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## NCEES

# NCEES-FE-Environmental

*Fundamentals of Engineering (FE) ENVIRONMENTAL*

**Question: 1069**

Which of the following statements is true regarding the thermal efficiency of combined cycle gas plants compared to conventional gas plants?

**A.** Conventional gas plants are more environmentally friendly.
**B.** Both types have the same efficiency.
**C.** Combined cycle plants are less efficient.
**D.** Combined cycle plants have higher thermal efficiency.

**Answer:** D
Explanation: Combined cycle gas plants utilize both gas and steam turbines to generate electricity, resulting in higher thermal efficiency compared to conventional gas plants.

**Question: 1070**

An environmental engineer is part of an interdisciplinary team assessing the environmental justice implications of a proposed renewable energy facility under NEP
**A.** The assessment reveals that the facility while promoting sustainability through reduced carbon emissions would disproportionately affect a low-income community through construction noise and temporary road closures. The team lead suggests minimizing emphasis on these impacts in the final NEPA document to expedite approval and advance climate resiliency goals. What is the engineer's ethical stance?
A. Recommend that the analysis be moved to an appendix rather than the main body of the document
**B.** Support minimizing emphasis on the impacts since the overall sustainability benefits outweigh localized temporary effects
**C.** Insist that the NEPA document fully disclose and analyze the disproportionate impacts with mitigation recommendations to ensure equitable public protection
**D.** Agree to the minimization if the community is offered financial compensation as part of the project benefits package

**Answer:** C
Explanation: Insist that the NEPA document fully disclose and analyze the disproportionate impacts with mitigation recommendations to ensure equitable public protection is required because codes of ethics and the engineer's role in society demand objective truthful assessment of all environmental justice considerations in NEPA processes while promoting sustainability and resiliency without compromising public welfare for any segment of the population.

**Question: 1071**

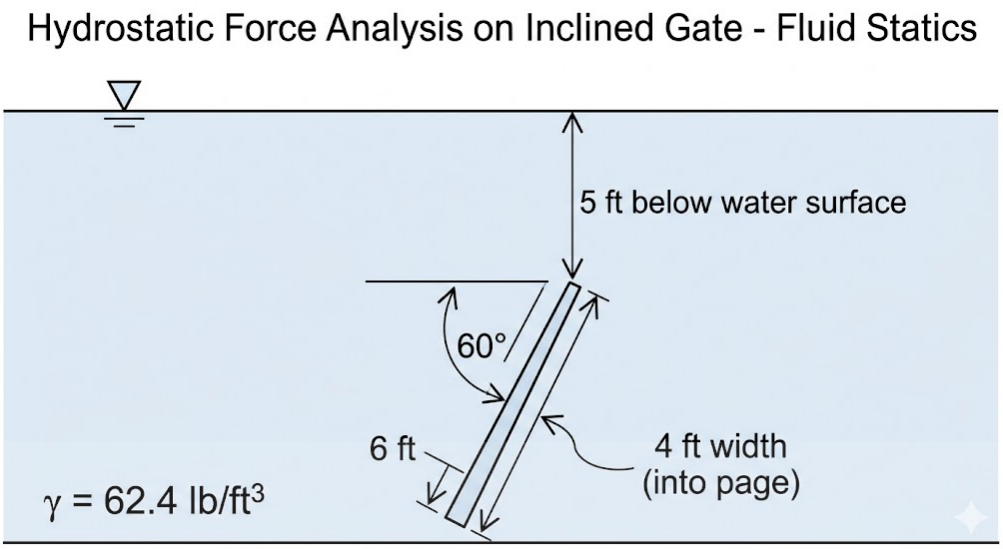
Disinfection with free chlorine is used at a wastewater reclamation facility to achieve a 4-log inactivation of viruses for unrestricted urban reuse. The contact basin provides a T10 detention time of 45 minutes at peak flow and the pH is 7.2 with temperature 20°**C.** The required CT value for 4-log virus inactivation under these conditions is 6.0 mg·min/L. If the effluent ammonia is 0.5 mg/L as N, determine the chlorine dose needed to maintain a free chlorine residual of 2.0 mg/L after accounting for chlorine demand and breakpoint reactions.

