

CWEA Collections Grade 2 Journey/Analyst Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. Why is it crucial to comply with local, state, and federal regulations in collections?**
 - A. To ensure financial gain for the organization**
 - B. To ensure public health and environmental protection**
 - C. To enhance employee satisfaction and morale**
 - D. To maximize collection efficiency**
- 2. What impact can sewer overflows have on public perception?**
 - A. They can enhance trust in the collection system.**
 - B. They can lead to concerns about system reliability.**
 - C. They rarely affect public perception.**
 - D. They are often seen as a sign of modernization.**
- 3. Why is CCTV advantageous in sewer inspections?**
 - A. It cleans the pipes**
 - B. It can record the severity of defective pipe areas**
 - C. It is the cheapest method available**
 - D. It requires no training to operate**
- 4. Based on the volume calculations, what is the final volume in cubic feet used to find the gallons of the pipe?**
 - A. 163.41 cubic feet**
 - B. 150.50 cubic feet**
 - C. 180.00 cubic feet**
 - D. 200.00 cubic feet**
- 5. At what oxygen level is the alarm on a gas detection meter typically set to activate?**
 - A. 20%**
 - B. 22%**
 - C. 19.5%**
 - D. 21%**

- 6. What is a common indicator of a sewer line failure?**
- A. Presence of standing water in the street**
 - B. Foul odors near manholes or the ground surface**
 - C. Increased insect activity around sewer grates**
 - D. Lower water usage by surrounding households**
- 7. What may happen if a sewer system has inadequate maintenance?**
- A. Prolonged lifespan of pipes**
 - B. Increased efficiency in wastewater transport**
 - C. Potential blockages and system malfunctions**
 - D. Improved water quality**
- 8. What is required before attempting to install or repair electrical equipment?**
- A. You must be enrolled in a training course**
 - B. You must have a manual at hand**
 - C. You should have an assistant present**
 - D. You should know what you are doing, are qualified, and are authorized**
- 9. At a nighttime short-term stationary temporary traffic control zone on a low-speed street, what is the minimum height for traffic cones?**
- A. 20 inches**
 - B. 24 inches**
 - C. 28 inches**
 - D. 30 inches**
- 10. Which issue can lead to excessive infiltration into a collection system?**
- A. High water table**
 - B. Cracks in pipes**
 - C. Inadequate maintenance**
 - D. Low sewer flow**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

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1. Why is it crucial to comply with local, state, and federal regulations in collections?

- A. To ensure financial gain for the organization**
- B. To ensure public health and environmental protection**
- C. To enhance employee satisfaction and morale**
- D. To maximize collection efficiency**

Compliance with local, state, and federal regulations in collections is essential primarily because it ensures public health and environmental protection. These regulations are designed to safeguard the community from potential hazards associated with waste management and sewer systems. By adhering to these guidelines, organizations not only fulfill their legal obligations but also contribute to the overall safety and welfare of the public. In the context of collections, following regulations helps in the proper handling of wastewater and the prevention of pollution. This compliance mitigates risks that could arise from improper waste disposal, such as contamination of water sources or infrastructure issues. Therefore, organizations that prioritize adherence to these regulations are actively participating in protecting both the environment and public health, which is a critical responsibility in the field of collections.

2. What impact can sewer overflows have on public perception?

- A. They can enhance trust in the collection system.**
- B. They can lead to concerns about system reliability.**
- C. They rarely affect public perception.**
- D. They are often seen as a sign of modernization.**

Sewer overflows can significantly undermine public perception regarding the reliability and safety of the collection system. When these incidents occur, they can lead to visible problems, such as environmental contamination and health risks, which can evoke concern and fear among the populace. Public awareness of sewer overflows often highlights issues of infrastructure maintenance and the ability of the system to effectively handle wastewater. As a result, these incidents can damage the community's trust in the local utilities and their capacity to manage waste effectively, prompting calls for improved management and investment in infrastructure. This perception is crucial because it may influence public support for funding and initiatives intended to upgrade and maintain the sanitation system.

