

TEXAS CLASS D WATER LICENSE PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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 is the standard clearance required between the top of a pipe and the ground surface above?**
 - A. 12 inches
 - B. 18 inches
 - C. 24 inches
 - D. 30 inches
- 2. By what date must surface water systems mail reports to the TCEQ?**
 - A. By the 5th of the following month
 - B. By the 10th of the following month
 - C. By the end of each month
 - D. By the 1st of each month
- 3. Where is groundwater located?**
 - A. Above the earth's surface
 - B. On the surface of the earth
 - C. Below the surface of the earth
 - D. In the atmosphere
- 4. What is the minimum width required for trenches laying six-inch and larger pipes?**
 - A. 12 inches
 - B. 18 inches
 - C. 24 inches
 - D. 30 inches
- 5. What is a common characteristic of hydrogen sulfide?**
 - A. It is heavier than air
 - B. It is colorless and odorless
 - C. It is a solid at room temperature
 - D. It is a common drink additive

- 6. Which statement about meter readers is true?**
- A. They have the least contact with customers
 - B. They can often be ambassadors of goodwill
 - C. They only help during emergencies
 - D. They focus solely on readings
- 7. What is a tank that is greater in height than diameter called?**
- A. Hydropneumatic tank
 - B. Standpipe
 - C. Pressure tank
 - D. Storage tank
- 8. What component do gas chlorinators use to measure the rate of chlorine addition?**
- A. Rotameter
 - B. Flow meter
 - C. Pressure regulator
 - D. Thermometer
- 9. What is the purpose of using sodium hypochlorite in water systems?**
- A. To enhance flavor
 - B. To disinfect the water
 - C. To increase pH levels
 - D. To control algae growth
- 10. What type of water is derived from rivers, lakes, and reservoirs?**
- A. Raw water
 - B. Groundwater
 - C. Surface water
 - D. Pumped water

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the standard clearance required between the top of a pipe and the ground surface above?

- A. 12 inches
- B. 18 inches
- C. 24 inches**
- D. 30 inches

The standard clearance required between the top of a pipe and the ground surface above is typically 24 inches. This requirement helps ensure that there is adequate space to prevent surface loads from damaging the pipe, allowing for maintenance access and minimizing the risk of collapse or breakage due to external pressure and environmental factors. Adequate clearance is essential for the longevity of the pipe and facilitates proper drainage and operation of the water system. Choosing 24 inches reflects industry standards that account for various factors such as soil type, expected loads from traffic above, and overall safety regulations that aim to protect both the infrastructure and the surrounding area. Other options, while significant in different contexts, do not meet the commonly accepted standards as closely as 24 inches does for pipe installation and resource management.

2. By what date must surface water systems mail reports to the TCEQ?

- A. By the 5th of the following month
- B. By the 10th of the following month**
- C. By the end of each month
- D. By the 1st of each month

Surface water systems are required to comply with specific reporting deadlines as mandated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). The correct answer indicates that these systems must mail their reports by the 10th of the following month after the reporting period. This timeframe allows for a reasonable period for water systems to compile their data, ensuring that the reports submitted to the TCEQ are accurate and comprehensive. Timely reporting is crucial because it helps the TCEQ monitor and manage water quality and supply effectively, ensuring compliance with state regulations and safeguarding public health. Understanding this deadline will assist operators in maintaining compliance and staying organized with their reporting schedule. In this context, the other choices do not align with the established guidelines set forth by the TCEQ for surface water systems. The 5th of the following month and the end of each month could potentially lead to inconsistencies in reporting and data collection, while the 1st of each month would not allow sufficient time for thorough preparation of the reports.

3. Where is groundwater located?

- A. Above the earth's surface
- B. On the surface of the earth
- C. Below the surface of the earth**
- D. In the atmosphere

Groundwater is found below the surface of the earth, within the soil and rock layers that make up the Earth's crust. It is stored in aquifers, which are underground layers of water-bearing rock or sediment capable of yielding significant quantities of water. This water can seep into the ground from precipitation, river systems, or bodies of water, filtering through the soil and rock until it reaches a saturation point known as the water table. Groundwater plays a crucial role in the hydrological cycle, providing a source of water for drinking, irrigation, and industry. Its location beneath the surface is key to its protection from direct evaporation and surface contamination, but it can still be affected by activities above ground, such as land use changes and pollution. Correctly identifying groundwater as being located below the Earth's surface helps in understanding water availability and management practices essential for sustainable water resources.

4. What is the minimum width required for trenches laying six-inch and larger pipes?

- A. 12 inches
- B. 18 inches**
- C. 24 inches
- D. 30 inches

The minimum width required for trenches laying six-inch and larger pipes is 18 inches. This specification is essential for several reasons. Firstly, it allows enough space for safe installation and maintenance of the pipes. When dealing with larger diameter pipes, having sufficient trench width is crucial to accommodate the physical dimensions of the pipe as well as the necessary room for workers to maneuver safely. Secondly, an 18-inch trench also helps in preventing damage to the pipe during installation, reducing the risk of cracks or other failures in the pipe. Adequate width allows for the proper handling of the pipe as it's lowered into the trench and helps ensure that the bedding material can be properly placed around the pipe to provide support. Lastly, this trench width is often dictated by plumbing and safety codes, which aim to uphold the structural integrity of the installation and ensure the safety of the personnel involved. By adhering to this requirement, contractors and operators can help ensure both compliance with regulations and long-lasting infrastructure.

5. What is a common characteristic of hydrogen sulfide?

- A. It is heavier than air**
- B. It is colorless and odorless
- C. It is a solid at room temperature
- D. It is a common drink additive

Hydrogen sulfide is indeed characterized by being heavier than air. This property is significant, especially in water treatment facilities and industrial processes, where the accumulation of hydrogen sulfide gas can pose serious safety hazards. Being denser than air means that when released, hydrogen sulfide will tend to accumulate in low-lying areas, increasing the risk of exposure to individuals in those regions. While hydrogen sulfide is indeed colorless, it is not odorless; rather, it has a distinct and typically unpleasant odor, often described as similar to rotten eggs. This characteristic misleads some into thinking it is odorless. Additionally, hydrogen sulfide is a gas at room temperature, not a solid, and it does not serve as a drink additive, as it is toxic and poses serious health risks. Understanding these characteristics is vital for safe handling and awareness of hydrogen sulfide in various contexts.

6. Which statement about meter readers is true?

- A. They have the least contact with customers
- B. They can often be ambassadors of goodwill**
- C. They only help during emergencies
- D. They focus solely on readings

Meter readers play a significant role in the water utility sector, and one of their key functions is to interact with customers during their day-to-day operations. When meter readers visit a property to gather data about water consumption, they often have the opportunity to engage with customers, answer questions, and provide information about efficient water use or utility programs. This interaction can indeed position them as ambassadors of goodwill for the utility company. Being visible representatives of the utility, meter readers contribute to building a positive relationship between the company and the community. Their courteous and professional demeanor can help foster trust and enhance customer satisfaction. Moreover, the communication they initiate can mitigate misunderstandings or concerns that customers might have about their water service or billing. Although meter readers do focus on collecting accurate readings, their role transcends just that functional aspect. They serve as a crucial link between the utility and its customers, promoting awareness and facilitating communication. This aspect of customer interaction is what designates them as ambassadors of goodwill within their operational capacity.

7. What is a tank that is greater in height than diameter called?

- A. Hydropneumatic tank
- B. Standpipe**
- C. Pressure tank
- D. Storage tank

A tank that is greater in height than diameter is referred to as a standpipe. Standpipes are vertical storage tanks commonly used for water supply systems to maintain pressure and provide water during peak usage times. The tall and slender design of a standpipe allows it to efficiently manage large volumes of water while minimizing the footprint on the ground. The height of the standpipe contributes to the development of water pressure due to the hydraulic head; as the height increases, so does the pressure at the base of the tank. This is vital for urban water distribution systems, as it ensures that water can be delivered effectively to various elevations within a service area. Hydropneumatic tanks, pressure tanks, and storage tanks serve different functions. Hydropneumatic tanks are designed to maintain water pressure and store water for periods of high demand, while pressure tanks manage air pressure and water storage in a more compact design. Storage tanks are generally used to hold large volumes of water but may not adhere to the specific height-to-diameter ratio that characterizes a standpipe.

8. What component do gas chlorinators use to measure the rate of chlorine addition?

- A. Rotameter**
- B. Flow meter
- C. Pressure regulator
- D. Thermometer

Gas chlorinators utilize a rotameter to measure the rate of chlorine addition. A rotameter is a specific type of flow meter that measures the flow of gas or liquid in a transparent tapered tube with a movable float inside. As the flow rate increases, the float rises to a higher position in the tube, corresponding to a specific flow rate. This design allows operators to visually inspect and accurately gauge the amount of chlorine being injected into the water treatment process. The use of a rotameter is essential in a chlorination system because maintaining the correct dosage of chlorine is crucial for effective disinfection while ensuring safety. If too much chlorine is introduced, it could lead to harmful levels in the water, whereas too little may not effectively eliminate pathogens. Other options, while related to water treatment systems, do not serve the function of accurately measuring the chlorine addition rate. Flow meters typically measure the volume of liquid passing through a system, pressure regulators control pressure within the system, and thermometers measure temperature but do not pertain to the addition of chlorine in gas form. Thus, a rotameter is distinctly the correct component for this application.

9. What is the purpose of using sodium hypochlorite in water systems?

- A. To enhance flavor
- B. To disinfect the water**
- C. To increase pH levels
- D. To control algae growth

Sodium hypochlorite serves a critical role in water systems primarily as a disinfectant. Its main purpose is to eliminate harmful pathogens, such as bacteria, viruses, and protozoa, that can pose health risks to individuals consuming or using the water. When sodium hypochlorite is added to water, it undergoes a chemical reaction that releases chlorine, a powerful disinfectant that can effectively kill or inactivate these microorganisms. Disinfection is vital for ensuring that water is safe for drinking and recreational purposes, and sodium hypochlorite is widely used in municipal water treatment facilities because it is effective, relatively easy to use, and can achieve a residual effect, meaning that it continues to protect against contamination even after initial treatment. This residual chlorine ensures that any new pathogens introduced after treatment can also be addressed. While there are other chemicals and methods to control aspects of water quality, such as flavors and pH adjustments, or specifically targeting algae growth, the primary and most significant use of sodium hypochlorite is in the disinfection process.

10. What type of water is derived from rivers, lakes, and reservoirs?

- A. Raw water
- B. Groundwater
- C. Surface water**
- D. Pumped water

Surface water is the correct response because it specifically refers to water that is found in bodies such as rivers, lakes, and reservoirs. This term encompasses water that is naturally available on the Earth's surface and is crucial for various uses, including drinking water, irrigation, and industrial processes. Raw water is a broader term that refers to untreated water coming from various sources, including surface water, but it does not exclusively describe water from rivers, lakes, and reservoirs. Groundwater pertains to water that is found underground in aquifers and is stored in the soil or rock, which is different from surface water. Pumped water is typically associated with water that has been extracted from a source, such as groundwater wells or surface bodies, but does not designate the type or source of the water. Thus, surface water is the most specific and accurate answer in this context.

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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://texasclassdwater.examzify.com>

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

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