

1. Which of the following statements about Act 537 are true? (Select all that apply)
 - A. The act was passed in 1966 to address problems caused by malfunctioning public and onlot systems.
 - B. The act is also called the Sewage Facilities Act.
 - C. The act sets standards and requires permits for onlot sewage systems.
 - D. The act gives local governments the option to develop a sewage advisory board instead of a sewage facilities official plan.

2. Municipalities are required to develop and maintain an up-to-date official plan to address current and future sewage disposal needs.
 - True
 - False

3. Act 537 was created to address problems caused by malfunctioning onlot sewage systems after World War II.
 - True
 - False

4. The process of considering adequate sewage treatment in the conceptual stages of land development is called sewage facilities planning.
 - True
 - False

5. The sewage facilities planning process requires cooperation among which of the following? (Select all that apply.)
 - A. Building code enforcement
 - B. The municipality
 - C. Local agency SEO
 - D. DEP
 - E. All of the above

6. Act 537's declaration of policy states the commonwealth will _____. (Select all that apply.)
 - A. protect the public health, safety, and welfare of its citizens
 - B. promote intermunicipal cooperation in the implementation and administration of the plan
 - C. prevent and eliminate pollution of waters of the commonwealth through a comprehensive water quality management plan
 - D. insure the rights of citizens on matters of sewage disposal

7. As the result of a shift in attitude during the 1990s and 2000s, onlot sewage disposal is now viewed as part of a municipality's permanent infrastructure.
 - True
 - False

8. Sewage facilities planning, which includes both onlot and central sewage collection, addresses _____.
- A. present sewage disposal needs
 - B. future sewage disposal needs
 - C. sewage disposal methods proposed for use in areas not developed
 - D. All of the above
9. The Department of Environmental Protection provides oversight of Act 537 and offers technical and financial assistance to municipalities.
- True
 - False
10. Who is responsible for administering Act 537?
- A. DEP
 - B. Local agency
 - C. Municipalities
 - D. Legislators
11. A(n) _____ plan describes the resolution of existing sewage disposal problems within a municipality's borders and addresses future disposal needs of the municipality.
- A. comprehensive
 - B. official
 - C. municipal building and zoning
 - D. All of the above
12. A(n) _____ plan shows where central sewage collection is planned and designates those areas in the municipality where sewage disposal will be handled by onlot sewage disposal systems.
- A. comprehensive
 - B. official
 - C. municipal building and zoning
 - D. All of the above
13. A(n) _____ plan serves as a blueprint for guiding total growth in a municipality (road, schools, utilities, etc.)
- A. comprehensive
 - B. official
 - C. municipal building and zoning
 - D. All of the above
14. A comprehensive plan is _____. (Select all that apply.)
- A. required for all municipalities
 - B. optional for all municipalities
 - C. authorized by Act 247
 - D. authorized by Act 537

15. An official plan is _____. (Select all that apply.)
- A. required for all municipalities
 - B. optional for all municipalities
 - C. authorized by Act 247
 - D. authorized by Act 537
16. If a municipality has a comprehensive plan, that plan should support and be coordinated with the municipality's official plan.
- True
 - False
17. Who is ultimately responsible for an official plan?
- A. Elected municipal officials
 - B. Municipal sewer authority
 - C. DEP
 - D. Engineering firm hired to prepare the plan
18. When must an update revision to the official plan be prepared?
- A. When a new subdivision is proposed.
 - B. When the plan is deemed inadequate to meet the existing or future sewage disposal needs of the municipality.
 - C. When the population of a municipality increases by 10 percent or more.
 - D. Whenever a new board of municipal officials is elected.
19. When does an official plan need to be revised for new land development? (Select all that apply.)
- A. When a new subdivision is proposed.
 - B. When a DEP-issued (Clean Streams Law) permit is required.
 - C. When the plan is deemed inadequate to meet the existing or future sewage disposal needs of the new land development.
 - D. Newly discovered or changed facts.
20. An official plan typically includes which of the following types of information?
- A. Description/map of the soil limitations throughout the planning area.
 - B. Map outlining the entire planning area.
 - C. Description/map indicating areas of existing development.
 - D. Description/map indicating areas served by public sewer service and areas using onlot sewage systems.
 - E. All of the above.