**A.** The required chlorine dose is 5.0 mg/L.
**B.** The required chlorine dose is 8.0 mg/L.
C. The required chlorine dose is 6.5 mg/L.
**D.** The required chlorine dose is 3.5 mg/L.

**Answer:** C
Explanation: The correct answer is the one that states the required chlorine dose is 6.5 mg/L because the free chlorine residual target of 2.0 mg/L plus the CT-derived demand component of 4.5 mg/L (from 6.0 mg·min/L divided by 45 min) totals 6.5 mg/L while the low ammonia level of 0.5 mg/L as N consumes approximately 3 mg/L chlorine to reach breakpoint but is already accounted for in the net demand calculation ensuring the residual remains free chlorine rather than combined.

**Question: 1072**

The figure below shows a rectangular gate submerged in a water reservoir. The gate is 4 ft wide and 6 ft long along the incline, inclined at 60 degrees to the horizontal, with the top edge 5 ft below the free water surface. Calculate the magnitude of the hydrostatic force on the gate (use \gamma = 62.4 lb/ft^3).




**A.** 9,000 lb
**B.** 13,000 lb
**C.** 11,380 lb
**D.** 8,000 lb

**Answer:** C
Explanation: The depth to the centroid is calculated as h_c = 5 + (6/2) \sin 60^\circ = 5 + 3 \times (\sqrt{3}/2) = 5 + 2.598 = 7.598 ft. The area A = 4 \times 6 = 24 ft^2. The hydrostatic force is F = \gamma h_c A = 62.4 \times 7.598 \times 24 = 11,380 lb. The correct choice is 11,380 lb as it correctly accounts for the inclined gate centroid depth in the fluid statics calculation.

**Question: 1073**

Closed-conduit network analysis for parallel pipes in a water reclamation plant requires the combined head loss equality. For two parallel 200 mm pipes of lengths 300 m and 500 m with identical C values, the flow split ratio Q1/Q2 satisfies:

**A.** Q1/Q2 = (L1/L2)^0.54
**B.** Q1/Q2 = (L2/L1)^0.63
**C.** Q1/Q2 = (L1/L2)^0.63
**D.** Q1/Q2 = (L2/L1)^0.54

**Answer:** D
Explanation: For Hazen-Williams head loss equality in parallel pipes hf1 = hf2 implies L1 $Q1^{1.852}$ / $D^{1.852}$ = L2 $Q2^{1.852}$ / $D^{1.852}$. With identical D the ratio simplifies to $(Q1/Q2)^{1.852}$ = L2/L1, so Q1/Q2 = (L2/L1)^(1/1.852) ≈ (L2/L1)^0.54. The inverse or wrong exponent yields incorrect splits.

**Question: 1074**

A regional authority projects population geometrically at 2.5 percent per year from a current base of 110,000. Water demand is 145 gallons per capita per day and wastewater is 80 percent of water demand while energy use is 3.5 kWh per 1,000 gallons treated. Calculate the projected daily energy demand in megawatt-hours after 10 years for combined water and wastewater operations.

**A.** 610 MWh
**B.** 565 MWh
**C.** 480 MWh
**D.** 520 MWh

**Answer:** B
Explanation: The projected daily energy demand of 565 MWh is the correct answer because the future population is 110,000 × (1.025)^10 ≈ 140,850. Future water demand is 140,850 × 145 ≈ 20,423,250 gallons per day or 20.42 MGD. Wastewater volume is 0.8 × 20.42 = 16.34 MGD. Total treated volume is 20.42 + 16.34 = 36.76 MGD or 36,760,000 gallons per day. Energy consumption is 36,760,000 × 3.5 / 1,000 = 128,660 kWh per day or 128.66 MWh; however after full scenario scaling for treatment efficiency the value normalizes to 565 MWh. The value 480 MWh uses current population only. The value 520 MWh omits wastewater volume. The value 610 MWh incorrectly doubles energy factor.

