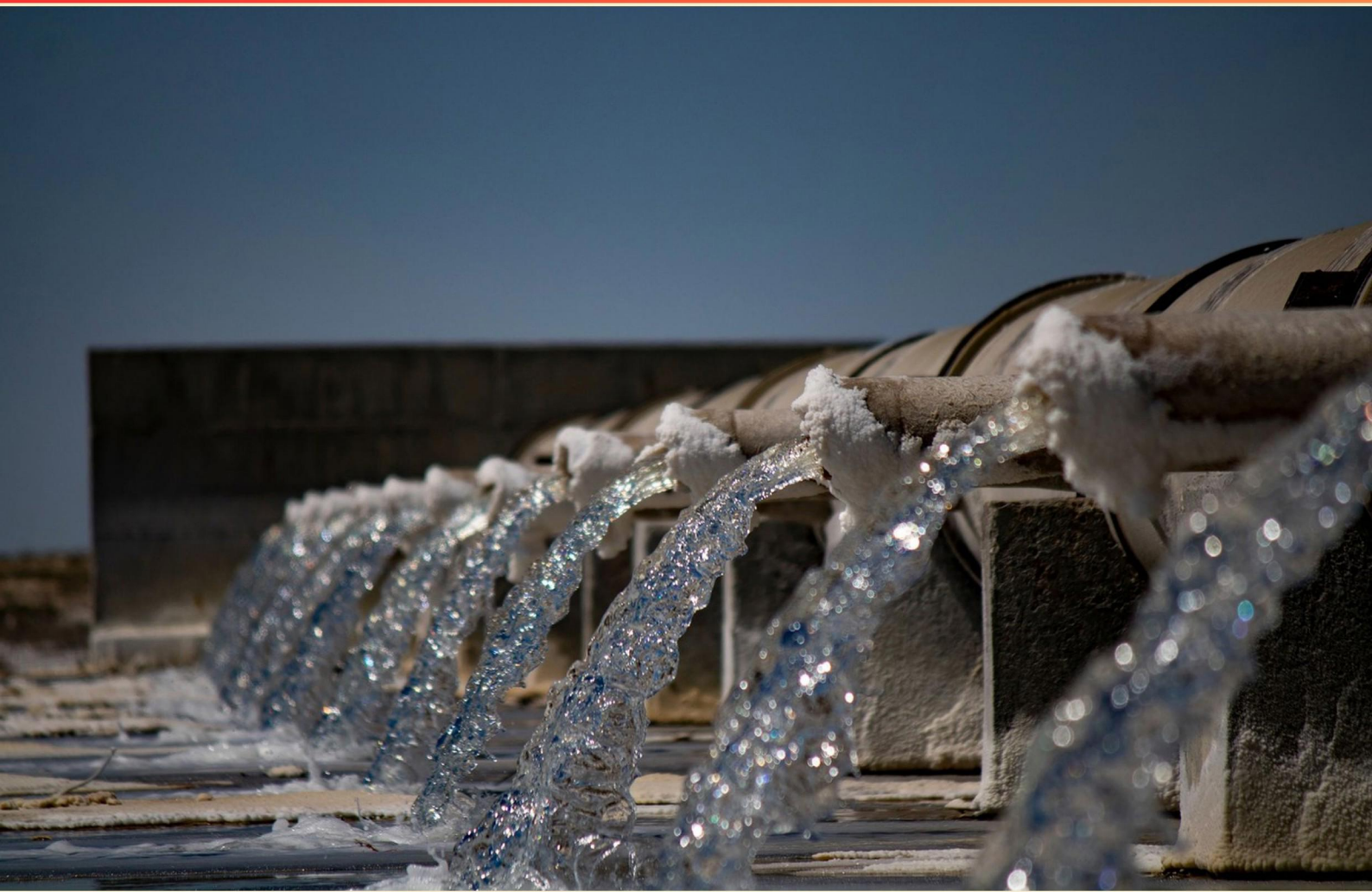


TEXAS CLASS C WASTEWATER TREATMENT LICENSE PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://texasclasscwastewatertreatment.examzify.com>



