

STORMWATER EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. Which agency typically regulates dewatering practices to protect groundwater quality?**
 - A. The EPA
 - B. The FDEP
 - C. The USDA
 - D. The OSHA
- 2. What is a common practice for minimizing sediment during construction?**
 - A. Watering down dirt areas
 - B. Using fabric silt fences
 - C. Planting grass immediately
 - D. Excavating deeper trenches
- 3. How many days do you have to submit a Notice of Termination (NOT) for 70% or greater stabilization?**
 - A. 7 days
 - B. 14 days
 - C. 30 days
 - D. 60 days
- 4. To which structure should anchor lines be attached?**
 - A. The bottom of the curtain
 - B. The float of the curtain
 - C. The buoys
 - D. The water surface
- 5. What should be done if a Best Management Practice (BMP) is not performing?**
 - A. Ignore the BMP and continue
 - B. Report it to local authorities
 - C. Replace it with an alternative
 - D. Adjust the existing BMP

- 6. The FDEP general permit for dewatering requires a distance of how many feet from a known contamination source?**
- A. 300 feet
 - B. 500 feet
 - C. 700 feet
 - D. 1000 feet
- 7. What are check dams used for in stormwater management?**
- A. To enhance the beauty of landscapes
 - B. To slow down water flow and reduce sediment transport in temporary channels
 - C. To capture excessive rainwater for future use
 - D. To create barriers for wildlife protection
- 8. When is maintenance required on a gravel entrance?**
- A. When it is too dry
 - B. When void spaces are full of sediment
 - C. Every six months
 - D. Only on weekends
- 9. What is a conveyance system in stormwater management?**
- A. Utilities management system
 - B. Stormwater systems
 - C. Wastewater treatment facilities
 - D. Groundwater recharge areas
- 10. What is one essential requirement when constructing a temporary slope drain?**
- A. It must be placed on a flat surface
 - B. A diversion or earthen dike must direct water into it
 - C. It should have a gravel bottom
 - D. It must only be used in dry conditions

Answers

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1. B
2. B
3. B
4. C
5. C
6. B
7. B
8. B
9. B
10. B

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Explanations

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1. Which agency typically regulates dewatering practices to protect groundwater quality?

- A. The EPA
- B. The FDEP**
- C. The USDA
- D. The OSHA

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) is the agency specifically tasked with the regulation of dewatering practices to protect groundwater quality within the state of Florida. This agency works to ensure that water resource management, including the management of stormwater and groundwater, is conducted in a manner that protects the environment, public health, and natural resources. Dewatering refers to the process of removing water from a construction site or excavation area, which can potentially affect groundwater levels and quality if not managed properly. The FDEP sets standards and guidelines for how dewatering should be conducted, including monitoring for potential contaminants that might be released into groundwater systems. Other agencies, such as the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), do have broader oversight regarding environmental protection at the federal level, but they often delegate specific regulatory authority to state agencies like the FDEP, especially in matters concerning local environmental conditions. The USDA focuses on agriculture and thus does not typically engage with groundwater quality regulations related to construction and dewatering activities. OSHA, on the other hand, is primarily concerned with occupational health and safety regulations, rather than environmental protection issues related to groundwater. Therefore, the FDEP's role is vital in safeguarding groundwater quality specifically through the oversight of dewatering practices.

2. What is a common practice for minimizing sediment during construction?

- A. Watering down dirt areas
- B. Using fabric silt fences**
- C. Planting grass immediately
- D. Excavating deeper trenches

Using fabric silt fences is a common practice for minimizing sediment during construction because they serve as a barrier to intercept and capture sediments from disturbed areas. Silt fences are typically made of geotextile fabric supported by posts, and they are strategically placed around the perimeter of a construction site or along drainage pathways. When rainwater flows towards the fence, the fabric slows down the water flow, allowing sediments to settle out before they can escape into adjacent areas or waterways. This method effectively helps to reduce the amount of sediment leaving the construction site, thereby protecting the surrounding environment and complying with regulations regarding stormwater management. Watering down dirt areas, while it can help reduce dust, does not effectively control sediment runoff. Planting grass immediately may not establish enough ground cover quickly enough to prevent erosion during construction. Excavating deeper trenches can disturb more soil and potentially increase sedimentation instead of controlling it. Therefore, the use of silt fences stands out as a targeted approach to manage sediment effectively during construction activities.