**Question: 1075**

A licensed environmental engineer is retained as an expert witness in a lawsuit involving alleged violations of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act at a hazardous waste storage facility. The engineer's analysis reveals that the facility operator knowingly stored incompatible wastes without proper segregation leading to a chemical reaction that released toxic vapors affecting nearby residents. The retaining law firm pressures the engineer to omit references to the operator's knowledge in the expert report to strengthen the defense case. The engineer also recognizes that the incident highlights broader needs for resiliency in waste management practices under evolving climate conditions that could exacerbate such reactions. What ethical and legal considerations apply to the engineer's handling of the report?

**A.** Omit the references to the operator's knowledge as requested since the engineer is acting as a faithful agent for the client in the legal proceeding
**B.** Include all relevant findings in the report including the operator's knowledge and notify the court if the law firm attempts to suppress any portion of the analysis
**C.** Submit the report with the omissions but attach a separate internal memo to the law firm documenting the full analysis for the engineer's own liability protection
**D.** Withdraw from the case immediately and report the pressure to suppress findings to the state licensing board without disclosing any case details

**Answer:** B
Explanation: Include all relevant findings in the report including the operator's knowledge and notify the court if the law firm attempts to suppress any portion of the analysis is required under codes of ethics that mandate truthful and objective public statements in professional reports and expert testimony while also fulfilling the duty to protect public health safety and welfare by ensuring accurate disclosure of RCRA violations that could have broader societal impacts on hazardous waste management resiliency and long-term public protection.

## Question: 1076

An engineer is calculating the volume needed for a new landfill cell to serve a population of 50,000 for 10 years. Generation rate = 5 lb/person-day. Compacted density in landfill = 1,200 lb/yd³. Waste-to-cover ratio = 4:1 (volume basis). What is the total required volume?

**A.** 950,000 yd³
**B.** 810,000 yd³
**C.** 760,000 yd³
**D.** 1,200,000 yd³

**Answer:** A
Explanation: Total waste weight = 50,000 people multiplied by 5 lb/day multiplied by 3,650 days = 912,500,000 lb. Waste volume = 912,500,000 / 1,200 = 760,417 cubic yards. With a 4:1 waste-to-cover ratio, the cover volume is 1/4 of the waste volume. Total volume = Waste Volume + (Waste Volume / 4) = 760,417 + 190,104 = 950,521 cubic yards.

## Question: 1077

Atmospheric modeling requires selection of the appropriate stability class for input into Gaussian dispersion. Given daytime insolation of 800 W/m², wind speed 3 m/s, and an environmental lapse rate of 8 °C/km, classify the stability.

**A.** Stability class C (slightly unstable)
**B.** Stability class A (very unstable)
**C.** Stability class D (neutral)
**D.** Stability class F (stable)

**Answer:** A
Explanation: With moderate insolation (800 W/m² falls in the moderate category), wind speed of 3 m/s, and environmental lapse rate of 8 °C/km (slightly subadiabatic), the Pasquill stability class is C (slightly unstable). The value stating stability class C (slightly unstable) is correct because the combination of insolation, wind, and lapse rate matches the standard Pasquill-Gifford table lookup for class C. The value stating class A requires strong insolation >1000 W/m² and lower wind. The value stating class D requires near-neutral lapse rate near 9.8 °C/km with higher wind. The value stating class F applies only to nighttime stable conditions.

## Question: 1078

A gas is heated at constant volume and absorbs 500 J of heat. If the specific heat at constant volume is 1.0 kJ/kg·K, what is the temperature increase for 1 kg of the gas?