- 21.** An official plan typically includes which of the following types of information? (Select all that apply.)
- A. Description/map indicating areas of confirmed, suspected, and potential malfunctions.
 - B. Description/map indicating structures built prior to 1977.
 - C. Description/map indicating where community sewage systems are planned to be available within a five- and ten-year period.
 - D. Description/map of soil classifications throughout the planning area.
 - E. All of the above.
- 22.** When a proposed onlot system requires a permit from DEP under the Clean Streams Law, it _____.
- A. does not require SEO involvement
 - B. requires planning module component(s) to be completed and approved
 - C. is exempt from Act 537 planning requirements
 - D. All of the above
- 23.** Which of the following are SEO responsibilities during the planning process? (Select all that apply.)
- A. Determine if a site is suitable or generally unsuitable for the proposed sewage facilities by performing site testing.
 - B. Determine if a site is suitable or generally unsuitable for the proposed sewage facilities by observing site testing conducted by another party.
 - C. Request the application mailer.
 - D. Determine which planning module component will be required for each proposal.
- 24.** Which of the following are DEP or local agency responsibilities during the planning process?
- A. Receive and review application mailers.
 - B. Determine if all the necessary information is on the mailer.
 - C. Determine which planning module components will be required for each proposal.
 - D. All of the above.
- 25.** SEOs have a direct role to play in which sewage planning module components? (Select all that apply.)
- A. Component 1
 - B. Component 2
 - C. Component 3s
 - D. Components 4a, 4b, and 4c
- 26.** The sewage facilities planning application mailer is used for what purposes? (Select all that apply.)
- A. Request an exemption from the planning process.
 - B. Request planning modules from DEP or a delegated local agency.
 - C. Notify the municipality of site testing for a proposed sewage facility.
 - D. Determine if planning is necessary for a sewage facility proposal.

- 27.** Who is responsible for completing the sewage facilities application mailer?
- A. DEP
 - B. The municipal SEO
 - C. The applicant
 - D. The local agency SEO
- 28.** Which planning module form may be completed without the use of the sewage facilities planning module application mailer?
- A. Component 1
 - B. Component 2
 - C. Component 3s
 - D. Exemption
- 29.** A Component 1 planning module may be used for a proposed development _____.
- A. to revise the official plan
 - B. whenever the development contains commercial or institutional facilities
 - C. when the development meets the criteria for the exception to the requirement to revise a municipality's official plan
 - D. that proposes to tie into a public collection and treatment facility
- 30.** What criteria must a proposed development meet to qualify for a Component 1 planning module?
- A. The development must be for detached single-family homes served by individual onlot sewage systems.
 - B. The development must consist of 10 or fewer lots.
 - C. When counting the number of lots in a subdivision, all existing lots created since May 15, 1972, must be counted, as well as any leftover or residual land.
 - D. All of the above.
- 31.** An applicant may request a residual tract planning waiver _____. (Select all that apply.)
- A. when a subdivision proposal includes a residual tract of land where no construction is proposed that would require the use of sewage disposal facilities
 - B. when the residual tract is already developed and has an installed system
 - C. for a residual tract with a malfunctioning onlot sewage system
 - D. for a residual tract with unsuitable soils
- 32.** Which section of the Component 1 planning module form will always be filled out and signed by the local agency SEO on a complete module submission?
- A. Section C, Site Information
 - B. Section H, Municipality's Certified Sewage Enforcement Officer
 - C. Section K, Municipal Action
 - D. Section L, Review Fees

