

MONTANA WATER WELL CONTRACTORS PRACTICE TEST (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. What should concrete used in abandonment operations meet?**
 - A. General construction standards
 - B. ARM 36.21.634(13)
 - C. Quality Management Standard
 - D. No specific requirements
- 2. What is the maximum amount of clear water recommended in a neat cement grout mixture?**
 - A. Four gallons per 94-pound bag of cement
 - B. Five gallons per 94-pound bag of cement
 - C. Six gallons per 94-pound bag of cement
 - D. Seven gallons per 94-pound bag of cement
- 3. Which factor is NOT considered for the permanent abandonment of a well?**
 - A. Its structural integrity
 - B. Continued usability
 - C. Health hazard potential
 - D. Depth of the well
- 4. When completing a well, what should be done to the well casing and equipment?**
 - A. Only clean with water
 - B. Swab and clean to remove oil, grease, and foreign substances
 - C. Disinfect with vinegar
 - D. Cover with a protective sealant
- 5. What does the term "rehabilitate" refer to in the context of water wells?**
 - A. Drilling a new well in a different location
 - B. Repairing or improving an existing well
 - C. Capping a non-functional well
 - D. Converting a well for a new purpose

- 6. Where is the Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology located?**
- A. Billings, Montana
 - B. Bozeman, Montana
 - C. Butte, Montana
 - D. Helena, Montana
- 7. What should the diameter of the upper drill hole be when sealing in consolidated formations?**
- A. At least three inches greater than the permanent casing
 - B. Exactly the same as the permanent casing
 - C. One inch smaller than the permanent casing
 - D. Two inches larger than the permanent casing
- 8. What is the recommended entrance velocity for well screen aperture openings?**
- A. 0.5 feet per second
 - B. 1 foot per second
 - C. 0.1 feet per second
 - D. 0.2 feet per second
- 9. Which of the following best describes a multiple-user water supply system?**
- A. A system for private use only
 - B. A system designed for industrial purposes
 - C. A nonpublic water supply system for human consumption
 - D. A system with no limits on population served
- 10. What is the purpose of the access port in a well?**
- A. To allow water to flow out
 - B. To permit measurement of the depth to the water surface
 - C. To drain excess water
 - D. To prevent contamination from surface runoff

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What should concrete used in abandonment operations meet?

- A. General construction standards
- B. ARM 36.21.634(13)**
- C. Quality Management Standard
- D. No specific requirements

Concrete used in abandonment operations must meet the requirements set forth by ARM 36.21.634(13), which is a specific regulation that outlines the standards for materials and practices in well abandonment. This regulation ensures that the materials used are suitable and will adequately seal the well to prevent contamination of groundwater and to ensure the safety and integrity of the surrounding environment. It takes precedence over general construction standards or quality management standards, as these may not specifically address the unique requirements of well abandonment. Relying on a particular regulation such as ARM 36.21.634(13) provides necessary guidelines that are tailored for the purpose of properly and safely abandoning water wells.

2. What is the maximum amount of clear water recommended in a neat cement grout mixture?

- A. Four gallons per 94-pound bag of cement
- B. Five gallons per 94-pound bag of cement
- C. Six gallons per 94-pound bag of cement**
- D. Seven gallons per 94-pound bag of cement

The maximum amount of clear water recommended in a neat cement grout mixture is six gallons per 94-pound bag of cement. This guideline is based on achieving an ideal consistency for cement grout, which is crucial for ensuring proper hydration and strength in the final product. By adhering to this water-cement ratio, the grout can achieve optimal workability while also maintaining the necessary integrity to properly seal and support the well casing. Using too much water can weaken the grout, potentially leading to issues such as reduced compressive strength or difficulties in setting. On the other hand, using insufficient water may make the mixture too thick and difficult to work with. Thus, the six-gallon recommendation represents a balance that allows for effective application while ensuring that the grout performs well in its intended function.

3. Which factor is NOT considered for the permanent abandonment of a well?

- A. Its structural integrity
- B. Continued usability
- C. Health hazard potential
- D. Depth of the well**

When determining the permanent abandonment of a well, various factors must be evaluated to ensure that the well is rendered completely inactive and poses no risks. Structural integrity is vital to assess whether the well casing and surrounding materials will remain stable and not collapse or create safety hazards. Similarly, continued usability takes into account whether the well could potentially be used in the future, influencing how it should be decommissioned. The health hazard potential is critical, as it helps evaluate whether the well could pose a risk to groundwater quality or public health if left abandoned. The depth of the well, while it can be relevant in some contexts, is not a direct consideration for permanent abandonment. The abandonment process focuses more on ensuring safety, structural integrity, and environmental protection, rather than solely the physical dimensions of the well itself. Thus, among the options, depth is the factor that does not directly contribute to the decision-making process regarding the abandonment of a well.

4. When completing a well, what should be done to the well casing and equipment?

- A. Only clean with water
- B. Swab and clean to remove oil, grease, and foreign substances**
- C. Disinfect with vinegar
- D. Cover with a protective sealant

The best practice when completing a well is to swab and clean the well casing and equipment to remove oil, grease, and foreign substances. This step is essential because any contaminants left on the casing or equipment can lead to water quality issues, introduce bacteria, and potentially compromise the integrity of the well. Cleaning with water alone may not effectively address all types of contaminants, especially oils or greases that can adhere to surfaces. Disinfecting with vinegar may provide some antibacterial properties, but it does not comprehensively address the necessity of removing physical contaminants. Likewise, covering with a protective sealant might be appropriate for certain scenarios but does not serve the purpose of ensuring cleanliness prior to the operation of the well. Proper cleaning ensures that the environment within the well remains safe and that the water extracted is free from harmful substances.