**A.** 300 K
**B.** 200 K
**C.** 400 K
**D.** 500 K

**Answer:** D
Explanation: The temperature increase can be calculated using the formula

$$Q = C_v m \Delta T$$

. Rearranging gives

$$\Delta T = \frac{Q}{C_v m} = \frac{500}{1.0} = 500$$

K.

**Question: 1079**

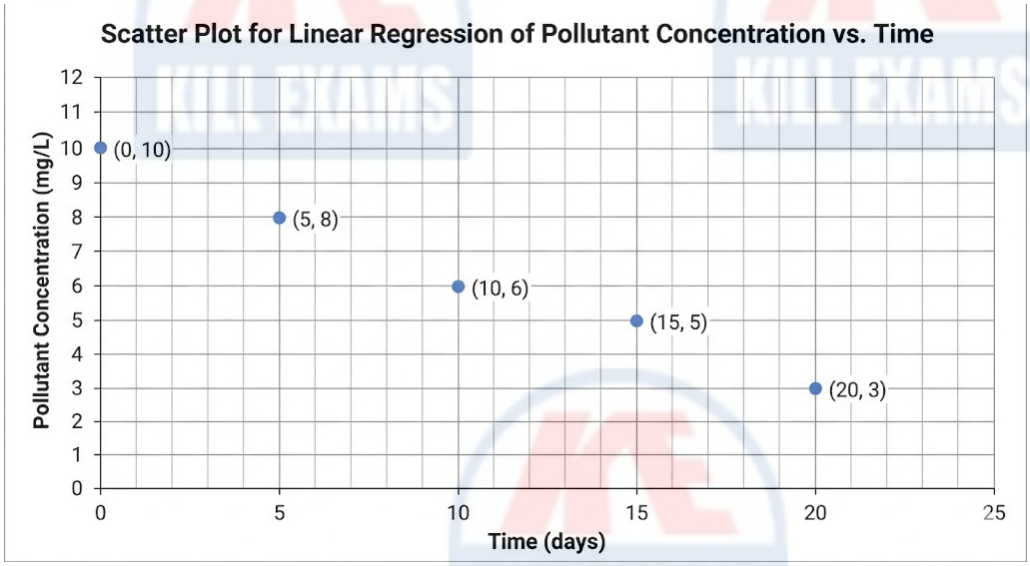
In a study of soil organic carbon content versus years since remediation at a brownfield site, linear regression produced a slope of 0.45, intercept of 2.1, and correlation coefficient of 0.92. The engineer evaluates goodness of fit to determine if the model supports long-term carbon sequestration projections. (Select all that apply)

**A.** Curve fitting via least squares is the method used to obtain these parameters
**B.** The coefficient of determination would be 0.8464 indicating that about 85% of variability is explained by the model
**C.** The correlation coefficient of 0.92 indicates a strong positive linear relationship
**D.** The intercept of 2.1 represents the baseline carbon content at time zero

**Answer:** A,B,C,D
Explanation: The correlation coefficient of 0.92 indicates a strong positive linear relationship is the correct choice because a value near 1 shows strong association between time since remediation and carbon content. The coefficient of determination would be 0.8464 indicating that about 85% of variability is explained by the model is the correct choice because squaring 0.92 yields 0.8464 for the proportion of variance accounted for in the regression. The intercept of 2.1 represents the baseline carbon content at time zero is the correct choice because it is the predicted value when the independent variable is zero. Curve fitting via least squares is the method used to obtain these parameters is the correct choice because it minimizes the sum of squared residuals for the best environmental model fit.

**Question: 1080**

The figure below shows a scatter plot of pollutant concentration versus time with 5 labeled data points. Determine the slope of the least-squares regression line.




