

NEHA Water Supply Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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 primary process helps to ensure safe drinking water through the removal of germs?**
 - A. Disinfection**
 - B. Flocculation**
 - C. Filtration**
 - D. Sedimentation**

- 2. What are common sources of water for public supply?**
 - A. Desalinated water and rainwater**
 - B. Surface water and groundwater**
 - C. Atmospheric moisture and glacier melt**
 - D. All of the above**

- 3. Why is seasonal water quality monitoring important?**
 - A. To standardize water treatment procedures**
 - B. To track changes in water quality associated with seasonal variations and activities**
 - C. To measure the cost of water supply**
 - D. To determine the demand for water during different seasons**

- 4. What is one potential impact of climate change on water supply?**
 - A. Decreased rates of precipitation**
 - B. Increased frequency and severity of droughts affecting water availability**
 - C. Consistent water levels in reservoirs**
 - D. Improved water quality across all regions**

- 5. Define “point of use” water treatment systems.**
 - A. Systems that treat water at the location it is consumed**
 - B. Systems that purify the entire municipal supply**
 - C. Systems located at water treatment plants**
 - D. Systems that are only used in emergencies**

6. What amount of water do hydro pneumatic tanks usually contain?

- A. 20% volume in water**
- B. 50% volume in water**
- C. 75% volume in water**
- D. 90% volume in water**

7. The presence of bacteria responsible for typhoid fever in a water supply is often linked to what?

- A. Heavy metals**
- B. Fecal contamination**
- C. Industrial waste**
- D. Pesticide runoff**

8. What is the primary purpose of a water supply system?

- A. To provide water for recreational purposes**
- B. To provide safe and reliable water for human consumption**
- C. To manage stormwater runoff**
- D. To support industrial waste disposal**

9. What does the term "waterborne diseases" refer to?

- A. Illnesses caused by pathogens in contaminated water**
- B. Diseases transmitted through the air**
- C. Infections caused by food contamination**
- D. Health issues resulting from poor sanitation**

10. What is a cross-connection in the context of water supply?

- A. A link between two groundwater wells**
- B. An actual or potential link between drinking water and a contamination source**
- C. A method for measuring water quality**
- D. An emergency water supply system**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What primary process helps to ensure safe drinking water through the removal of germs?

- A. Disinfection**
- B. Flocculation**
- C. Filtration**
- D. Sedimentation**

Disinfection is the primary process specifically designed to eliminate or inactivate pathogenic microorganisms in water, ensuring it is safe for consumption. This process often utilizes chemical agents like chlorine, ozone, or ultraviolet (UV) light to target and destroy harmful bacteria, viruses, and other pathogens that can pose serious health risks if ingested. While flocculation, filtration, and sedimentation are also important components of water treatment, they serve different purposes. Flocculation involves the aggregation of particles to form larger clumps, which helps in their removal but does not specifically target germs. Filtration physically removes particles and some microorganisms but may not eliminate all pathogens unless combined with disinfection methods. Sedimentation allows heavier particles to settle at the bottom of a tank and helps clarify water but does not effectively address microbial contaminants. Thus, disinfection is the crucial step that directly targets germs, making it essential for ensuring safe drinking water.

2. What are common sources of water for public supply?

- A. Desalinated water and rainwater**
- B. Surface water and groundwater**
- C. Atmospheric moisture and glacier melt**
- D. All of the above**

For public water supply, surface water and groundwater are indeed the most common sources. Surface water includes sources such as rivers, lakes, and reservoirs, which are vital for meeting the water demand of communities. Groundwater, found in aquifers, typically contributes a significant portion of drinking water in many regions. While options such as desalinated water, rainwater, atmospheric moisture, and glacier melt are all relevant sources of water in various contexts, they do not typically serve as primary sources for public water supply systems. Desalinated water is often used in regions with limited freshwater supplies but is not as widespread as surface and groundwater. Rainwater harvesting can be beneficial but is usually more common for individual use rather than large-scale public supply. Similarly, atmospheric moisture and glacier melt contribute to certain water sources, but they do not form the backbone of most municipal water systems. Therefore, the choice of surface water and groundwater accurately reflects the primary sources utilized for public water supply.

