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CPO EXAM PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Diagram for question 1

| Top view | Side view |
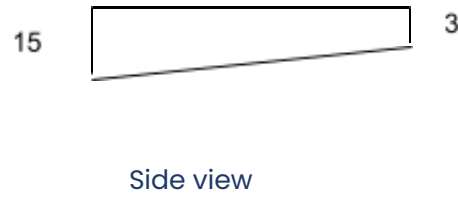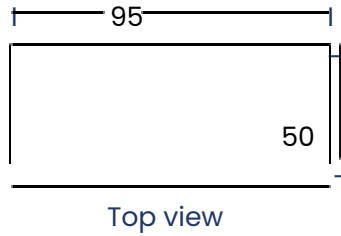
1. You are the operator for a pool that is 95 feet long and 50 feet wide. The pool bottom has a constant slope which is 3 feet deep at the shallow end, and 15 feet deep at the deep end.
   What is the volume of this pool in gallons?

   (a) 350,000 gals   (b) 320,625 gals   (c) 1,320,625 gals   (d) 569,375 gals

2. You operate a pool which has 445,000 gallons of water. The health code requires your pool to operate on a 6 hour turnover rate. What would be the flow rate required to achieve this turnover rate?

   (a) 3,261 gpm   (b) 6,321 gpm   (c) 1,236 gpm   (d) 2,632 gpm

3. You operate a pool which uses high rate sand filters. You discover that your filter tank has developed a major leak and must be replaced. Your pool operates with a flow rate of 4,459 gpm. Using a filter media rate (fmr) of 12 gallons per minute, what size sand filter would you need to replace your damaged filter?

   (a) 372 sq. ft.   (b) 425 sq. ft.   (c) 320 sq. ft.   (d) 463 sq. ft.

4. You are the operator of a 150,000 gallon outdoor pool. The water tests give you the following readings: Total alkalinity is 50 ppm, pH is 6.9, calcium hardness is 100, temperature is 76 degrees, and Total Dissolved Solids is 800. What is the Saturation Index (SI) for this pool?
   The Saturation Index (SI) for this pool is:

   (a) +1.3   (b) -1.0   (c) –1.3   (d) 0

 The calculated SI indicates that this water is?

   (a) scaling   (b) corrosive (c) balanced

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1. You have a 125,000 gallon pool, with a chlorine level of 13 ppm. How much sodium thiosulfate would be required to lower the chlorine level to 2 ppm?

    (a) 2.78 lbs   (b) 222 lbs   (c) 5 lbs   (d) 22.3 lbs

2. You operate a 330,000 gallon indoor pool, and your chemical test readings are: total available chlorine is 1.3, and the free available chlorine is .6. How much calcium hypochlorite is needed to reach breakpoint and remove the chloramines?

    (a) 17.25 lbs   (b) 26.4 lbs   (c) 29 lbs   (d) 22.5 lbs

3. You have a 30,000 gallon hotel pool with a calcium hardness level of 100 ppm. How much calcium chloride (77%) would be required to increase the calcium hardness to 300 ppm?

    (a) 18 lbs.   (b) 36 lbs.   (c) 72 lbs.   (d) 720 lbs.

4. You have a 50,000 gallon pool, and the total alkalinity is 60 ppm, how many pounds of sodium bicarbonate will be needed to increase the total alkalinity to 100 ppm?

    (a) 2.8 lbs.   (b) 25 lbs   (c) 28 lbs   (d) 35 lbs

5. A red or reddish brown pool is usually an indication of?

    (a) Blood in the water   (b) High pH levels   (c) Iron in the water   (d) Too much DPD in the water

6. What is the formula used to calculate surface area of an oblong shaped pool?

    (a) R X R X 3.14 + (LXW)   (b) R X 3.14 X L X W   (c) L X W X R X 3.14
    (d) Circumference X R X R X 3.14

7. When Total Alkalinity falls below 60, you may experience what problem?

    (a) Bleaching of swimsuits   (b) pH Lock (c) pH Bounce(c) Calcium buildup

8. What is the acceptable pH range for pool/spa water?

    (a) 7.0 – 7.6   (b) 7.2 – 7.8   (c) 7.1 – 7.9   (d) 6.9 – 7.5

9. What is the total surface area of a D.E. filter that has 8 screens, each of which measures 4 ft. high by 6 ft wide and which filter from both sides of the screen?

    (a) 1152 sq. ft.   (b) 192 sq. ft.   (c) 248 sq. ft.   (d) 384 sq. ft.

10. You operate a seasonal outdoor swimming pool, and have been asked by the pool manager to calculate the Total Dynamic Head for the pool. The Pressure gauge reading is 14 pounds of pressure (psi), and the Vacuum gauge reading is 9 inches of mercury (in. Hg). What is the TDH of your pool?

    (a) 425   (b) 48.75   (c) 42.5   (d) 52.4

Answer Key: 1B 2C 3A 4C, B page two: 1D 2B 3C 4C 5C 6A 7C 8B 9D 10C