3. How many days do you have to submit a Notice of Termination (NOT) for 70% or greater stabilization?

- A. 7 days
- B. 14 days**
- C. 30 days
- D. 60 days

Submitting a Notice of Termination (NOT) within 14 days after achieving 70% or greater stabilization is aligned with regulatory requirements to ensure that construction sites manage stormwater effectively. Achieving this level of stabilization signifies that the site has been adequately stabilized to minimize erosion, thus reducing the risk of sedimentation into waterways. Filing the NOT within this timeframe helps streamline the process for site closures, ensuring that any remaining responsible party is promptly documented and the stormwater regulations are maintained throughout the project's lifecycle. Timely notification also supports compliance with local and federal environmental regulations, fostering accountability and stewardship on construction sites.

4. To which structure should anchor lines be attached?

- A. The bottom of the curtain
- B. The float of the curtain
- C. The buoys**
- D. The water surface

Anchor lines should be attached to the buoys of the structure. This is because buoy systems are designed to keep floating barriers or curtains in place, allowing them to function effectively in managing stormwater runoff and sediment control. By securing the anchor lines to the buoys, the barriers remain stable and are less likely to be displaced by currents or wind, ensuring that they maintain their intended position and effectiveness in trapping sediment and controlling water flow. Other options, such as the bottom of the curtain, float of the curtain, or the water surface, do not provide the necessary stability or configuration that buoys offer for anchoring. Attaching lines to the curtain itself could lead to distortion or limit its movement with water flow, while securing to the water surface does not provide a reliable method of holding the curtain in position against environmental forces.

5. What should be done if a Best Management Practice (BMP) is not performing?

- A. Ignore the BMP and continue
- B. Report it to local authorities
- C. Replace it with an alternative**
- D. Adjust the existing BMP

The most effective approach when a Best Management Practice (BMP) is not performing is to adjust the existing BMP. This is crucial because BMPs are designed to manage stormwater and mitigate erosion and sedimentation issues effectively. When a BMP is underperforming, it often indicates that adjustments can be made to improve its efficacy without the need for complete replacement. Adjustments may include modifying the design or operational parameters, adding maintenance activities, or changing the materials used. By carefully evaluating and adjusting the current setup, stakeholders can enhance its performance, which is generally more resource-efficient than opting for a new BMP altogether. In addition, this method encourages ongoing improvement and optimization of existing practices, aligning with a sustainable approach to stormwater management. Making adjustments represents a commitment to continuous learning and adaptation based on observed performance rather than taking drastic measures that may not address the underlying issues effectively.

6. The FDEP general permit for dewatering requires a distance of how many feet from a known contamination source?

- A. 300 feet
- B. 500 feet**
- C. 700 feet
- D. 1000 feet

The requirement for a distance of 500 feet from a known contamination source in the FDEP general permit for dewatering is critical to ensure the protection of water quality and public health. This distance is designed to minimize the risk of contaminated groundwater or surface water entering the dewatering operation. Maintaining this buffer zone helps to prevent the potential spread of contaminants that could arise from nearby sources, which is essential for safeguarding both the environment and the effectiveness of the dewatering process. This standard reflects an understanding of the potential movement of contaminants through soil and ground water, ensuring that dewatering does not exacerbate pollution issues. The 500-foot distance is established as a best management practice to mitigate risks and promote responsible environmental stewardship during dewatering activities.

