

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
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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
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19	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☒ D	☐ E
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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

Colorado Certified Water Professionals

DLPT26YQ

Colorado Wastewater Treatment Operator Class D

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for Colorado Certified Water Professionals **DLPT26YQ** , 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, **DLPT26YQ**
- the question number
- the email address on your order

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

QUESTION 1

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following items must be verified or completed before a worker enters a confined space at a wastewater treatment facility? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** An entry permit has been issued and signed by the authorized person
- ☐ **B** The space has been tested for oxygen content and atmospheric contaminants
- ☐ **C** The facility's monthly discharge monitoring report has been submitted
- ☒ **D** A designated standby person is in position at the entry point
- ☐ **E** The influent bar screen has been serviced within the last 24 hours

ANSWER A - D

WHY Confined space entry under OSHA 29 CFR 1910.146 requires (1) a written entry permit signed by an authorized entrant supervisor and (2) atmospheric testing plus the presence of a trained attendant (standby person) at the entry. Discharge monitoring reports and bar screen servicing are unrelated to entry safety.

QUESTION 2

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following are common operational adjustments an operator uses to control the activated sludge process? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** Changing the return activated sludge (RAS) flow rate
- ☐ **B** Adjusting the dissolved oxygen (DO) setpoint in the aeration basin
- ☐ **C** Modifying the chlorine residual in the contact chamber
- ☒ **D** Varying the wasting rate to control the mean cell residence time (MCRT)
- ☐ **E** Recalibrating the plant's influent flow meter

ANSWER A - D

WHY The two primary activated sludge control levers are the RAS rate (which controls the mixed liquor suspended solids concentration in the aeration basin) and the wasting rate (which controls the solids retention time / MCRT). Changing the DO setpoint alone does not control the biology; chlorine residual and flow meter calibration are not process-control variables for the bioreactor.

QUESTION 3

TRUE/FALSE

A composite BOD sample collected at a wastewater treatment plant must be refrigerated or kept on ice during the compositing period to preserve the sample.

☒ **A** True☐ B False**ANSWER A**

WHY True. Standard Methods and most state laboratory certification programs require composite samples for BOD/COD to be kept at 0–4 °C (refrigerated or on ice) during the compositing window and through transport to inhibit biological activity that would alter the result.

QUESTION 4

SINGLE CHOICE

What is the primary purpose of a grit chamber at a wastewater treatment plant?

☐ A To remove large debris such as rags and sticks before pumping☒ **B To remove fine sand and inert particles that could cause excessive wear on pumps and equipment**☐ C To provide equalization of variable diurnal flow☐ D To aerate the wastewater and add dissolved oxygen**ANSWER B**

WHY Grit chambers (e.g., aerated grit chambers, vortex grit chambers, detritus tanks) are designed to remove inorganic grit — sand, gravel, and similar inert particles — whose accumulation would abrade pumps, pipes, and mechanical equipment. Bar screens handle large debris, flow equalization is performed in equalization basins, and aeration is the job of the aeration tanks.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

A primary clarifier receives a daily flow of 1.2 million gallons per day (MGD). The clarifier has a surface area of 600 square feet. What is the surface overflow rate in gallons per day per square foot (gpd/ft²)?

- ☒ **A** 2,000 gpd/ft²
- ☐ B 500 gpd/ft²
- ☐ C 12,000 gpd/ft²
- ☐ D 72,000 gpd/ft²

ANSWER A

WHY Surface overflow rate = Flow ÷ Surface Area = 1,200,000 gpd ÷ 600 ft² = 2,000 gpd/ft². Typical design values for primary clarifiers are in the range of roughly 800–1,200 gpd/ft² for average flow, but the calculation here simply applies the formula correctly.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) is most commonly used at a wastewater treatment plant to:

- ☐ A Disinfect the treated effluent
- ☐ B Control biological growth in the aeration basin
- ☒ **C Dechlorinate the effluent before discharge**
- ☐ D Remove grit from raw wastewater

ANSWER C

WHY Sulfur dioxide is a reducing agent used in wastewater treatment specifically to remove residual chlorine from the disinfected effluent before it is discharged to a receiving stream, satisfying dechlorination requirements and protecting aquatic life. Chlorine gas or hypochlorite is used for disinfection; SO₂ is not a disinfectant in this application.

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

A healthy activated sludge floc under the microscope is best described as:

- ☐ A Densely packed with no higher life forms present
- ☒ B Well-formed, irregularly shaped floc with a clear liquid (clarified) surrounding it and a moderate number of higher organisms such as stalked ciliates
- ☐ C Cloudy liquid with dispersed pinpoint floc and very high numbers of flagellates
- ☐ D Completely clear liquid with no visible floc or organisms

ANSWER B

WHY Healthy activated sludge shows well-formed, somewhat irregular floc, a clear surrounding liquid (indicating good settling potential), and a balanced community that includes higher organisms such as stalked ciliates and rotifers. Pinpoint floc with many flagellates indicates a young or poorly settling sludge; complete clarity with no floc indicates a washout condition.

QUESTION 8

SINGLE CHOICE

Anaerobic digestion of wastewater solids produces which of the following as a primary byproduct?

- ☐ A Elemental chlorine
- ☒ B Biogas, primarily methane and carbon dioxide
- ☐ C Sodium hypochlorite
- ☐ D Dissolved oxygen

ANSWER B

WHY Anaerobic digesters stabilize sludge in the absence of oxygen. Microorganisms break down volatile solids and produce biogas consisting mainly of methane (CH₄) and carbon dioxide (CO₂), along with smaller amounts of hydrogen sulfide and water vapor. This biogas can be captured and used as a fuel. The other products listed are not produced by anaerobic digestion.

QUESTION 9

SINGLE CHOICE

Under a typical NPDES permit, the operator is required to report noncompliance events that may endanger health or the environment in what timeframe?

- ☒ **A** Within 24 hours of becoming aware of the condition
- ☐ **B** Within 7 days
- ☐ **C** Within 30 days in the next Discharge Monitoring Report
- ☐ **D** Only at the next annual report

ANSWER A

WHY NPDES permits require that oral (or other immediate) notification be provided within 24 hours of becoming aware of any noncompliance that may endanger health, public welfare, or the environment, with a written follow-up report. Routine reporting of compliance values occurs via the monthly DMR.