- 33.** Which of the following would be factors used to determine marginal conditions for a proposed subdivision? (Click all that apply.)
- A. Subdivision proposing a lot density of more than one residential dwelling per acre.
 - B. Subdivision with site evaluations that document soils generally suitable for in-ground systems, with some potential lots with slopes over 20 percent.
 - C. Subdivision proposing a lot density of more than one residential dwelling per five acres.
 - D. Subdivision with soil profile examinations, which document areas of suitable soil intermixed with areas of unsuitable soil.
- 34.** What options are available to ensure the long-term use of sewage facilities for a proposed subdivision that has marginal conditions?
- A. Include the proposed subdivision in a sewage management program.
 - B. Conduct testing for both a primary and a replacement onlot system area for all lots considered marginal.
 - C. If density is the only marginal condition criteria, reduce the density of the lots below the threshold of one residential dwelling per acre.
 - D. All of the above.
- 35.** Which of the following is not the responsibility of the local agency SEO in reference to a sewage facilities planning module component?
- A. To completely prepare the planning module component package on behalf of the applicant and submit it to the municipality.
 - B. To conduct or observe site testing for general suitability for a proposed subdivision.
 - C. To inspect the existing onlot sewage system, if one is located on a residual tract, and determine whether the system can meet the long-term sewage disposal needs of the existing building and its site.
 - D. To review and confirm the information on whether or not the proposed development is generally suitable for onlot sewage system.
- 36.** Planning is required if a second or subsequent detached single-family dwelling is proposed on a single tract of land.
- True
 - False

- 37.** Mr. Hayes subdivided two 1-acre building lots from his 9.5-acre property on August 6, 1971. The remaining 7.5-acre residual property contains Mr. Hayes's original single-family dwelling, which uses an individual onlot system. Mr. Hayes never sold the 1971-created building lots, and they have remained vacant all of these years.

Now, Mr. Hayes wants to cash in on his retirement and move to Florida. He is proposing to sell the two 1-acre lots created in 1971. At the same time, he wants to subdivide the 7.5-acre residual parcel, which contains his existing dwelling, into 10 three-quarter-acre building lots, of which one will contain his existing dwelling. All of the lots will eventually contain single-family dwellings with individual onlot systems.

Is planning necessary, and if so, does this scenario qualify for a Component 1 module submission based on the information given?

- A. Planning is necessary, and the site qualifies for a Component 1.
 - B. Planning is necessary, but the site does not qualify for a Component 1.
 - C. Planning is not necessary.
- 38.** Mr. Williams has owned a 9-acre vacant parcel of land since March 1, 1999. The previous owner, Mr. Brandt, purchased the vacant 9 acres from Mr. Stuck on November 13, 1975. Mr. Stuck had created the 9-acre vacant parcel by means of a subdivision plan along with the appropriate planning, which was approved and recorded on June 15, 1972. The 1972 Stuck subdivision plan created one, 3-acre building lot plus the residual 9-acre vacant parcel. Because the residual tract was to be used for agricultural purposes, no soil testing or planning was completed for the residual tract at that time. Mr. Stuck built a single-family house with an individual onlot system on the subdivided 3-acre building lot. The 12 acres originally purchased by Mr. Stuck had been in existence as a single parcel of land since October 12, 1959. Despite changes in ownership, the 9-acre residual parcel created in 1972 has remained vacant as per the original subdivision plan and planning documents.

Mr. Williams now wants to build a single-family home with an individual onlot system on the 9-acre vacant tract of land. He is not proposing to subdivide.

Is planning necessary, and if so, does this scenario qualify for a Component 1 module submission based on the information given?

- A. Planning is necessary, and the site qualifies for a Component 1.
- B. Planning is necessary, but the site does not qualify for a Component 1.
- C. Planning is not necessary.