7. What are check dams used for in stormwater management?

- A. To enhance the beauty of landscapes
- B. To slow down water flow and reduce sediment transport in temporary channels**
- C. To capture excessive rainwater for future use
- D. To create barriers for wildlife protection

Check dams are an essential practice in stormwater management primarily designed to slow down water flow in temporary channels. By reducing the speed of water, they help minimize the erosion process, protecting the channel banks and surrounding areas from the destructive force of moving water. This slowing of the flow also allows sediment that is suspended in the water to settle out, effectively reducing sediment transport downstream. Understanding the purpose of check dams involves recognizing their role in sediment control. When water flows too quickly, it carries a considerable amount of sediment with it, which can lead to increased turbidity in water bodies and detrimental effects on habitats. Therefore, implementing check dams is crucial in temporary channels, such as those created by construction sites or natural erosion pathways, to reduce the potential for downstream sedimentation issues. The other options do not accurately reflect the primary intent of check dams. While enhancing landscape beauty, capturing rainwater, and creating barriers for wildlife are important considerations in broader environmental management, they do not specifically pertain to the fundamental use of check dams in managing sediment and water flow.

8. When is maintenance required on a gravel entrance?

- A. When it is too dry
- B. When void spaces are full of sediment**
- C. Every six months
- D. Only on weekends

Maintenance is required on a gravel entrance when void spaces are full of sediment. This is crucial because the primary function of a gravel entrance is to reduce the amount of sediment tracked onto a paved surface from construction sites or other disturbed areas. When the voids in the gravel are filled with sediment, the effectiveness of the entrance is compromised. Not only does it fail to trap more sediment, but it can also lead to increased tracking of sediment onto roadways and other areas, thus negating the entrance's purpose. Regular inspection and maintenance are essential to ensure that the gravel entrance continues to function properly. If the void spaces are not cleared of sediment, it may result in poor drainage and ultimately affect the surrounding environment by allowing more sediment to enter stormwater systems and waterways. This maintenance approach is vital for minimizing erosion and controlling sediment transport effectively.

9. What is a conveyance system in stormwater management?

- A. Utilities management system
- B. Stormwater systems**
- C. Wastewater treatment facilities
- D. Groundwater recharge areas

In the context of stormwater management, a conveyance system refers specifically to the infrastructure and methods used to transport stormwater from its source to its ultimate destination, typically a treatment facility, a natural water body, or a designated infiltration area. This includes components such as gutters, storm drains, ditches, and pipes designed to efficiently move excess water away from impervious surfaces and developed areas. The importance of a well-designed conveyance system lies in its ability to prevent flooding, reduce erosion, and minimize the impact of stormwater runoff on local waterways. By directing stormwater effectively, these systems help to manage the quantity and quality of runoff, ensuring that pollutants are captured and that the flow rate is controlled. In contrast, the other options like utilities management systems, wastewater treatment facilities, and groundwater recharge areas serve different functions. While they may have roles in overall water management, they do not focus specifically on the transport and diversion of stormwater, which is the primary function of a conveyance system. This distinction underlines why stormwater systems are identified as the correct answer regarding their role in managing stormwater runoff.

10. What is one essential requirement when constructing a temporary slope drain?

- A. It must be placed on a flat surface
- B. A diversion or earthen dike must direct water into it**
- C. It should have a gravel bottom
- D. It must only be used in dry conditions

The requirement for a diversion or earthen dike to direct water into a temporary slope drain is crucial because it ensures that runoff is effectively channeled into the drain system. This minimizes the potential for erosion by controlling where water flows and preventing it from creating unintended pathways that could lead to additional sedimentation and destabilization of surrounding areas. By directing water into the slope drain, the design helps manage stormwater runoff and reduces the likelihood of excess water cascading down the slope, which can exacerbate erosion. This practice not only aids in protecting the soil but also helps in maintaining the integrity of construction sites by keeping water concentrated in designated areas that can be easily managed, particularly during rain events. The other options, while they may have some merit in different contexts, do not address the primary function of a temporary slope drain as comprehensively as the requirement for a diversion or earthen dike.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://stormwatererosionsedimentcont.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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