 0.444 m³/s
 - 0.609 m³/s
 - 2.457 m³/s
 - 12.331 m³/s
- 10) The wastewater at a plant is dosed with 4.7 mg/L of chlorine. If the chlorine residual after 30 minutes contact time is found to be 0.8 mg/L, what is the chlorine demand in mg/L?
- 0.9 mg/L
 - 3.5 mg/L
 - 3.9 mg/L
 - 2.1 mg/L

FINAL ASSESSMENT



- 11) How many kg of 90% available chlorine are necessary to provide 6.0 kg of chlorine?
- a. 2.14 kg
 - b. 1.05 kg
 - c. 6.7 kg
 - d. 6.0 kg
- 12) A treatment plant processes an average of 80,000 L/min. If the lime dosage is 75 grams/min, what is the dosage in milligrams per litre?
- a. 108 mg/L
 - b. 11.8 mg/L
 - c. 0.94 mg/L
 - d. 51.8 mg/L
- 13) How many kilograms of 80% calcium hypochlorite are required for a 50-mg/L dosage in a tank that is 15.5 m in diameter and has a water level of 5.8 m?
- a. 418.8 kg
 - b. 547 kg
 - c. 546 kg
 - d. 684 kg
- 14) The pressure gauge at the bottom of a tank is 300 kPa. What is the depth of water in the tank?
- a. 31 m
 - b. 17 m
 - c. 27 m
 - d. 11 m
- 15) Find the motor power for a pump station with the following parameters:
- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| Motor Efficiency: 92% | Total Head: 52 m |
| Pump Efficiency: 79% | Flow: 7 MLD |
- a. 61.3 kW
 - b. 41.27 kW
 - c. 56.78 kW
 - d. 0.7268 kW

FINAL ASSESSMENT

- 16) A treatment pond operates with an average depth of 6 ft. The width of the pond is 400 ft., and the length is 650 ft. The flow to the pond is $0.0289 \text{ m}^3/\text{day}$. What is the detention time in days?
- 44,000 days
 - 17.7 days
 - 21.2 days
 - 44 days
- 17) Estimate the velocity of wastewater flowing through a grit channel if a stick travels 16 m in 40 seconds.
- 640 m/s
 - 2.5 m/s
 - 0.4 m/s
 - 250 m/s
- 18) The influent BOD of a waste pond is 175 mg/L and the effluent BOD is 23 mg/L. What is the BOD removal efficiency?
- 87%
 - 66 %
 - 23 %
 - 12%
- 19) i) A circular secondary clarifier handles a flow of $3,400 \text{ m}^3/\text{day}$ and a suspended solids concentration of 3,600 mg/L. The clarifier is 15 meters in diameter. Find the weir overflow rate.
- $227 \text{ m}^3/\text{d} \times \text{m}$
 - $160,140 \text{ m}^3/\text{d} \times \text{m}$
 - $54 \text{ m}^3/\text{d} \times \text{m}$
 - $72 \text{ m}^3/\text{d} \times \text{m}$
- ii) Find the solids loading for the above question.
- 12,240 kg/day
 - 3.4 kg/day
 - 3.6 kg/day
 - 36,000 kg/day
- 20) What is the term used for how hard the electricity is working?
- Amperage
 - Wattage
 - Voltage
 - Ohms