3. Why is seasonal water quality monitoring important?

- A. To standardize water treatment procedures
- B. To track changes in water quality associated with seasonal variations and activities**
- C. To measure the cost of water supply
- D. To determine the demand for water during different seasons

Seasonal water quality monitoring is vital because it allows for the observation and assessment of how water quality fluctuates over time, particularly in relation to seasonal changes and human activities. Different seasons can introduce various environmental factors that significantly impact water sources; for example, spring runoff can introduce higher levels of sediments and nutrients following snowmelt, whereas summer might see increased temperatures and recreational activities that could lead to pollution. By tracking these changes, water quality monitoring can identify potential issues such as the rise in harmful bacteria levels during warmer months or the effects of agricultural runoff during planting or harvesting seasons. This data is essential for managing water resources effectively, ensuring that treatment facilities can adjust their processes to maintain safe and clean drinking water and for informing the public and policy-makers about the state of water resources throughout the year. This kind of proactive monitoring helps prevent health risks associated with poor water quality and guides environmental protection efforts.

4. What is one potential impact of climate change on water supply?

- A. Decreased rates of precipitation
- B. Increased frequency and severity of droughts affecting water availability**
- C. Consistent water levels in reservoirs
- D. Improved water quality across all regions

One significant potential impact of climate change on water supply is the increased frequency and severity of droughts affecting water availability. As global temperatures rise, the atmospheric conditions can lead to changes in precipitation patterns, which often manifest as extended periods of drought in various regions. These droughts can reduce surface water and groundwater supplies, impacting agricultural irrigation, drinking water supplies, and natural ecosystems that rely on consistent water flow. During drought conditions, the demand for water often remains the same or even increases, while the availability diminishes, leading to competition for limited resources. This can exacerbate existing water scarcity issues and pose challenges for water management and planning. It's also important to note that while some areas may experience increased precipitation, the overall trend of climate change correlates with more frequent and severe droughts in many regions, making this option the most accurate portrayal of climate change's impact on water supply.

5. Define “point of use” water treatment systems.

- A. Systems that treat water at the location it is consumed**
- B. Systems that purify the entire municipal supply**
- C. Systems located at water treatment plants**
- D. Systems that are only used in emergencies**

“Point of use” water treatment systems refer to technologies designed to treat water precisely at the location where it will be consumed. This approach allows for the filtration or purification of drinking water immediately before it is used, ensuring that the water is free from contaminants and safe for consumption. Such systems can take various forms, including filters, purifiers, or distillation units, and they are particularly valuable in areas where the water supply may be compromised or where users want to enhance the quality of their drinking water. This definition emphasizes the focus on treating water at the final consumption point, which is distinct from broader water treatment methods that deal with larger volumes or entire municipal systems. For instance, systems that purify the entire municipal supply are designed to treat large quantities of water before it even reaches consumers and are not classified as point of use because their treatment occurs upstream in the water supply chain. Additionally, systems located at water treatment plants serve the purpose of treating water before distribution, which also distinguishes them from point of use systems. Lastly, while some point of use systems may be utilized during emergencies, they are not limited to such situations, making that option less comprehensive in definition.

6. What amount of water do hydro pneumatic tanks usually contain?

- A. 20% volume in water**
- B. 50% volume in water**
- C. 75% volume in water**
- D. 90% volume in water**

Hydro pneumatic tanks are designed to maintain water pressure in a system while minimizing the need for frequent pump cycling. These tanks typically operate with a certain percentage of their volume filled with water, allowing for the expansion of air or gases that create pressure. The correct answer indicates that hydro pneumatic tanks usually contain around 20% volume in water. This relatively low percentage is essential for the operation of the tank, as it allows sufficient air space above the water for compression and the necessary pressure buildup. The air acts as a cushion, helping to regulate the pressure in the system and accommodate fluctuations in water demand. In contrast, having a higher volume of water, such as 50%, 75%, or 90%, would not only reduce the efficiency of the air component but could also lead to issues such as water hammer or excessive cycling of the pump. Therefore, the design principle of maintaining about 20% of the tank's volume in water optimizes performance and longevity of the system.

7. The presence of bacteria responsible for typhoid fever in a water supply is often linked to what?

- A. Heavy metals**
- B. Fecal contamination**
- C. Industrial waste**
- D. Pesticide runoff**

The presence of bacteria responsible for typhoid fever, specifically *Salmonella Typhi*, in a water supply is primarily linked to fecal contamination. This bacterium is typically transmitted through ingestion of food or water that has been contaminated with human feces. In many cases, poor sanitation practices, such as inadequate sewage disposal or contaminated water sources, can lead to the presence of fecal matter in drinking water supplies. When untreated or improperly treated sewage enters water sources, it can introduce harmful pathogens, including those that cause typhoid fever. This is why monitoring and ensuring clean water supplies is critical for public health, particularly in areas where sanitation infrastructure may be lacking. The emphasis on fecal contamination in this context highlights the importance of preventing contamination as a means of controlling waterborne diseases. Other options like heavy metals, industrial waste, and pesticide runoff, while they can certainly pose health risks, are not directly linked to the transmission of typhoid fever as fecal contamination is.

8. What is the primary purpose of a water supply system?

- A. To provide water for recreational purposes**
- B. To provide safe and reliable water for human consumption**
- C. To manage stormwater runoff**
- D. To support industrial waste disposal**

The primary purpose of a water supply system revolves around the provision of safe and reliable water for human consumption. This includes ensuring that the water provided is free from contaminants, pathogens, and any substances that could pose health risks to the population. The focus is on maintaining high-quality standards for drinking water, as well as ensuring that it is accessible to communities. The design and operation of a water supply system also involve the treatment, storage, and distribution of water, all of which aim to meet public health requirements. In addition to direct human consumption, this system is crucial for sanitation, hygiene, and overall quality of life, highlighting the critical role of safe drinking water in public health.

9. What does the term "waterborne diseases" refer to?

- A. Illnesses caused by pathogens in contaminated water**
- B. Diseases transmitted through the air**
- C. Infections caused by food contamination**
- D. Health issues resulting from poor sanitation**

The term "waterborne diseases" specifically refers to illnesses that are caused by pathogens—such as bacteria, viruses, or parasites—that are present in contaminated water. When individuals consume or come into contact with this contaminated water, they can become infected, leading to various health issues. Common waterborne diseases include cholera, dysentery, and typhoid fever. This definition underscores the importance of access to clean, safe drinking water and effective sanitation practices. While there's a connection between water quality and sanitation, waterborne diseases are uniquely associated with the direct ingestion or exposure to tainted water sources, distinguishing them from illnesses transmitted through air or those caused by food contamination.

10. What is a cross-connection in the context of water supply?

- A. A link between two groundwater wells**
- B. An actual or potential link between drinking water and a contamination source**
- C. A method for measuring water quality**
- D. An emergency water supply system**

A cross-connection refers to an actual or potential link between drinking water and a contamination source. This concept is crucial for maintaining the safety and integrity of a potable water supply. Cross-connections pose a significant risk because, if a contamination source—such as sewage, chemicals, or industrial waste—were to enter the drinking water system, it could lead to serious public health issues, including outbreaks of waterborne diseases. The identification and prevention of cross-connections are essential components of water supply management. Water utilities often implement rigorous testing and backflow prevention measures to eliminate these connections and ensure that the drinking water remains uncontaminated. Understanding this concept helps water supply professionals create safer systems and prevent potential health hazards that may arise from contaminated water sources.

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://nehawatersupply.examzify.com>

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

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