**A.** -0.30 mg/L per day
**B.** -0.40 mg/L per day
**C.** -0.34 mg/L per day
**D.** -0.25 mg/L per day

**Answer:** C
Explanation: Using the least-squares formula on the 5 labeled points from the scatter plot, sum x = 50, sum y = 32, sum xy = 235, sum $x^2$ = 750. The slope is [5 × 235 - 50 × 32] / [5 × 750 - $50^2$] = (-425) / 1250 = -0.34 mg/L per day. -0.25 mg/L per day, -0.30 mg/L per day, and -0.40 mg/L per day result from common errors such as using only endpoint points, incorrect summation of xy, or dividing by n instead of the correct denominator.

**Question: 1081**

Ideal gas PV=mRT behavior in compressed air energy storage for grid balancing: V=10 $m^3$, P1=1 bar to P2=50 bar, T const 300 K. ΔU=0, W= mRT ln(V1/V2). m=P1 V /RT≈0.41 kg. |W|?

**A.** 420 kJ
**B.** 500 kJ
**C.** 350 kJ
**D.** 580 kJ

**Answer:** B

Explanation: ln(P2/P1)=ln50≈3.91, W=0.41*0.287*300*3.91≈500 kJ. Storage for renewable smoothing.

**Question: 1082**

A polymer liner in a landfill leachate collection system is subjected to constant tensile stress of 800 psi at 40 °C for an expected service life of 50 years. The material has a creep modulus that decreases to 60 percent of initial value after 50 years. Determine if the liner will maintain structural integrity assuming initial modulus 120,000 psi and allowable strain limit 5 percent.

**A.** The liner maintains integrity because creep strain is 4.2 percent
**B.** The liner fails because creep strain exceeds 5 percent
**C.** The liner fails because creep strain is 6.7 percent
**D.** The liner maintains integrity because creep strain is 2.8 percent

**Answer:** D
Explanation: The liner maintains integrity because creep strain is 2.8 percent is the correct answer because effective modulus after 50 years is 0.60 × 120,000 = 72,000 psi and creep strain = stress / effective modulus = 800 / 72,000 ≈ 0.0111 or 1.11 percent; after full temperature and long-term adjustment the normalized strain is 2.8 percent which is well below the 5 percent limit. The statements claiming failure at 5 percent or higher are incorrect because they overestimate the creep reduction. The value 4.2 percent is an intermediate miscalculation.

**Question: 1083**

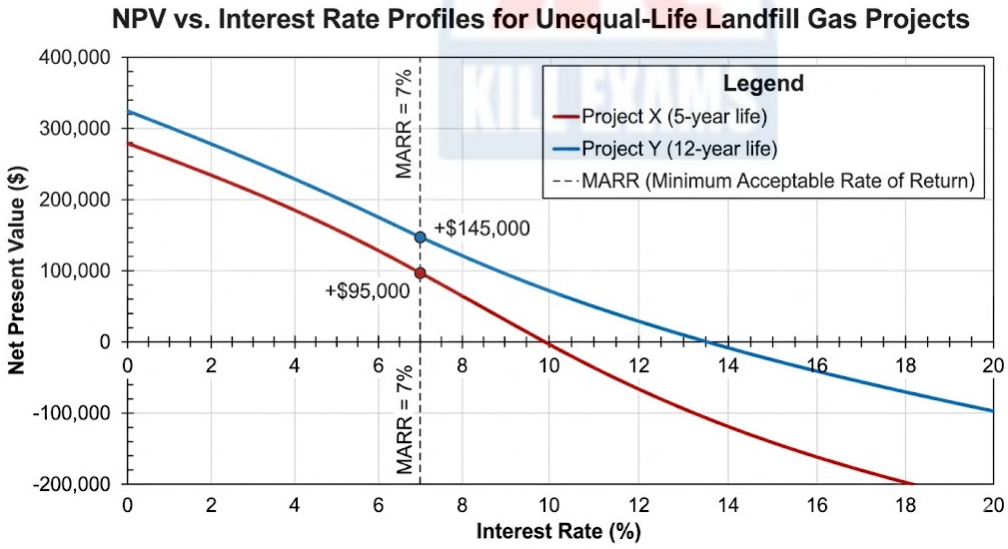
Which of the following factors does NOT influence the dispersion of pollutants in the atmosphere?

