

TEXAS COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY (TCEQ) CLASS D WATER OPERATOR LICENSE PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://tceq-classdwateroperatorlicense.examzify.com>



Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	16

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

- 1. What is the last treatment step before water storage?**
 - A. Filtration
 - B. Sedimentation
 - C. Coagulation
 - D. Disinfection
- 2. What is one of the methods used to measure water levels?**
 - A. Wetted tape
 - B. Water barometer
 - C. Hydrostatic gauge
 - D. Flow meter
- 3. All PWS in Texas are required to use _____ as the final disinfectant.**
 - A. Ozone
 - B. Chlorine
 - C. Ultraviolet light
 - D. Hydrogen peroxide
- 4. Is the most common design for residential service the positive replacement meter?**
 - A. True
 - B. False
 - C. Sometimes
 - D. Not a common design
- 5. What must be maintained for effective disinfection during water treatment processes?**
 - A. pH level
 - B. Chlorine residual
 - C. Temperature
 - D. Pressure

6. For groundwater supply systems with more than 50 connections, what is the minimum required total storage capacity per connection?
- A. 150 gallons
 - B. 200 gallons
 - C. 250 gallons
 - D. 100 gallons
7. What is a consequence of not having a faucet for raw water sampling?
- A. Inaccurate chemical testing
 - B. Increased environmental impact
 - C. Higher operational costs
 - D. Reduced water supply
8. A potable water supply:
- A. is free of pathogenic organisms
 - B. contains a safe level of chemicals
 - C. has an adequate chlorine residual
 - D. all of the above
9. The rotameter is primarily used to indicate what?
- A. Volume of water
 - B. Feed rate in gallons per day
 - C. Feed rate in pounds per day
 - D. Pressure levels
10. Which aspect is essential for effectively training personnel in confined space entry?
- A. First aid training
 - B. Communication skills
 - C. Technical writing
 - D. Safety equipment use

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What is the last treatment step before water storage?

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

Disinfection is the final treatment step before water is stored. This process is crucial for eliminating pathogens and harmful microorganisms that can pose health risks to consumers. Various disinfection methods, such as chlorination, ultraviolet light, or ozone, are employed to ensure that the water is safe for distribution and consumption. After disinfection, water is typically stored in tanks or reservoirs, ready for delivery to users. This step is essential to maintain public health standards and prevent waterborne diseases. The earlier processes, such as coagulation, sedimentation, and filtration, serve to remove particulate matter and impurities from the water, but they do not provide the same level of microbial safety that disinfection does. Thus, without the disinfection step, stored water could still harbor pathogens, making it unsafe to drink.

2. What is one of the methods used to measure water levels?

- A. Wetted tape**
- B. Water barometer
- C. Hydrostatic gauge
- D. Flow meter

One of the methods used to measure water levels is the hydrostatic gauge. This method operates on the principle of hydrostatic pressure which relates the pressure at a specific depth within a fluid to the height of that fluid. Essentially, a hydrostatic gauge measures the pressure exerted by the water column above it, which is directly proportional to the water level. Thus, it provides an accurate indication of water elevation based on the pressure it senses. Wetted tape is inappropriate for measuring static water levels consistently, as it is generally used for measuring flow or other dimensions. A water barometer, while useful for atmospheric pressure measurement, does not provide direct measurements of water level. Flow meters specifically measure the rate of flow through a system rather than static water levels, which makes them unsuitable for this purpose. Understanding these distinctions clarifies why the hydrostatic gauge is the correct method for measuring water levels.

3. All PWS in Texas are required to use _____ as the final disinfectant.

- A. Ozone
- B. Chlorine**
- C. Ultraviolet light
- D. Hydrogen peroxide

The requirement for all public water systems (PWS) in Texas to use chlorine as the final disinfectant stems from its efficacy in killing pathogens and its residual properties. Chlorine is widely used because it not only effectively disinfects water by ensuring the inactivation of bacteria, viruses, and other microorganisms, but it also provides a lingering residual that helps prevent recontamination as water travels through pipelines to consumers. Chlorine's ability to form chloramines, when combined with ammonia, enhances water stability and reduces the formation of disinfection by-products. This makes it a practical choice for maintaining water quality throughout distribution systems. While there are other disinfection methods such as ozone, ultraviolet light, and hydrogen peroxide—each with its benefits and specific applications—chlorine's combination of effectiveness, residual protection, and cost efficiency makes it the standard disinfectant mandated by regulations for final disinfection in Texas public water systems.

4. Is the most common design for residential service the positive replacement meter?

- A. True
- B. False**
- C. Sometimes
- D. Not a common design

The design of residential water service meters commonly used is not typically identified as a positive replacement meter. A positive replacement meter refers to a specific type of meter technology that ensures accuracy over time through continual adjustments or replacements. However, in most residential applications, the focus is primarily on standard metering devices that measure water flow without the need for frequent replacement or adjustments. Most residential water meters are typically classified as either positive displacement or turbine meters, with positive displacement being more popular for its simplicity and effectiveness in accurately measuring low flow rates, which is typical of residential usage. The most common type of meter used varies by region and utility practices, but positive replacement meters are not regarded as the standard due to their specific application and cost involved. This context clarifies why the assertion about positive replacement meters being the most common design for residential service is not accurate. Instead, the emphasis on the commonly used meters draws attention to the standard practices seen in residential water services.