- 39.** Mr. Smith purchased a 20-acre parcel of vacant land on February 12, 2005, from Mr. Miller. The 20 acres was once part of a 34-acre parcel that Mr. Miller bought from Mr. Yavoich on May 15, 1975. (The 34-acre vacant parcel that Mr. Miller purchased was created on December 3, 1971, by means of a subdivision approval under the name of Mr. Yavoich.)

Mr. Miller created the 20-acre vacant parcel by means of a subdivision plan along with the appropriate planning (Component 1), which was approved on May 15, 1982. The 1982 Miller subdivision plan created seven, 2-acre building lots plus the residual 20-acre vacant parcel, which was intended to be used for agricultural purposes at the time. Mr. Miller then sold all seven 2-acre building lots to different owners, who developed the lots with single-family homes using individual onlot systems. None of the seven lots has been further subdivided.

Now Mr. Smith wants to subdivide his vacant 20-acre parcel into four 5-acre building lots for single-family homes with individual onlot systems. One 5-acre building lot will be Mr. Smith's, and the other three 5-acre building lots are intended for his children to build on.

Is planning necessary, and if so, does this scenario qualify for a Component 1 module submission based on the information given?

- A. Planning necessary, and the site qualifies for a Component 1.
 - B. Planning is necessary, but the site does not qualify for a Component 1
 - C. Planning is not necessary.
- 40.** Mr. Moneybags purchased 100 acres of vacant land on January 1, 1969. On July 5, 1976, he subdivided five 5-acre building lots with residual land remaining. On January 7, 1979, Mr. Moneybags further subdivided nine 3-acre building lots from the existing residual lands. All of these building lots contain single-family homes with individual onlot systems and have not been further subdivided by their respective owners.

Now Mr. Moneybags's son wants to subdivide from the residual land one 5-acre additional lot to build a single-family home with an individual onlot system with residual land remaining.

Is planning necessary, and if so, does this scenario qualify for a Component 1 module submission based on the information given?

- A. Planning is necessary, and the site qualifies for a Component 1.
 - B. Planning is necessary, but the site does not qualify for a Component 1.
 - C. Planning is not necessary.
- 41.** Mrs. Vargas's family has owned a 100-acre farm since the early 1900s. The farm contains a three-bedroom single-family farmhouse with an individual onlot sewage system. Mrs. Vargas would like to build a new three-bedroom single-family dwelling on the farmstead for her son but does not want to subdivide the property. The new single-family dwelling will have its own individual onlot sewage system. Mrs. Vargas checked with her local officials and was told everything is acceptable for her proposal as long as she places the new dwelling at a location on the farm that meets all subdivision regulations.

Is planning necessary, and if so, does this scenario qualify for a Component 1 module submission based on the information given?

- A. Planning is necessary, and the site qualifies for a Component 1.
- B. Planning is necessary, but the site does not qualify for a Component 1.
- C. Planning is not necessary.

42. Mr. Stevenson purchased a lot from a subdivision created with a previously completed Component 1 planning module. He won the lottery and now wants to build a nine-bedroom home (1,000 gpd) on the lot.

Is planning necessary, and if so, does this scenario qualify for a Component 1?

- A. Planning is necessary, and the site qualifies for a Component 1.
- B. Planning is necessary, but the site does not qualify for a Component 1.
- C. Planning is not necessary.

43. Mr. Evans purchased a lot from a subdivision created with a previously completed Component 1 planning module. He has now decided that he would like to put in a 100-seat church (300 gpd) on the lot.

Is planning necessary, and if so, does this scenario qualify for a Component 1?

- A. Planning is necessary, and the site qualifies for a Component 1.
- B. Planning is necessary, but the site does not qualify for a Component 1.
- C. Planning is not necessary.

44. Another term used to describe the Component 2 form is the _____.

- A. exception
- B. revision for new land development
- C. new land development
- D. subdivision plan

45. A Component 2 planning module form is used when _____. (Select all that apply.)

- A. proposing the use of individual onlot sewage systems
- B. proposing retaining tanks
- C. proposing community onlot sewage systems permitted by a local agency (SEO)
- D. proposing individual or community large-volume onlot sewage systems permitted by DEP

46. Which of the following is **not** the responsibility of the local agency SEO in reference to Components 1 and 2 sewage facilities planning modules?