3. Why is CCTV advantageous in sewer inspections?

- A. It cleans the pipes
- B. It can record the severity of defective pipe areas**
- C. It is the cheapest method available
- D. It requires no training to operate

CCTV, or closed-circuit television, is particularly advantageous in sewer inspections primarily because it provides the capability to visually inspect the interior of pipes without the need for invasive methods. This technology allows operators to record and analyze the conditions of pipelines, enabling them to pinpoint and document areas of concern, such as cracks, blockages, or other defects. By using cameras equipped with advanced imaging technology, inspectors can capture real-time footage or still images that illustrate the severity and location of issues within the sewer system. This documentation is crucial for maintenance planning, prioritizing repairs, and ensuring the overall integrity of the sewer infrastructure. Furthermore, the recorded footage can be reviewed later, helping in legal or maintenance decisions. In contrast, while cleaning pipes, minimizing costs, or ease of operation may seem beneficial, they do not capture the primary aim of CCTV inspections, which is to assess and document the condition of the sewer lines accurately. Other methods may be cheaper or easier to use, but none offer the same detailed, visual assessment that CCTV provides.

4. Based on the volume calculations, what is the final volume in cubic feet used to find the gallons of the pipe?

- A. 163.41 cubic feet**
- B. 150.50 cubic feet
- C. 180.00 cubic feet
- D. 200.00 cubic feet

The final volume of 163.41 cubic feet is derived from a precise calculation of the internal dimensions of the pipe, which takes into account various factors such as the diameter and the length. This volume is essential when converting cubic feet into gallons, as there is a standard conversion factor to apply; specifically, 1 cubic foot is approximately equal to 7.48 gallons. By confirming that the calculations correctly reflect the size of the pipe being evaluated, you ensure that the resulting volume of 163.41 cubic feet accurately translates to the corresponding number of gallons. This volume is significant for understanding the capacity the pipe can hold and is foundational for proper management in wastewater collections or other applications involving fluid transport. The other volume figures do not align with the specific dimensions or calculations that were given, making them less applicable in the context of determining the correct volume associated with the pipe's capacity. Therefore, the calculated volume of 163.41 cubic feet is essential for subsequent calculations involving flow rates, system pressure, or similar wastewater engineering considerations.

5. At what oxygen level is the alarm on a gas detection meter typically set to activate?

- A. 20%**
- B. 22%**
- C. 19.5%**
- D. 21%**

The alarm on a gas detection meter is typically set to activate at an oxygen level of 19.5%. This threshold is significant because it represents the minimum acceptable oxygen concentration for safe breathing in a work environment. In the workplace, an oxygen level below 19.5% can lead to symptoms of oxygen deficiency, such as dizziness, unconsciousness, or even suffocation. Therefore, the 19.5% threshold is established as a safety standard to warn workers when oxygen levels drop to potentially hazardous conditions. This ensures that adequate measures can be taken to restore safe oxygen levels and protect personnel from the risks associated with oxygen deficiency.

6. What is a common indicator of a sewer line failure?

- A. Presence of standing water in the street**
- B. Foul odors near manholes or the ground surface**
- C. Increased insect activity around sewer grates**
- D. Lower water usage by surrounding households**

A common indicator of a sewer line failure is the presence of foul odors near manholes or the ground surface. When a sewer line fails, it can lead to the release of wastewater and sewer gases from the pipeline. These gases typically carry strong, unpleasant smells associated with sewage, such as hydrogen sulfide, which can be readily detected. The presence of these odors indicates that there might be a breach or blockage in the sewer line, allowing gases and possibly liquids to escape into the surrounding environment. This connection between foul odors and sewer line issues is crucial for maintenance personnel to identify potential problems promptly. Detecting these odors serves as an important signal to investigate further, as it may prevent more severe consequences, such as environmental contamination or public health concerns. Timely detection and resolution of sewer line failures are essential for maintaining a safe and functional wastewater management system.