5. What does the term "rehabilitate" refer to in the context of water wells?

- A. Drilling a new well in a different location
- B. Repairing or improving an existing well**
- C. Capping a non-functional well
- D. Converting a well for a new purpose

In the context of water wells, the term "rehabilitate" specifically refers to the process of repairing or improving an existing well. This typically involves actions aimed at restoring the well's functionality, such as clearing out obstructions, replacing worn or damaged equipment, or enhancing the water flow. The goal of rehabilitation is to extend the life of the well, improve water quality, and ensure its efficient operation. By focusing on existing infrastructure, rehabilitation can be a cost-effective and environmentally responsible approach to maintaining water resources without the need to drill a new well. Other options describe different actions that involve wells but do not align with the primary definition of rehabilitation. Drilling a new well refers to the creation of a completely separate water source, which doesn't involve any existing infrastructure. Capping a non-functional well is a measure taken to secure a well that is no longer in use and does not involve improving its operation. Converting a well for a new purpose also denotes a change in function rather than enhancement or repair of the existing well. Therefore, the best fit for the term "rehabilitate" within this context is indeed about repairing or improving an existing water well.

6. Where is the Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology located?

- A. Billings, Montana
- B. Bozeman, Montana
- C. Butte, Montana**
- D. Helena, Montana

The Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology is located in Butte, Montana. This organization serves as an important scientific resource for the state, focusing on geological and water-related issues. Established in the late 19th century, it provides valuable information and services related to earth sciences, including the study of groundwater, minerals, and geological hazards. While other cities like Billings, Bozeman, and Helena have their own geological and environmental research entities, the Bureau's historical presence and main operations are specifically situated in Butte. This ties back to the city's rich mining history, making it a logical location for an institution dedicated to the study of geology and mining resources.

7. What should the diameter of the upper drill hole be when sealing in consolidated formations?

- A. At least three inches greater than the permanent casing**
- B. Exactly the same as the permanent casing
- C. One inch smaller than the permanent casing
- D. Two inches larger than the permanent casing

When sealing in consolidated formations, the diameter of the upper drill hole must be at least three inches greater than the diameter of the permanent casing. This requirement ensures that there is sufficient space around the casing for the proper placement and integrity of the sealing materials, which often include grout or other sealing compounds. This additional space helps to accommodate the sealing materials, allowing for a complete fill that can effectively prevent the migration of water and contaminants. It is crucial to create a watertight seal in these formations to maintain the integrity of the well and protect groundwater resources. If the upper drill hole were the same size as the casing or only slightly larger, there would not be enough room to ensure a reliable seal, putting the well at risk for potential contamination or failure to retain water properly.

8. What is the recommended entrance velocity for well screen aperture openings?

- A. 0.5 feet per second
- B. 1 foot per second
- C. 0.1 feet per second**
- D. 0.2 feet per second

The recommended entrance velocity for well screen aperture openings is typically identified as 0.1 feet per second. This velocity serves a critical role in ensuring that the water entering the well does so at a rate that minimizes issues such as sediment entry, clogging of the screen, and damage to aquifer materials. The low velocity allows for effective filtration of the water as it passes through the screen, thereby reducing the likelihood of larger particles entering the well and ensuring that groundwater quality is maintained. It also helps in prolonging the lifespan of the well infrastructure by lowering the stresses on the screen material and surrounding soil layers. Understanding this concept is essential for well contractors to properly design and install well screens that provide efficient water extraction without compromising water quality or the integrity of the aquifer.

9. Which of the following best describes a multiple-user water supply system?

- A. A system for private use only
- B. A system designed for industrial purposes
- C. A nonpublic water supply system for human consumption**
- D. A system with no limits on population served

The best description of a multiple-user water supply system is that it is a nonpublic water supply system for human consumption. This type of system is capable of serving multiple users, such as households or communities, as opposed to being restricted to a single user or purpose. In the context of water supply systems, a nonpublic supply indicates that the system is not governed by the same regulations as public water supplies, which are required to meet stricter health and safety standards due to the need to ensure safe drinking water for larger populations. The focus on human consumption highlights the primary function of these systems, which is to provide safe and adequate water for people to use. While the other options touch on specific aspects of water supply systems, they do not encapsulate the essence of a multiple-user system as effectively. Private use is too restrictive, industrial purposes are specific to a particular type of consumer and not necessarily indicative of multiple users, and stating there are no limits on population served is too vague and can imply a misrepresentation of the system's capacity and regulation. Therefore, the characterization as a nonpublic water supply for human consumption accurately reflects the intended use and operational scope of a multiple-user water supply system.

10. What is the purpose of the access port in a well?

- A. To allow water to flow out
- B. To permit measurement of the depth to the water surface**
- C. To drain excess water
- D. To prevent contamination from surface runoff

The access port in a well serves the purpose of allowing for the measurement of the depth to the water surface. This feature is crucial because monitoring the water level helps ensure that the well is functioning properly and can provide adequate water supply. By measuring the depth of the water, well contractors and owners can assess the health of the aquifer, understand the changes in water levels over time, and detect potential issues such as over-extraction or seasonal variation in water availability. Other options do not align with the primary function of the access port. For instance, while water flows out of the well during pumping, the access port itself is not designed for that purpose. Draining excess water is typically managed through different mechanisms, like drainage systems or overflow features. Moreover, while preventing contamination is important in well construction and maintenance, the access port specifically focuses on water level measurement rather than serving as a barrier to surface runoff.

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://mtwaterwellcontractors.examzify.com>

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

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