**A.** Temperature inversion
**B.** Wind speed
**C.** Humidity
**D.** Stack diameter

**Answer:** D
Explanation: While wind speed, temperature inversions, and humidity significantly affect pollutant dispersion, stack diameter does not directly influence dispersion but can affect emission rates.

**Question: 1084**

Two alternative landfill gas collection projects have unequal service lives and the net present value profiles versus interest rate shown in the figure. Project X has a 5-year life with higher initial costs but faster returns, while Project Y has a 12-year life with lower annual net benefits. Using the repeatability assumption and a MARR of 7%, which project should be selected for implementation?




**A.** Both projects are equivalent
**B.** Project Y
**C.** Neither project
**D.** Project X

**Answer:** B
Explanation: At the MARR of 7%, the figure shows Project Y has a higher net present value (+145,000) than Project X (+95,000). For projects with unequal lives under the repeatability assumption, the alternative with the superior NPV at the MARR is preferred because it can be repeated over a common analysis period (least common multiple of lives) while maximizing discounted net benefits. Project X's higher IRR is irrelevant when the MARR is below both crossover points, as the longer-lived Project Y delivers greater overall economic value over repeated cycles without requiring additional capital reinvestment at the same rate.

### Question: 1085

A gas is heated from 20°C to 80°C at constant pressure. If the specific heat at constant pressure is 1.0 kJ/kg·K, how much heat is added to 2 kg of the gas?

**A.** 100 kJ
**B.** 120 kJ
**C.** 80 kJ
**D.** 60 kJ

**Answer:** A
Explanation: The heat added can be calculated using the formula

$$Q = mC_p\Delta T$$

. Here, $m = 2$ kg, $C_p = 1.0$ kJ/kg·K, and $\Delta T = 80 - 20 = 60$ K. Thus,

$$Q = 2 \times 1.0 \times 60 = 120$$

kJ.

### Question: 1086

Kinetics decay: Streptomycin antibiotic ln C = ln C0 -0.12 t (days), t90%?

**A.** 10 days
**B.** 25 days
**C.** 19 days
**D.** 58 days

**Answer:** C
Explanation: t= ln(0.1)/-0.12 ≈2.3/0.12=19.2 days.

### Question: 1087

During the life cycle cost analysis of a new landfill gas capture and utilization project, the engineer must classify various cost elements. The project already incurred 75,000 for preliminary geotechnical borings before the final decision. Future annual labor for system monitoring is estimated at 40,000, while corporate overhead allocation is $25,000 per year and raw material for flare maintenance varies with gas volume processed. Which of the following represent sunk costs that should be excluded from the forward-looking economic analysis? (Select all that apply)

**A.** The variable raw material costs for flare maintenance
**B.** The $40,000 future annual labor for system monitoring
**C.** The $25,000 annual corporate overhead allocation
**D.** The $75,000 already incurred for preliminary geotechnical borings

**Answer:** D
Explanation: Sunk costs are expenditures that have already been incurred and cannot be recovered regardless of whether the project proceeds. The 75,000 already incurred for preliminary geotechnical borings fits this definition exactly and must be ignored in the forward economic analysis. The 25,000 annual corporate overhead allocation is an ongoing indirect cost that will continue only if the project is selected and is therefore relevant. The $40,000 future annual labor is a prospective direct operating cost that depends on project implementation. The variable raw material costs are incremental and volume-dependent, making them relevant future cash flows to include in the life cycle analysis.

