



Erosion and Sediment Control Workshop

January 14th, 2005, Hermantown Public Safety Building

1. ____ What is a watershed?
 - a. All the land right next to a stream or lake
 - b. All the land areas that drains to a stream or lake
 - c. lowland areas surrounding a lake or stream,
 - d. None of the above

2. ____ Nonpoint Source pollutants includes:
 - a. Pathogens, Sediment, and Temperature
 - b. Sediment, Nutrients, and Groundwater
 - c. Impervious Surfaces, Litter, and Pathogens
 - d. All of the Above

3. ____ Which effects do sediment have on streams or lakes
 - a. Clouds up water
 - b. smothers fish/insect habitat
 - c. clogs fish gills
 - d. carries P and Hg/other contaminants
 - e. all of the above

4. ____ What is the number one water quality problem in the U.S.:
 - a. Point sources of pollution
 - b. Nonpoint source pollution
 - c. Neither

5. ____ Only extremely high levels of sediment can harm fish in lakes and streams
 - a. True
 - b. False

6. ____ The purpose of providing erosion and sediment control is to:
 - a. cause undue hardship and expense on the developer and contractor
 - b. provide jobs for government employees
 - c. give environmental activists something to do
 - d. provide a means of construction without harming the environment through sediment pollution

7. ____ Who is responsible for controlling sediment pollution?
 - a. the inspector
 - b. whoever is the easiest to blame
 - c. the owner of the project and the general contractor/operator responsible for the site
 - d. the downstream property owner

8. ____ The “first line of defense” in an erosion control program is:
 - a. perimeter controls such as silt fence
 - b. retaining existing vegetation
 - c. sediment traps or basins
 - d. inlet controls

9. ____ Vegetative cover controls erosion by:
 - a. shielding soil surfaces from raindrops
 - b. roots holding soil
 - c. slowing runoff velocity
 - d. all of the above



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10. ___ Construction site inspections are not necessary during the winter.
- True
 - False
11. ___ This type of erosion occurs as the flow in rills comes together in larger and larger channels:
- sheet
 - rill
 - gully
 - channel
12. ___ It is much more effective to control sediment than to prevent erosion.
- True
 - False
13. ___ Cleanout of a temporary sediment basin is necessary when sediment accumulation has reached ___ of the designed outlets height.
- $\frac{1}{2}$
 - all
 - $\frac{1}{4}$
 - $\frac{3}{4}$
14. ___ Silt fences are superior to straw bales because:
- they do not have to be trenched in
 - they can be placed up and down a slope as well as across a slope
 - they last longer
 - they do not require frequent inspection and maintenance
15. ___ The benefits of cover (i.e. mulch) include protecting the soil from rain splash
- enhance the soil infiltration rate
 - slow surface runoff velocities
 - all of the above
16. ___ Sediment tracked onto roads by construction activity must be cleaned up:
- by the end of each work week
 - within 24 hours of discovery
 - twice a day
 - only if a neighbor complains
17. ___ The NPDES Construction Storm Water permit requires that if a silt fence is knocked down, it needs to be replaced within:
- 12 hours
 - immediately
 - 24 hours or as soon as field conditions allow access
 - 72 hours
18. ___ Silt fence must be installed on the downslope side(s) of a site:
- within 24 hours of any upgradient land disturbance
 - within 2 days of land disturbance
 - before any up gradient land disturbance begins
 - within 1 week of land disturbance
19. ___ Clay soils are less permeable than sandy soils.
- True
 - False



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20. ___ A stabilized construction entrance:
- is best constructed with 1-1/2" to 3" crushed stone
 - can have geotextile fabric underneath the crushed stone
 - needs continual maintenance
 - all of the above
21. ___ Sediment destroys streams by:
- filling in deep pools which give fish protective cover
 - covering over gravel bottoms used by fish to deposit eggs
 - filling in the stream channel, causing more frequent flooding and bank erosion
 - all of the above
22. ___ NPDES is an abbreviation of:
- Natural Protection of Developed Erosion Sites
 - National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
 - National Pollutant Development and Elimination System
 - National Policy for Discharge of Erosion and Sediment
23. ___ Erosion is the influence of:
- rainfall on the surface of the earth
 - wind on the surface of the earth
 - snow melt on the surface of the earth
 - all of the above
24. ___ Factors that influence erosion are:
- rainfall/climate
 - erodibility of the soil
 - slope length and steepness
 - all of the above
25. ___ The use of native plants for permanent cover is encouraged because:
- the root systems are very shallow, causing the water to run over the top
 - they require annual fertilization and maintenance
 - they are deeply rooted, allowing for greater infiltration and erosion control
 - they should not be used for permanent cover
26. ___ A silt fence needs to be maintained when:
- the sediment reaches one third the height of the fabric
 - the sediment reaches one half the height of the fabric
 - the sediment reaches three quarters the height of the fabric
 - none of the above
27. ___ When designing a storm water pollution prevention plan for a construction site it is:
- important to realize that each site is unique and will require a different approach
 - evaluate each part of a project with an eye toward erosion control and minimization of soil loss
 - use good common sense
 - all of the above.
28. ___ Silt fence properly installed around the perimeter of a site is a Best Management Practice (BMP) used for;
- Erosion Control
 - Sediment Control
 - Both erosion and sediment control
 - Neither erosion nor sediment control



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29. ___ Mulch that has been uniformly spread is a Best Management Practice (BMP) used for;
- Erosion Control
 - Sediment Control
 - Both erosion and sediment control
 - Neither erosion nor sediment control
30. ___ Erosion Control is far more effective than Sediment Control.
- True
 - False
31. ___ The normal wetted perimeter of a new ditch must be stabilized within ___ day(s) after connecting to surface water.
- 1
 - 3
 - 7
 - 14
32. ___ The installation of which of the following does not meet the NPDES permit requirements for Final Stabilization?
- seed & fertilizer
 - seed & mulch
 - pavement
 - Rip rap
33. ___ Which of the following does not meet the NPDES Permit definition of a "Surface Water" ?
- wetland
 - storm sewer
 - curb & gutter
 - stream
 - none of the above
34. ___ The objective of sediment control is to control and minimize the movement of soil particles dislodged by water. The most effective way to do this is to think in terms of;
- installing silt fence
 - achieving riffle & pool affect while conveying runoff from the site
 - installing hay bale barriers
 - conveying stormwater off the site as quickly as possible
35. ___ Which of the following is not a special water:
- Trout Stream
 - Trout Lake
 - Lake Superior
 - A historic bridge