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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. Which substances should NOT be dumped into the wastewater collection system?**
 - A. Food waste and oils
 - B. Acids, caustics, and chemical fertilizers
 - C. Non-biodegradable materials
 - D. Inert substances
- 2. What must all anaerobic digester roofs/covers be equipped with?**
 - A. Pressure relief valves
 - B. Vacuum relief valves and flame-trap valves
 - C. Only flame-trap valves
 - D. None of the above
- 3. What can laboratory tests on an anaerobic digester determine?**
 - A. Temperature and pressure levels
 - B. Digester loading and sludge quality
 - C. pH and alkalinity readings
 - D. Flow rates and settling times
- 4. Hazardous gases in wastewater treatment can include which of the following?**
 - A. Only asphyxiation-producing gases
 - B. Combustibles and explosive gases, asphyxiation-producing gases, and poisonous or toxic gases
 - C. Only combustible gases
 - D. Just toxic gases
- 5. Which of the following elements is not typically considered part of organic compounds in wastewater?**
 - A. Carbon
 - B. Hydrogen
 - C. Nitrogen
 - D. Chlorine

- 6. How many cubic feet are in a cubic yard?**
- A. 27 ft cubed
 - B. 18 ft cubed
 - C. 12 ft cubed
 - D. 24 ft cubed
- 7. How are total suspended solids quantified?**
- A. By precipitation
 - B. By filtration
 - C. By sedimentation
 - D. By evaporation
- 8. For water quality management, major surface waters are classified as what?**
- A. Units
 - B. Blocks
 - C. Segments
 - D. Entities
- 9. Which factor is critical to the functionality of a facultative lagoon?**
- A. Temperature regulation
 - B. Presence of aquatic plants
 - C. Maintaining anoxic conditions
 - D. Adequate sunlight exposure
- 10. What is NOT a component typically removed during preliminary treatment?**
- A. Rags
 - B. Sticks
 - C. Nutrients
 - D. Grit

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which substances should NOT be dumped into the wastewater collection system?

- A. Food waste and oils
- B. Acids, caustics, and chemical fertilizers**
- C. Non-biodegradable materials
- D. Inert substances

The correct choice highlights the substances that can significantly harm the wastewater treatment process and the environment. Acids, caustics, and chemical fertilizers are particularly problematic because they can alter the pH of the wastewater, leading to harmful conditions for the microorganisms that are essential for the biological treatment processes. High concentrations of these substances can cause equipment corrosion, create toxic conditions in treatment facilities, and ultimately negatively impact the quality of the treated effluent released into the environment. Understanding the harmful effects of chemical substances in wastewater is crucial for maintaining a safe and effective treatment process. In contrast, while food waste and oils can be problematic in large quantities, they are organic materials that treatment systems are designed to handle. Non-biodegradable materials pose a different type of risk, as they can clog plumbing and treatment facilities but do not possess the same immediate chemical hazard. Inert substances might not contribute negatively to the treatment process and are generally considered acceptable; thus, they are not as critical to avoid. By recognizing the dangers of chemically aggressive substances, wastewater operators can help protect both the treatment facilities and the surrounding environment.

2. What must all anaerobic digester roofs/covers be equipped with?

- A. Pressure relief valves
- B. Vacuum relief valves and flame-trap valves**
- C. Only flame-trap valves
- D. None of the above

Anaerobic digester roofs or covers are integral components of the wastewater treatment process, designed to handle gas produced during digestion processes, which can include methane—a highly flammable gas. Therefore, it is essential that these structures are equipped with mechanisms that can safely manage both pressure and vacuum to prevent structural damage or release of gases into the atmosphere. The inclusion of vacuum relief valves is crucial because as organic matter breaks down in the absence of oxygen, it produces gas that can create pressure within the digester. If this pressure is not adequately managed, it can lead to dangerous conditions, including structural failure of the digester cover. On the other hand, flame-trap valves serve as safety devices that prevent the ignition of flammable gases within the system while still allowing for the safe passage or release of those gases. Hence, equipping anaerobic digester roofs with vacuum relief valves and flame-trap valves ensures that the system operates safely and effectively—managing both the build-up of gas pressure and preventing exterior flames from igniting the gas inside the digester. This combined safety protocol is necessary for the safe operation of anaerobic digestion processes in wastewater treatment facilities.

