

CWEA COLLECTIONS GRADE 2 JOURNEY/ ANALYST PRACTICE TEST (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 does "hydraulic capacity" refer to in a collection system?**
 - A. The amount of sewage the system can store
 - B. The ability to transport wastewater without surcharging
 - C. The pressure within the sewer lines
 - D. The rate of sewage treatment
- 2. What is the main function of a spill containment plan?**
 - A. To recycle waste materials
 - B. To prevent environmental contamination
 - C. To evaluate safety compliance
 - D. To enhance worker productivity
- 3. What is the minimum design velocity for a sewer meant to be greater than?**
 - A. 1 foot per second
 - B. 2 feet per second
 - C. 3 feet per second
 - D. 4 feet per second
- 4. A person trained as per Title 8, Calif. Code of Regulations, is known as what?**
 - A. Service Maintenance Operator
 - B. Qualified Person
 - C. Safety Coordinator
 - D. Field Technician
- 5. What does "trenchless technology" refer to in the context of collection systems?**
 - A. Excavating deep trenches for easier access
 - B. Using methods for replacing pipes without extensive digging
 - C. Building new systems above ground
 - D. Installing larger diameter pipes

- 6. How often must an excavation site and adjacent areas be inspected for hazardous conditions?**
- A. Once a week
 - B. Daily
 - C. Every month
 - D. Whenever there is a storm
- 7. What is the velocity of flow in an 8 inch force main with a metered flow of 400000 gpd?**
- A. 1.2 fps
 - B. 1.5 fps
 - C. 1.77 fps
 - D. 2.0 fps
- 8. What does "beneficial reuse" of wastewater entail?**
- A. The process of disposing wastewater in oceans
 - B. Desalination of seawater for consumption
 - C. The process of treating wastewater for uses such as irrigation or industrial processes
 - D. The release of untreated wastewater into rivers
- 9. 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
- 10. What is the purpose of a manhole in the collection system?**
- A. To transport wastewater
 - B. To provide access for inspection and maintenance of the sewer system
 - C. To store excess sewage
 - D. To control the flow of wastewater

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What does "hydraulic capacity" refer to in a collection system?

- A. The amount of sewage the system can store
- B. The ability to transport wastewater without surcharging**
- C. The pressure within the sewer lines
- D. The rate of sewage treatment

Hydraulic capacity in a collection system specifically refers to the ability to transport wastewater efficiently without causing surcharging. Surcharging occurs when the flow of wastewater exceeds the capacity of the pipes, leading to potential overflows or backups. Therefore, the hydraulic capacity is a critical aspect of sewer design, ensuring that the pipes can handle expected peak flows without exceeding their limits. It encompasses factors such as the diameter of the pipes, the slope of the sewer lines, and the materials used, which all contribute to the effective movement of wastewater through the system. This concept is vital for maintaining the integrity of the collection system and preventing environmental contamination.

2. What is the main function of a spill containment plan?

- A. To recycle waste materials
- B. To prevent environmental contamination**
- C. To evaluate safety compliance
- D. To enhance worker productivity

The primary function of a spill containment plan is to prevent environmental contamination. This plan focuses specifically on preparing for potential spills of hazardous materials by outlining procedures and actions to contain, manage, and remediate any spills that may occur. The intention is to protect the environment, including soil and water resources, from the detrimental effects of pollutants, thereby mitigating harm to ecosystems and human health. Having a well-defined spill containment plan is essential for organizations handling hazardous substances, as it not only aids in response efforts but also helps in compliance with environmental regulations. It typically includes strategies for immediate containment, cleanup operations, and reporting procedures, all aimed at minimizing the impact of a spill on the surrounding environment.

3. What is the minimum design velocity for a sewer meant to be greater than?

- A. 1 foot per second
- B. 2 feet per second**
- C. 3 feet per second
- D. 4 feet per second

The minimum design velocity for a sewer system is typically established to ensure effective self-cleansing of the pipes. A design velocity of 2 feet per second is considered a standard minimum because it is sufficient to prevent the deposition of solids, which can lead to blockages and maintain the flow stability in the sewer system. When the flow velocity is above this threshold, it helps to ensure that waste and debris are effectively carried away, reducing the risk of clogs and backups. This velocity is a balance between being fast enough to keep solids in suspension while also being low enough to minimize excessive wear and noise in the system. Velocities lower than 2 feet per second may not provide adequate self-cleaning, while velocities significantly higher can increase the wear on the pipeline and lead to additional costs related to the infrastructure maintenance. Hence, a design velocity of at least 2 feet per second is established as a best practice in sewer design.

4. A person trained as per Title 8, Calif. Code of Regulations, is known as what?

- A. Service Maintenance Operator
- B. Qualified Person**
- C. Safety Coordinator
- D. Field Technician

The designation of a person trained according to Title 8 of the California Code of Regulations is termed as a "Qualified Person." This label is used to identify individuals who have received the necessary training and possess the skills to safely perform specific tasks or duties, particularly in areas that involve potential hazards or risks. Title 8 includes various safety regulations aimed at protecting workers from occupational hazards. By being classified as a Qualified Person, an individual demonstrates their understanding of safety protocols, risk management, and compliance with relevant regulations. This qualification ensures that they are capable of recognizing unsafe conditions, implementing proper safety measures, and adhering to safety practices specific to their field of work. In this context, the other terms provided may denote roles or responsibilities related to operational, administrative, or technical functions, but they do not specifically align with the training and qualifications required under Title 8 regulations. Thus, "Qualified Person" accurately reflects the necessary training and compliance status attributed to individuals under this regulatory framework.