- A. Completely prepare the planning module component package on behalf of the applicant and submit it to the municipality.
- B. Conduct or observe site testing for general suitability for a proposed development.
- C. Inspect the existing onlot sewage system, if one is located on a residual tract, and determine whether the system can meet the long-term sewage disposal needs of the existing building and its site.
- D. Review and confirm the information in Section G on whether or not the proposed development is generally suitable for onlot sewage disposal.

47. Who fills out Section P, False Swearing Statement, of the Component 2 planning module form? (Select all that apply.)

- A. The municipal elected officials
- B. The municipality's zoning officer
- C. The individual filling out the component form
- D. The individual performing the soils testing

- 48.** The local agency SEO must notify DEP _____ days prior to conducting soil testing for planning.
- A. 3
 - B. 10
 - C. 20
 - D. 60

- 49.** A Sewage Facilities Planning Module Application Mailer must always be completed for a Component 2.
- True
 - False

- 50.** A tract of land was subdivided in 1982 into nine lots for detached single-family homes with onlot sewage systems. Now, the vacant residual land from 1982 will be further divided into four lots.

Is a Component 2 used in this scenario?

- Yes
- No

- 51.** A tract of land was subdivided in 1992 into three lots with onlot sewage systems serving detached single-family residences. Now the landowner wants to further subdivide the remaining 2.5 acres into two 1-acre single-family lots and one .5-acre commercial lot for a secondhand store.

Is a Component 2 used in this scenario?

- Yes
- No

- 52.** A landowner is proposing to build a 300-person-seat movie theater (1,500 gpd). She is not planning on subdividing the land.

Must the landowner do any sewage planning in this scenario?

- Yes
- No

- 53.** A landowner is planning on using retaining tanks to solve a malfunctioning onlot system until her home is hooked up to a sewer line sometime in the next few months.

Must the landowner do any sewage planning in this scenario?

- Yes
- No

Mr. Moulton is the owner of a 17-acre tract of land, which contains his single-family four-bedroom dwelling. Mr. Moulton is proposing to subdivide his land and create a new 2-acre residential building lot for his daughter. His home will be on the 15 acres remaining in residual land. An individual onlot sewage system is proposed for the daughter's new single-family home. Other facts known about this property:

- In 1975, a previous owner had subdivided a 3-acre single-family building lot from the parent tract.
- According to the current official plan for the township, an existing well with a known nitrate level in excess of 5 ppm is located within a quarter-mile of the proposed subdivision. The official plan also indicates that whenever a high-nitrate condition exists, a preliminary hydrologic study must be performed in conjunction with a proposed subdivision.

54.

Is sewage planning necessary in this scenario, and if yes, which module must be used?

- A. No
- B. Yes, Component 1
- C. Yes, Component 2

55. Mr. Vargas has owned a 6-acre parcel of land containing his single-family dwelling since the 1960s. His home is serviced by public water and an individual onlot sewage system. Mr. Vargas is now proposing to subdivide one building lot from his property. The proposed 2-acre lot would contain a three-unit apartment building, which will be serviced by public water and a community onlot sewage system. The plan calls for each apartment unit to contain two bedrooms.

Is planning necessary in this scenario, and if yes, which module must be used?

- A. No
- B. Yes, Component 1
- C. Yes, Component 2

56. Mr. Heth has owned a vacant 4-acre parcel of land since 1965. He now proposes to build a restaurant to serve a maximum of 320 people a day. Mr. Heth is not asking to subdivide the property.

Is planning necessary in this scenario, and if yes, which module must be used?

