

01	A	B	C	D	E
02	A	B	C	D	E
03	A	B	C	D	E
04	A	B	C	D	E
05	A	B	C	D	E
06	A	B	C	D	E
07	A	B	C	D	E
08	A	B	C	D	E
09	A	B	C	D	E
10	A	B	C	D	E
11	A	B	C	D	E
12	A	B	C	D	E
13	A	B	C	D	E

14	A	B	C	D	E
15	A	B	C	D	E
16	A	B	C	D	E
17	A	B	C	D	E
18	A	B	C	D	E
19	A	B	C	D	E
20	A	B	C	D	E
21	A	B	C	D	E
22	A	B	C	D	E
23	A	B	C	D	E
24	A	B	C	D	E
25	A	B	C	D	E
26	A	B	C	D	E

27	A	B	C	D	E
28	A	B	C	D	E
29	A	B	C	D	E
30	A	B	C	D	E
31	A	B	C	D	E
32	A	B	C	D	E
33	A	B	C	D	E
34	A	B	C	D	E
35	A	B	C	D	E
36	A	B	C	D	E
37	A	B	C	D	E
38	A	B	C	D	E
39	A	B	C	D	E

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

ABC-TWUA: Texas Water Utility Association

Z97SESFY

TWUA Laboratory/Manager Supervisor Level A

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for ABC-TWUA: Texas Water Utility Association **Z97SESFY**, each with its answer key and an explanation. Answer a question before you read its key — the explanation is worth more once you have committed.

If something looks wrong

Send us three things and we will check it:

- the exam code, **Z97SESFY**
- the question number
- the email address on your order

Write to **support@mometrix.net**. We reply within one business day.

QUESTION 1

SINGLE CHOICE

A laboratory supervisor is reviewing a sample-analysis schedule. Which activity is the supervisor's primary responsibility when assigning work to analysts?

- ☒ **A** Ensure each analyst's assigned work is completed and documented according to laboratory procedures
- ☐ **B** Perform every sample analysis personally
- ☐ **C** Purchase all laboratory supplies without input from staff
- ☐ **D** Approve the utility's annual water-rate increase

ANSWER A

WHY A laboratory supervisor is responsible for directing laboratory work, ensuring that assigned analyses are completed, and verifying that required records and procedures are followed. The other choices are outside the supervisor's core laboratory-assignment responsibility or concern unrelated utility functions.

QUESTION 2

SINGLE CHOICE

Which practice is an essential component of a laboratory quality-control program?

- ☒ **A** Running appropriate control samples and reviewing the resulting data against established acceptance criteria
- ☐ **B** Changing a result whenever it differs from an expected value
- ☐ **C** Replacing failed controls with additional routine samples
- ☐ **D** Discontinuing documentation of corrective actions

ANSWER A

WHY Quality control uses control materials, established acceptance criteria, data review, and documentation to determine whether an analytical process is operating acceptably. Altering results, replacing controls, or omitting corrective-action records undermines data quality and traceability.

QUESTION 3

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which practices help ensure that a water sample represents the conditions being evaluated and remains suitable for analysis? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** Collect the sample using the documented sampling procedure and required equipment
- ☒ **B** Preserve the sample within the specified holding-time and temperature requirements
- ☐ **C** Fill any available container because container volume does not affect the sample
- ☐ **D** Label the sample only after the laboratory receives it

ANSWER A • B

WHY Representative collection and proper preservation are fundamental to producing reliable analytical results. Container selection and labeling are also important, but arbitrary container use or delayed labeling can compromise sample identification or validity.

QUESTION 4

SINGLE CHOICE

When handling a laboratory chemical, what should the analyst consult first to determine required protective measures and safe handling practices?

- ☒ **A** The chemical's Safety Data Sheet
- ☐ **B** The utility's customer billing records
- ☐ **C** The sample's historical results
- ☐ **D** The instrument's last calibration certificate

ANSWER A

WHY A Safety Data Sheet provides the chemical's hazard information and required handling, storage, personal-protective-equipment, and emergency-response precautions. Billing records, historical results, and calibration certificates do not establish the chemical's hazards.

QUESTION 5 SINGLE CHOICE

An analyst obtains a result that falls outside the method's stated quality-control acceptance range. What is the appropriate next action?

- ☒ **A Follow the laboratory's nonconforming-work and corrective-action procedure**
- ☐ B Report the result without qualification
- ☐ C Discard the quality-control record
- ☐ D Repeat the analysis only if the result is lower than expected

ANSWER A

WHY Quality-control failures require documented investigation and corrective action under the laboratory's nonconforming-work procedure. Results should not simply be reported or hidden, and the appropriate response is determined by procedure rather than by the direction of the numerical result.

QUESTION 6 SINGLE CHOICE

Which record is specifically used to document the transfer, receipt, and condition of a sample from collection through laboratory analysis?

- ☒ **A Chain-of-custody record**
- ☐ B Equipment inventory
- ☐ C Chemical purchase order
- ☐ D Employee attendance log

ANSWER A

WHY A chain-of-custody record documents sample identification, collection, transfers, receipt, and relevant condition information so that sample integrity and traceability can be demonstrated.

QUESTION 7 SINGLE CHOICE

Why must laboratory instruments be calibrated according to the manufacturer's instructions and the laboratory's established procedures?

- ☒ **A To establish that measurements are traceable and suitable for their intended use**
- ☐ B To eliminate the need for quality-control samples
- ☐ C To guarantee that every future result will be acceptable
- ☐ D To avoid recording instrument maintenance

ANSWER A

WHY Calibration establishes the relationship between an instrument indication and known reference values, supporting measurement accuracy and traceability. It does not replace routine quality control, guarantee every result, or eliminate maintenance documentation.

QUESTION 8 SINGLE CHOICE

A laboratory result is reported to a supervisor. Which practice best supports an accurate and useful laboratory report?

- ☒ **A Report the validated result with its units, method information, and any required qualifiers**
- ☐ B Omit qualifiers so the result appears simpler
- ☐ C Report only the last digit of the measurement
- ☐ D Remove the analysis date to avoid confusion

ANSWER A

WHY Laboratory reports should communicate the validated result together with essential context such as units, method or procedure information, and qualifiers when applicable. Omitting required information can make the result misleading or unusable.

QUESTION 9

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which activities are appropriate for documenting and maintaining analyst competency? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** Initial and periodic demonstration of acceptable performance for assigned methods
- ☒ **B** Review of training records, quality-control results, and corrective actions
- ☐ **C** Allowing an analyst to work independently without documented training or authorization
- ☐ **D** Relying on job title alone as evidence of competence

ANSWER **A - B**

WHY Competency is supported by documented training, performance demonstrations, and ongoing review of records and quality-control outcomes. Working independently without documented qualification or relying only on a job title does not establish competency.