5. What does "trenchless technology" refer to in the context of collection systems?

- A. Excavating deep trenches for easier access
- B. Using methods for replacing pipes without extensive digging**
- C. Building new systems above ground
- D. Installing larger diameter pipes

Trenchless technology refers to methods that allow for the replacement or installation of pipes with minimal excavation, significantly reducing the disruption to the surrounding area. This approach is particularly beneficial in urban settings where open trenches can disrupt traffic, affect local businesses, and cause environmental disturbances. Techniques used in trenchless technology include horizontal directional drilling, pipe bursting, and sliplining. By utilizing these methods, collection systems can be upgraded or repaired without the extensive digging typically associated with traditional trenching methods, making it a cost-effective and efficient solution for managing underground utilities.

6. How often must an excavation site and adjacent areas be inspected for hazardous conditions?

- A. Once a week
- B. Daily**
- C. Every month
- D. Whenever there is a storm

Inspecting an excavation site and adjacent areas for hazardous conditions on a daily basis is crucial for ensuring the safety of workers and the integrity of the site. Such inspections help identify potential hazards such as soil instability, water accumulation, or equipment malfunctions that could pose risks. The nature of excavation work often exposes workers to dynamic conditions that can change rapidly; therefore, daily inspections are necessary to address any newly developed hazards before they result in accidents or injuries. This practice is essential not only for compliance with safety regulations but also to maintain a safe working environment, as conditions can deteriorate quickly depending on weather, nearby operations, or changes in the excavation itself. Regular daily checks provide the opportunity for timely mitigation of risks and reinforce a culture of safety on the construction site.

7. What is the velocity of flow in an 8 inch force main with a metered flow of 400000 gpd?

- A. 1.2 fps
- B. 1.5 fps
- C. 1.77 fps**
- D. 2.0 fps

To determine the velocity of flow in an 8-inch force main carrying a flow rate of 400,000 gallons per day (gpd), it's essential to apply the appropriate formula for flow velocity. First, convert the flow rate from gallons per day to cubic feet per second. There are 7.48 gallons in a cubic foot and 86,400 seconds in a day. Using these conversions: 1. Convert gallons to cubic feet: $400,000 \text{ gpd} \div 7.48 \approx 53,355.51$ cubic feet per day. 2. Convert days to seconds: $53,355.51 \text{ cubic feet per day} \div 86,400 \text{ seconds per day} \approx 0.617$ cubic feet per second (cfs). Next, calculate the cross-sectional area of the 8-inch pipe. The diameter is converted to feet (8 inches = 0.667 feet). The radius would be half of that, which is 0.3335 feet. Applying the area formula for a circle ($\text{Area} = \pi r^2$), we find: $\text{Area} = \pi \times (0.3335)^2 \approx 0.349$ square feet. Now, use the flow rate and

8. What does "beneficial reuse" of wastewater entail?

- A. The process of disposing wastewater in oceans
- B. Desalination of seawater for consumption
- C. The process of treating wastewater for uses such as irrigation or industrial processes**
- D. The release of untreated wastewater into rivers

"Beneficial reuse" of wastewater refers specifically to the process of treating wastewater so that it can be safely used for various purposes, such as irrigation for agriculture or for certain industrial applications. This practice emphasizes the recycling of wastewater rather than its disposal, aiming to recover valuable resources and reduce pollution, thereby promoting sustainability and conservation of water resources. The treatment processes involved in beneficial reuse ensure that the water meets safety standards for its intended use, protecting public health and the environment. This aligns with the broader goals of water management and environmental stewardship. The other options do not align with the concept of beneficial reuse; they either involve the disposal of wastewater or do not utilize treated water for beneficial applications.

9. 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.

10. What is the purpose of a manhole in the collection system?

- A. To transport wastewater
- B. To provide access for inspection and maintenance of the sewer system**
- C. To store excess sewage
- D. To control the flow of wastewater

The purpose of a manhole in the collection system is primarily to provide access for inspection and maintenance of the sewer system. Manholes are strategically placed along sewage lines to allow workers to enter the sewer system safely and efficiently. They play an essential role in facilitating necessary repairs, cleaning, and assessments of the infrastructure. Regular access points are critical for ensuring that the system functions correctly and to respond to any potential blockages or failures quickly. In the context of collections systems, the other roles that might be thought of, such as transporting wastewater, storing excess sewage, or controlling flow, are functions handled by different components of the system. Transporting wastewater relies on the sewer pipes themselves, while flow control typically involves valves or gates, not manholes. Storage of sewage may relate to overflow situations but would not be a function directly associated with manholes. Hence, the primary function remains as a critical inspection and maintenance access point.

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://cweacollectionsgrade2analyst.examzify.com>

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

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