3. What can laboratory tests on an anaerobic digester determine?

- A. Temperature and pressure levels
- B. Digester loading and sludge quality**
- C. pH and alkalinity readings
- D. Flow rates and settling times

Laboratory tests on an anaerobic digester can provide critical information regarding digester loading and sludge quality. The process of anaerobic digestion involves breaking down organic matter in the absence of oxygen, which produces biogas and reduces the volume of waste. Digester loading refers to the amount of organic material being added to the digester, which directly affects its operational efficiency. By analyzing the sludge quality, operators can determine how well the digestion process is functioning, which is essential for optimizing the digestion process, maximizing biogas production, and ensuring the stability of the system. In contrast, while temperature and pressure levels, pH and alkalinity readings, and flow rates and settling times are all important parameters in wastewater treatment and can be analyzed in various contexts, the specific focus of laboratory tests in relation to an anaerobic digester is primarily on the loading of materials and the characteristics of the sludge. Understanding these factors helps operators make informed decisions about the management and operational adjustments required for the digester to perform effectively.

4. Hazardous gases in wastewater treatment can include which of the following?

- A. Only asphyxiation-producing gases
- B. Combustibles and explosive gases, asphyxiation-producing gases, and poisonous or toxic gases**
- C. Only combustible gases
- D. Just toxic gases

The presence of hazardous gases in wastewater treatment is a critical consideration for maintaining safety and ensuring effective operation. The correct option includes combustibles and explosive gases, asphyxiation-producing gases, and poisonous or toxic gases. This choice captures the full spectrum of potential hazards that workers may encounter in wastewater treatment environments. Combustibles and explosive gases, such as methane and hydrogen, can accumulate in anaerobic conditions, posing a significant risk of fire or explosion if not properly managed. Asphyxiation-producing gases, such as carbon dioxide and hydrogen sulfide, can displace oxygen in confined spaces, leading to life-threatening situations for workers. Additionally, poisonous or toxic gases can have severe health impacts, even at lower concentrations, requiring careful monitoring and safety protocols to mitigate exposure. This comprehensive understanding of hazardous gases is essential for wastewater treatment operations. It highlights the complexity of the environment and the importance of training and safety measures to protect workers and ensure compliance with regulatory standards.

5. Which of the following elements is not typically considered part of organic compounds in wastewater?

- A. Carbon
- B. Hydrogen
- C. Nitrogen
- D. Chlorine**

Organic compounds are primarily defined by their carbon content, and they typically include elements such as hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen. Carbon is the backbone of organic molecules, and hydrogen is commonly attached to carbon atoms, forming hydrocarbons and other organic structures. Nitrogen can also be part of organic compounds, especially in proteins, amino acids, and other biological molecules. Chlorine, however, is a halogen and usually not found in organic compounds unless it is specifically introduced, for example, through disinfection processes using chlorine in water treatment. It does not form the essential structure of organic matter like the other three elements do. While chlorine is significant in wastewater treatment processes, its role is more aligned with chemical reactions and disinfection activities rather than being a structural part of organic compounds. Therefore, in the context of wastewater composition, chlorine is the element that does not fit with the typical definition of organic compounds, making it the correct choice for this question.

6. How many cubic feet are in a cubic yard?

- A. 27 ft cubed**
- B. 18 ft cubed
- C. 12 ft cubed
- D. 24 ft cubed

To understand how many cubic feet are in a cubic yard, it is essential to know the relationship between these two units of volume. A cubic yard is defined as a cube that measures one yard on each side. Since one yard is equal to three feet, we can calculate the volume in cubic feet by determining the volume of a cube with sides of three feet. The formula for the volume of a cube is $\text{length} \times \text{width} \times \text{height}$. In this case, since all sides of the cube are the same, we have: $\text{Volume} = 3 \text{ ft} \times 3 \text{ ft} \times 3 \text{ ft} = 27 \text{ ft}^3$. Thus, there are 27 cubic feet in one cubic yard. This understanding reflects the fundamental conversions between different units of measure in volume, particularly in the context of wastewater treatment, where volume calculations are critical for sizing tanks and systems effectively.

7. How are total suspended solids quantified?

- A. By precipitation
- B. By filtration**
- C. By sedimentation
- D. By evaporation

Total suspended solids (TSS) are quantified by filtration, which is the correct method for determining the concentration of suspended solids present in a sample of water. The process involves passing a defined volume of water through a filter that captures solid particles while allowing the water to pass through. After filtration, the filter containing the retained solids is dried and weighed, allowing the calculation of the total suspended solids based on the weight of solids collected from the known volume of water sampled. This method is preferred because it effectively separates solids from water, allowing for accurate measurement of the solids that are suspended and not settled out of the water column. It is a critical part of assessing water quality in wastewater treatment, as TSS levels can impact treatment processes and water quality in receiving waters. Other methods like evaporation, sedimentation, and precipitation do not effectively quantify suspended solids in the same manner. Evaporation is used for determining total dissolved solids rather than suspended solids, while sedimentation measures solids that settle under gravity rather than those that remain suspended. Precipitation is not typically used in this context as a way to isolate TSS for quantification. Therefore, filtration is the recognized method for quantifying total suspended solids accurately.

8. For water quality management, major surface waters are classified as what?

- A. Units
- B. Blocks
- C. Segments**
- D. Entities

The classification of major surface waters as segments is rooted in the structure of water quality management programs, particularly those aligning with the Clean Water Act and state regulations. Each segment represents a distinct section of surface water bodies that share common characteristics, such as hydrology, water quality, and ecology. By defining these water bodies as segments, water quality management becomes more organized and effective, allowing for targeted regulatory actions and monitoring efforts. This classification aids in the assessment of water quality standards and the establishment of Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs), which are crucial for protecting the integrity of aquifer and surface water ecosystems. Segments may encompass rivers, lakes, estuaries, and their tributaries, enabling specific actions to be tailored for each body of water based on its unique conditions and challenges. The segment approach streamlines management efforts, facilitating the development of comprehensive plans for pollution control and restoration. In contrast, the other answer choices do not align with how water quality management frameworks categorize major surface waters, highlighting the importance of using the term "segments" for clarity and structure in both regulations and practical applications in environmental management.

9. Which factor is critical to the functionality of a facultative lagoon?

- A. Temperature regulation
- B. Presence of aquatic plants
- C. Maintaining anoxic conditions
- D. Adequate sunlight exposure**

In a facultative lagoon, adequate sunlight exposure is essential because sunlight plays a crucial role in promoting photosynthesis, which is carried out by algae and other aquatic plants within the lagoon. The process of photosynthesis not only contributes to the oxygen levels in the water, making it a more hospitable environment for aerobic microorganisms but also helps in the breakdown of organic matter. By providing energy for the algae, sunlight helps support a balanced ecosystem where organic materials can be efficiently decomposed. Moreover, the production of oxygen through photosynthesis is vital for aerobic digestion processes that take place in the lagoon, further enhancing its treatment capabilities. Therefore, sunlight exposure is a critical factor that directly impacts the overall functionality and efficiency of a facultative lagoon in treating wastewater.

10. What is NOT a component typically removed during preliminary treatment?

- A. Rags
- B. Sticks
- C. Nutrients**
- D. Grit

Preliminary treatment in wastewater treatment plants is primarily focused on removing large solids and debris from the wastewater before it undergoes further processing. This stage is critical for protecting downstream equipment and ensuring the efficient operation of the treatment plant. Composed of large items such as rags, sticks, and grit, preliminary treatment aims to eliminate materials that could clog pipes, damage equipment, or interfere with the subsequent treatment processes. Rags and sticks can create mechanical problems if they accumulate, while grit can cause abrasion and wear on pumps and other machinery. Nutrients, such as nitrogen and phosphorus, are typically not removed during the preliminary treatment phase. Instead, these are usually addressed in later stages of the treatment process, such as secondary or tertiary treatment, where biological or chemical methods are employed to reduce their concentrations in the effluent. This differentiation highlights the specific focus of preliminary treatment on physical debris rather than on the biochemical aspects of the wastewater.

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://texasclasscwastewatertreatment.examzify.com>

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

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