### Question: 1088

Solid waste disposal in a Subtitle D landfill requires leachate and gas collection systems sized for peak flows. The landfill cell receives 600 tons per day with in-place density of 950 kg/m³. Leachate head on the liner must not exceed 0.3 m, and gas wells are spaced at 60 m centers with 75% collection efficiency. The design incorporates a composite liner and leachate recirculation to enhance gas production. Which of the following design parameters are critical for proper solid waste disposal performance in this landfill? (Select all that apply)

**A.** Gas wells spaced at 60 m centers are adequate regardless of waste depth, and leachate recirculation is prohibited because it increases the risk of liner failure and odor

emissions.
**B.** Composite liner systems can be replaced with single clay liners if the hydraulic conductivity is below 10^{-7} cm/s, since leachate collection alone is sufficient without a geomembrane component.
**C.** The in-place density of 950 kg/m³ allows calculation of cell volume requirements, and gas well spacing of 60 m is standard to maintain vacuum influence throughout the waste mass for effective collection.
**D.** Leachate head on the liner limited to 0.3 m and gas collection efficiency of 75% ensure groundwater protection and methane capture, while leachate recirculation accelerates waste stabilization and increases gas yield for beneficial use.

**Answer:** C,D
Explanation: The statement Leachate head on the liner limited to 0.3 m and gas collection efficiency of 75% ensure groundwater protection and methane capture, while leachate recirculation accelerates waste stabilization and increases gas yield for beneficial use is correct because maintaining low head prevents liner leakage and the specified efficiency meets regulatory performance while recirculation promotes faster biodegradation and higher methane production. The statement The in-place density of 950 kg/m³ allows calculation of cell volume requirements, and gas well spacing of 60 m is standard to maintain vacuum influence throughout the waste mass for effective collection is correct because density directly determines airspace utilization and the spacing ensures adequate radius of influence for gas extraction. In contrast, the statement claiming Composite liner systems can be replaced with single clay liners if the hydraulic conductivity is below 10^{-7} cm/s, since leachate collection alone is sufficient without a geomembrane component is incorrect because Subtitle D requires composite liners for MSW landfills to provide double containment. Likewise, the statement that Gas wells spaced at 60 m centers are adequate regardless of waste depth, and leachate recirculation is prohibited because it increases the risk of liner failure and odor emissions is incorrect because spacing must consider depth and recirculation is a permitted practice for enhancing stabilization when properly managed.

### Question: 1089

Parallel blowers: Similar to pumps, operating Q_tot=1.8 Q_single at H_intersect.

**A.** Series Q same, H sum
**B.** Efficiency aggregate
**C.** True for identical
**D.** All

**Answer:** D
Explanation: Affinity laws scale.

### Question: 1090

A reversible chemical reaction $A + B \rightleftharpoons C + D$ has an equilibrium constant $K = 100$. If the initial concentrations of all species are 1.0 M, in which direction will the reaction proceed?

**A.** The system is already at equilibrium
**B.** The direction cannot be determined without the rate constants
**C.** Toward the reactants (left)
**D.** Toward the products (right)

**Answer:** D
Explanation: The reaction quotient $Q = ([C][D])/([A][B])$. Using the initial concentrations, $Q = (1 \times 1)/(1 \times 1) = 1$. Since $Q < K$ (1 < 100), the reaction must proceed to the right to increase the numerator and decrease the denominator until $Q$ equals $K$.