7. What may happen if a sewer system has inadequate maintenance?

- A. Prolonged lifespan of pipes**
- B. Increased efficiency in wastewater transport**
- C. Potential blockages and system malfunctions**
- D. Improved water quality**

Proper maintenance of a sewer system is crucial for its longevity and effectiveness. When maintenance is inadequate, various issues can arise, especially potential blockages and system malfunctions. Blockages may occur due to the accumulation of debris, grease, or other materials that are not regularly cleared. This can lead to backups and overflows, which not only disrupt the function of the sewer system but also create public health risks and environmental hazards. System malfunctions might manifest in various forms, including structural damage to pipes from corrosion or root intrusion, leading to costly repairs and service interruptions. Maintaining the system ensures that it operates efficiently and minimizes the likelihood of such issues. Therefore, recognizing the risks associated with inadequate maintenance helps underscore the importance of regular monitoring and upkeep in sewer systems to prevent these costly and harmful consequences.

8. What is required before attempting to install or repair electrical equipment?

- A. You must be enrolled in a training course**
- B. You must have a manual at hand**
- C. You should have an assistant present**
- D. You should know what you are doing, are qualified, and are authorized**

Before attempting to install or repair electrical equipment, it is critical to know what you are doing, be qualified, and be authorized. This ensures not only personal safety but also compliance with industry standards and regulations. Electrical work can be hazardous, and it requires a solid understanding of the systems involved, proper tools, and techniques, as well as awareness of potential risks associated with electricity. Being qualified means having the appropriate training and experience to handle the specific type of electrical work involved. Authorization refers to the necessary permissions from relevant authorities or organizations, ensuring that safety protocols are followed and that the work performed is compliant with local codes and regulations. This foundational knowledge and approval help prevent accidents, equipment failures, and violations that could lead to serious consequences for both the worker and the organization. While having a manual, an assistant, or being enrolled in a training course may provide some support, they do not replace the necessity of being qualified and authorized to perform electrical installations and repairs. Proper qualifications and authorization are the first steps in maintaining a safe and effective work environment.

9. At a nighttime short-term stationary temporary traffic control zone on a low-speed street, what is the minimum height for traffic cones?

- A. 20 inches
- B. 24 inches
- C. 28 inches**
- D. 30 inches

The correct answer is that the minimum height for traffic cones in a nighttime short-term stationary temporary traffic control zone on a low-speed street is 28 inches. This height is established to ensure that the cones are clearly visible to motorists in low-light conditions. Traffic cones serve to alert drivers of potential hazards or changes in traffic patterns, and a height of 28 inches strikes a balance between visibility and manageability. Adequate height helps to improve safety by reducing the likelihood of motorists unintentionally colliding with the cones or failing to recognize the traffic control zone. In addition to visibility, the 28-inch specification also aligns with guidelines set forth by various highway safety standards, which recommend specific heights based on different conditions and environments. This is crucial in maintaining safety standards in traffic management and helping to direct vehicle movement effectively.

10. Which issue can lead to excessive infiltration into a collection system?

- A. High water table
- B. Cracks in pipes**
- C. Inadequate maintenance
- D. Low sewer flow

Excessive infiltration into a collection system is primarily caused by structural failures or damages in the system itself. When there are cracks in pipes, groundwater can seep into the sewer lines, leading to increased inflow and potentially overwhelming the system's capacity. Cracks compromise the integrity of the pipes, allowing water to infiltrate where it shouldn't. Other factors, while they may influence water levels or flow, do not directly cause infiltration as effectively as a compromised pipe structure. A high water table may contribute to some degree of groundwater presence but does not inherently create openings like cracks do. Inadequate maintenance often leads to deterioration but does not specifically address the immediate cause of infiltration itself. Low sewer flow might indicate less volume in the system, which might make infiltration seem less critical but does not contribute to the actual influx of external water. Thus, the presence of cracks in the pipes is the most direct cause of excessive infiltration.