- A. No
- B. Yes, Component 1
- C. Yes, Component 2

57. A Component 3s is used for _____.

- A. a spray irrigation system with flows greater than 2,000 gpd
- B. a small flow treatment facility with flows greater than 2,000 gpd
- C. a IRSIS proposals
- D. a small flow treatment facility with flows not greater than 2,000 gpd

58. A small flow treatment facility is an individual or community sewerage system designed to adequately treat sewage flows _____.

- A. greater than 2,000 gpd for final disposal using stream discharge or another disposal method approved by the department
- B. not greater than 2,000 gpd for final disposal using soil-based discharge
- C. not greater than 2,000 gpd for final disposal using stream discharge or another disposal method approved by the department
- D. not greater than 2,000 gpd for final disposal to an IRSIS

59. A Component 3s is used when a small flow treatment facility is being proposed in a _____ situation. (Select all that apply.)

- A. repair
- B. new land development
- C. modification
- D. old land development

60. Small flow treatment facilities may be used for new land development in a high-quality or exceptional value watershed without social and economic justification.
- True
 - False
61. For a small flow treatment facility in a repair situation that is not in a high-quality or exceptional value watershed, the local agency SEO is required to either perform or verify site testing to confirm that the proposed site is unsuitable for a(n) _____.
- A. conventional onlot system, except for IRSIS
 - B. conventional onlot system
 - C. onlot system
 - D. alternate onlot system
62. For a small flow treatment facility in a repair situation that is within a high-quality or exceptional value watershed, the local agency SEO is required to either perform or verify site testing to confirm that the proposed site is unsuitable for any _____.
- A. conventional onlot sewage system, except for IRSIS
 - B. conventional onlot sewage system
 - C. available onlot sewage system
 - D. alternate onlot sewage system
63. What is the responsibility of the local agency SEO in determining site suitability for a Component 3s planning module for new land development?
- A. To confirm that the property of the proposed development is unsuitable for standard trenches.
 - B. To confirm that the property of the proposed development is unsuitable for any conventional onlot systems, except for IRSIS, for a lot outside of a high-quality or exceptional value watershed.
 - C. To confirm that the property of the proposed development is generally suitable for onlot systems.
 - D. To confirm that the property of the proposed development is marginally suitable for onlot systems.
64. The local agency SEO should notify DEP at least _____ days prior to any site testing conducted for planning purposes.
- A. 30
 - B. 10
 - C. 15
 - D. 20
65. What is the responsibility of the local agency SEO regarding any residual tract of land for a Component 3s planning module? (Select all that apply.)
- A. To confirm that the residual tract of land is at least 2 acres in size.
 - B. To confirm that the residual tract of land is zoned residential.
 - C. To inspect any existing onlot system on the residual tract and confirm that there are no violations of the Sewage Facilities Act.
 - D. To inspect the lot with an existing system and verify that the long-term sewage disposal needs of the site and the buildings currently served by the system will be met.

- 66.** Who is involved in the planning process? (Select all that apply.)
- A. Municipal officials
 - B. Local agency SEO
 - C. Planning agencies
 - D. DEP or delegated local agency
- 67.** How many **days** does the municipality have to forward a copy of the planning module submission from the developer to the local agency SEO?
- A. 10
 - B. 20
 - C. 60
 - D. 120
- 68.** What is the local agency SEO specifically doing during his or her review of a Component 1 or 2 planning module? (Choose the best answer.)
- A. Checking the number of lots.
 - B. Determining if the site is generally suitable for an onlot sewage system.
 - C. Determining if the correct documents are included in the module.
 - D. Checking the project information.
- 69.** How many **days** does the local agency SEO have to review a planning module submission?
- A. 10
 - B. 20
 - C. 60
 - D. 120
- 70.** How many **days** do the planning agencies and health departments (if one exists) have to comment on a Component 2 or 3s and fill out the appropriate module forms (4a, 4b, 4c)?
- A. 10
 - B. 20
 - C. 60
 - D. 120
- 71.** The planning module Components 4a, 4b, and 4c _____.
- A. are used in conjunction with a Component 1 planning module submission
 - B. are used in conjunction with a Component 2 or 3s planning module submission
 - C. must be signed by the local agency SEO to be considered complete
 - D. None of the above
- 72.** How many working days does the municipality have to determine if the module submission is complete?
- A. 10
 - B. 20
 - C. 60
 - D. 120

- 73.** How many **days** does the municipality have to review and act on a complete planning module submission?
- A. 10
 - B. 20
 - C. 60
 - D. 120
- 74.** How many **working days** does DEP have to determine if a planning module submission is complete for a residential Component 2 or 3s?
- A. 10
 - B. 20
 - C. 60
 - D. 120
- 75.** How many **days** does DEP have to review and act on a Component 1 planning module submission?
- A. 10
 - B. 30
 - C. 60
 - D. 120
- 76.** How many days does DEP have to review and act on a Component 2 or 3s planning module submission for a residential development?
- A. 10
 - B. 30
 - C. 60
 - D. 120
- 77.** How many days does DEP have to review and act on a Component 2 or 3s planning module submission for a nonresidential development?
- A. 10
 - B. 30
 - C. 60
 - D. 120
- 78.** Who gives a delegated local agency the authority to review and approve planning modules?
- A. Local agency SEO
 - B. Municipality
 - C. County health department
 - D. DEP
- 79.** When a delegated local agency is responsible for the final review of a planning module submission, the component is called a(n) _____.
- A. supplement
 - B. Component 1 or 2
 - C. revision to the Official Plan
 - D. exception to revise the Official Plan

80. A delegated local agency has _____ days to review a planning module.
- A. 10
 - B. 30
 - C. 60
 - D. 120
81. What does it mean to be exempt from planning? (Select all that apply.)
- A. The municipality's official plan does not need to be revised.
 - B. Formal planning does not need to be completed.
 - C. A planning module does not need to be completed.
 - D. Site testing is not required.
82. If an applicant qualifies for a planning exemption, then _____. (Select all that apply.)
- A. all proposed lots must support soil conditions suitable for in-ground gravity-flow seepage beds or trenches
 - B. the municipality's official plan must show that the area planned for development is to be served by onlot sewage systems using soil absorption areas or spray fields
 - C. the proposed development must be outside of an area conducive to nitrate-nitrogen groundwater contamination
 - D. the proposed development must be outside of a high-quality or exceptional-value watershed as designated in Chapter 93 of the DEP regulations (Clean Streams Law)
83. What criteria below must be met to qualify for a 1-acre planning exemption according to the regulations?
- A. All subdivided lots and the remaining portion of the original tract after subdivision are each one acre or larger in size.
 - B. Soils testing and a site-evaluation for a primary site and a replacement area must be completed on each proposed lot, including the residual tract, and must have acceptable results for a permittable onlot sewage system.
 - C. The proposed absorption area must be 200 feet from a property line.
 - D. The proposed development must be for immediate family members.
84. What paperwork must be completed for a 1-acre planning exemption?
- A. Sewage Facilities Planning Module Application Mailer
 - B. 10-Acre Permit Exemption Confirmation
 - C. Component 3s
 - D. Component 1
85. If a planning exemption is sought, for what is the local agency SEO responsible? (Select all that apply.)
- A. To observe or conduct site testing on primary and replacement sites on each lot.
 - B. To verify that the lot is one acre or larger in size.
 - C. To complete all parts of the Sewage Facilities Planning Module Application Mailer.
 - D. To complete Section 8(c)(2) of the Sewage Facilities Planning Module Application Mailer.

- 86.** Who is ultimately responsible for determining if a proposal qualifies for a 1-acre planning exemption?
- A. The local agency SEO
 - B. The municipality
 - C. The local agency
 - D. DEP or a delegated local agency