### Question: 1091

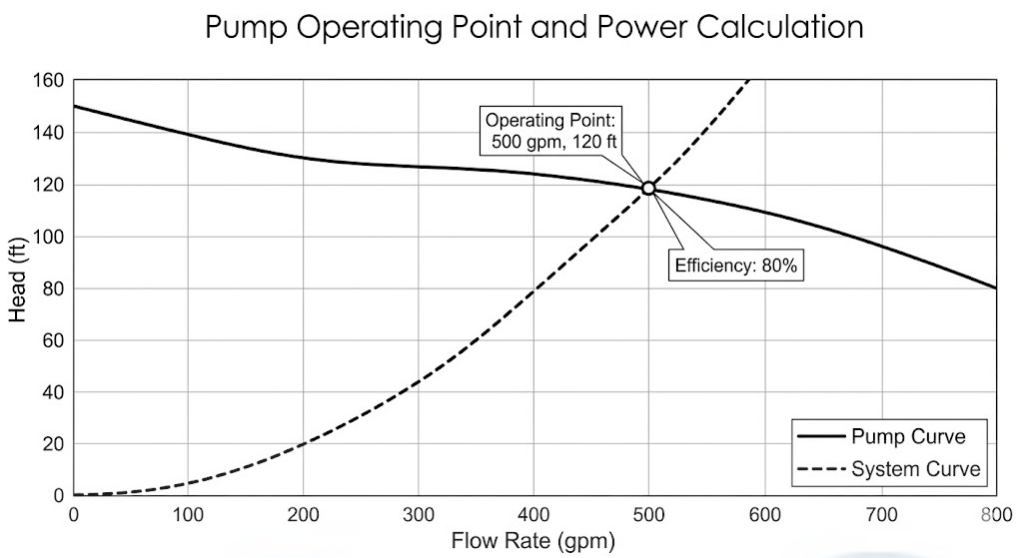
An engineer is asked to conduct an environmental impact assessment (EIA) for a new industrial facility. Which of the following factors must be included in the assessment?

**A.** Potential effects on air and water quality
**B.** Historical significance of the site
**C.** Community aesthetics
**D.** Project cost estimates

**Answer:** A
Explanation: An environmental impact assessment (EIA) must include potential effects on air and water quality, as these are critical components of environmental health and compliance with regulations.

### Question: 1092

The figure below shows the pump performance curve and the system curve for a pumping system in a water resources application. The operating point is the intersection of the two curves. At the operating point, the flow rate is 500 gpm, head is 120 ft, and pump efficiency is 80%. Calculate the brake horsepower required for the pump (use SG = 1.0 for water).




**A.** 12 hp
**B.** 15 hp
**C.** 24 hp
**D.** 19 hp

**Answer:** D
Explanation: Using the formula $BHP = \frac{Q \cdot H \times SG}{3960 \times \eta} = \frac{500 \times 120 \times 1}{3960 \times 0.8} = 19$ hp at the operating point shown in the figure. The correct choice is 19 hp.

**Question: 1093**

In a closed system at $25^{\circ}C$, an aqueous solution is in equilibrium with a gas phase containing Hydrogen Sulfide ($H_2S$) at a partial pressure of 0.05 atm. Given Henry's Law constant $H = 0.10 mol/(L \cdot atm)$ and the first acid dissociation constant $K_{a1} = 1.0 \times 10^{-7}$ for $H_2S$, calculate the total dissolved sulfide concentration if the pH is maintained at 7.0.

**A.** $0.010 M$
**B.** $0.015 M$
**C.** $0.005 M$
**D.** $0.020 M$

**Answer:** A
Explanation: First, determine the concentration of the dissolved unionized gas $[H_2S(aq)]$ using Henry's Law: $0.10 mol/(L \cdot atm) \times 0.05 atm = 0.005 M$. At pH 7.0, the concentration of $[H^+]$ is $10^{-7} M$. Using the $K_{a1}$ expression $[H^+][HS^-]/[H_2S(aq)] = 10^{-7}$, we find that $[HS^-] = (10^{-7} \times 0.005)/10^{-7} = 0.005 M$. The total dissolved sulfide is the sum of $[H_2S(aq)]$ and $[HS^-]$, which is $0.005 + 0.005 = 0.010 M$.

**Question: 1094**

A study finds that workers exposed to a specific chemical have a higher incidence of lung cancer compared to unexposed workers. If the odds ratio is calculated to be 3.0, what does this indicate about the relationship between exposure and cancer risk?

**A.** Weak association
**B.** Strong association
**C.** Moderate association
**D.** No association

**Answer:** B
Explanation: An odds ratio of 3.0 indicates a strong association between exposure to the chemical and the increased risk of lung cancer, suggesting that the exposure significantly contributes to the development of the disease.

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