5. What must be maintained for effective disinfection during water treatment processes?

- A. pH level
- B. Chlorine residual**
- C. Temperature
- D. Pressure

For effective disinfection during water treatment processes, maintaining chlorine residual is crucial. Chlorine is commonly used as a disinfectant to kill harmful microorganisms in water. The chlorine residual refers to the amount of chlorine that remains in the water after disinfection. This residual is important because it indicates that sufficient chlorine has been applied to effectively inactivate pathogens and that there is ongoing disinfection as the water moves through the distribution system. Without an adequate chlorine residual, there may not be enough disinfection to ensure that the water remains safe for consumption. If chlorine levels drop too low, pathogens can survive and potentially contaminate the water supply. Thus, monitoring and maintaining an appropriate level of chlorine residual is critical for ensuring that the water is microbiologically safe throughout the treatment and distribution processes. While factors like pH, temperature, and pressure can influence the effectiveness of disinfection and the behavior of chlorine in water, they do not serve as direct measures of the disinfectant's presence and efficacy in the water being treated. Maintaining an appropriate chlorine residual is the most direct and effective way to ensure ongoing disinfection.

6. For groundwater supply systems with more than 50 connections, what is the minimum required total storage capacity per connection?

- A. 150 gallons
- B. 200 gallons**
- C. 250 gallons
- D. 100 gallons

The minimum required total storage capacity per connection for groundwater supply systems with more than 50 connections is set at 200 gallons. This requirement ensures that there is a sufficient water supply for both daily usage and peak demand situations. Adequate storage capacity is crucial for maintaining water pressure, providing a buffer during periods of high consumption, and ensuring that there is enough water stored to handle emergencies such as main breaks or power outages. In practice, 200 gallons per connection is designed to facilitate the reliable distribution of water, promoting the health and safety of the community served by the groundwater system. This regulation reflects industry standards aimed at ensuring that systems are adequately prepared to meet their operational demands and protect public health.

7. What is a consequence of not having a faucet for raw water sampling?

- A. Inaccurate chemical testing**
- B. Increased environmental impact
- C. Higher operational costs
- D. Reduced water supply

Not having a faucet for raw water sampling leads to inaccurate chemical testing because a proper sampling point is critical for collecting representative samples of water. When sampling for chemical analysis, it is essential to obtain water that accurately reflects the conditions present in the source. A dedicated faucet allows for controlled sampling, minimizing contamination from external sources and ensuring that the sample is taken directly from the raw water supply. Inaccurate chemical testing can result in incorrect assessments of water quality, ultimately affecting treatment processes and compliance with regulatory standards. This can lead to issues like undetected pollutants or inappropriate chemical dosing, which can compromise water safety and quality. While other consequences may also arise from not having a dedicated sampling faucet, such as potential increased operational efforts or challenges in managing resource use, the primary issue highlighted here concerns the integrity and accuracy of the water quality testing process.

8. A potable water supply:

- A. is free of pathogenic organisms
- B. contains a safe level of chemicals
- C. has an adequate chlorine residual
- D. all of the above**

A potable water supply is defined as water that is safe for human consumption. This means that it must meet several quality criteria to ensure safety and health for people who drink it. First, it is essential for potable water to be free of pathogenic organisms. This eliminates risks associated with waterborne diseases, which can be caused by bacteria, viruses, and parasites. Ensuring that the water supply is free of these pathogens is a fundamental requirement for it to be considered safe. Additionally, potable water must contain safe levels of chemicals. This includes various minerals and other substances that can be present in water. Regulatory agencies set guidelines for these chemicals to prevent negative health impacts, ensuring that the water does not contain harmful concentrations of any chemicals. Another important aspect of potable water is maintaining an adequate chlorine residual. Chlorine is commonly used as a disinfectant in water treatment processes. An appropriate level of chlorine residual helps ensure that any remaining pathogens are effectively killed, safeguarding the water supply as it travels through distribution systems to consumers. Given that all of these factors—absence of pathogens, safe chemical levels, and sufficient chlorine residual—contribute to the definition of potable water, the correct choice is that a potable water supply must encompass all of these elements.

9. The rotameter is primarily used to indicate what?

- A. Volume of water
- B. Feed rate in gallons per day
- C. Feed rate in pounds per day**
- D. Pressure levels

The rotameter is a type of flow meter used to measure the flow rate of liquids or gases. It operates on the principle of variable area flow measurement, where a float within a tapered tube rises or falls depending on the flow rate. The height of the float indicates the flow rate on a calibrated scale, typically expressed in volumetric terms. In the context of the choices provided, the correct answer focuses on the use of the rotameter for measuring feed rates. Specifically, it is capable of indicating the feed rate in terms of volume flow, such as gallons per minute or liters per minute. This makes it an important instrument in many water and wastewater applications, where understanding the volume of fluid moving through a system is crucial for operations and efficiency. The option regarding feed rate in pounds per day can sometimes confuse users, as it assumes the user would want a mass flow measurement, which is often derived from volumetric measurements using density. However, a rotameter is primarily calibrated and read based on volumetric flow, not mass. Therefore, while a rotameter can provide flow information that might be converted to mass flow rates under certain conditions, its primary function is not to directly measure or indicate mass flow rates but rather the volumetric flow through

10. Which aspect is essential for effectively training personnel in confined space entry?

- A. First aid training
- B. Communication skills
- C. Technical writing
- D. Safety equipment use**

Training personnel in confined space entry is critically centered around the correct usage of safety equipment. In confined spaces, the risks associated with atmospheric hazards, restricted mobility, and emergency situations are significant. Therefore, it is essential for personnel to be well-versed in the use of safety equipment such as respirators, harnesses, ventilation equipment, and personal protective gear. Knowing how to properly use this equipment is paramount to ensuring safety while working in these high-risk environments. By understanding how to utilize safety equipment effectively, personnel are better prepared to mitigate risks associated with confined spaces. This not only includes knowing how to operate the equipment but also being aware of when and why it is necessary. Proper training in this area is fundamental in ensuring both compliance with safety regulations and the health and safety of the individuals involved in confined space operations.

SAMPLE

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://tceq-classdwateroperatorlicense.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE