

CWEA Collections System Maintenance (CSM) Grade 3 Certification Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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 can be a result of improper construction practices in a collections system?**
 - A. Improved system efficiency**
 - B. Increased maintenance costs and system failures over time**
 - C. Reduction in utility bills**
 - D. Decreased environmental impact**

- 2. What can happen if sediment builds up in a sewer line?**
 - A. It can lead to an increase in water pressure**
 - B. It can reduce flow capacity and create blockages**
 - C. It promotes the growth of beneficial bacteria**
 - D. It helps in the overall functioning of the sewer system**

- 3. What should be done if a sewer line is found to be damaged?**
 - A. Ignore it, as it will fix itself**
 - B. It should be repaired or replaced as necessary**
 - C. Only monitor it for future issues**
 - D. Increase the pressure in the line to counteract damage**

- 4. The reason newly constructed collection system sewers should be inspected is to:**
 - A. Determine if the contractor has complied with plans and specifications**
 - B. Determine if smoke tests will be successful**
 - C. Determine if dye tests will be successful**
 - D. Determine if the streets are paved**

- 5. Where is a check valve for a lift station pump installed?**
 - A. Between the discharge isolation valve and the discharge port of the pump.**
 - B. Between the suction isolation valve and the line through the wet well wall.**
 - C. Between the suction port of the pump and the suction isolation valve for the pump.**
 - D. Downstream, just beyond the discharge isolation valve for the pump.**

6. Which pH reading indicates acidic wastewater?

- A. 3
- B. 12
- C. 7
- D. 9

7. Why is hydraulic modeling used in collection systems?

- A. To improve employee training procedures
- B. To analyze flow dynamics and simulate different operational scenarios
- C. To reduce operational costs significantly
- D. To measure employee performance

8. What is a common method of minimizing infiltration and inflow (I/I) in a collections system?

- A. Constructing new sewer lines
- B. Regular inspection and sealing of joints and manholes
- C. Using only PVC materials
- D. Increasing the diameter of pipes

9. What should be done if a sewer line is completely blocked?

- A. Ignore it.
- B. Use a chemical cleaner.
- C. Use mechanical rodding or jetting equipment.
- D. Call a plumber.

10. What is an important element of hydrogen sulfide production?

- A. Flow velocity.
- B. Pipe materials.
- C. Amount of odor present.
- D. Amount of inorganic materials.

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What can be a result of improper construction practices in a collections system?

- A. Improved system efficiency**
- B. Increased maintenance costs and system failures over time**
- C. Reduction in utility bills**
- D. Decreased environmental impact**

Improper construction practices in a collections system can lead to increased maintenance costs and system failures over time. This happens because faulty construction can create weaknesses in the system, such as improper sealing, misaligned pipes, or inadequate materials. These weaknesses can lead to leaks, blockages, and other operational issues that require frequent repairs or replacements, thereby driving up maintenance costs significantly. Moreover, consistent failures can compromise the integrity of the entire system, leading to more severe issues in the long run that may require more extensive repairs or even total system overhauls. Positive outcomes like improved system efficiency, reduced utility bills, or decreased environmental impact are generally associated with well-constructed systems that are designed with sustainability and efficiency in mind, rather than as a consequence of poor construction practices.

2. What can happen if sediment builds up in a sewer line?

- A. It can lead to an increase in water pressure**
- B. It can reduce flow capacity and create blockages**
- C. It promotes the growth of beneficial bacteria**
- D. It helps in the overall functioning of the sewer system**

The phenomenon of sediment buildup in a sewer line primarily leads to a reduction in flow capacity and can create blockages. When sediment accumulates, it takes up space within the pipe, narrowing the effective diameter for wastewater to flow through. This narrowing can cause a significant decrease in the volume of water that can pass through the line efficiently, ultimately leading to partial or complete blockages. As the flow is obstructed by sediment, wastewater can back up, leading to overflows or backups in homes or other infrastructure connected to the sewer system. Additionally, stagnant areas caused by blockages can result in further sedimentation, creating a cycle that exacerbates the problem. Effective sewer maintenance often includes regular inspections and cleaning to remove sediment and prevent these issues from developing.

3. What should be done if a sewer line is found to be damaged?

- A. Ignore it, as it will fix itself**
- B. It should be repaired or replaced as necessary**
- C. Only monitor it for future issues**
- D. Increase the pressure in the line to counteract damage**

When a sewer line is found to be damaged, it is crucial to take immediate action to repair or replace it as necessary. A damaged sewer line can lead to several severe issues, including leaks, overflows, and environmental contamination. If not addressed promptly, these problems can damage the surrounding infrastructure, pose health hazards, and result in significant costs for cleanup and remediation. Repairing or replacing the damaged section effectively prevents further deterioration, ensures the proper function of the sewer system, and safeguards public health and environmental quality. Regular maintenance and prompt action in addressing such issues are essential aspects of effective sewer management and preservation of the overall wastewater infrastructure.

4. The reason newly constructed collection system sewers should be inspected is to:

- A. Determine if the contractor has complied with plans and specifications**
- B. Determine if smoke tests will be successful**
- C. Determine if dye tests will be successful**
- D. Determine if the streets are paved**

The primary reason for inspecting newly constructed collection system sewers is to ensure that the contractor has complied with the plans and specifications outlined in the project documentation. This compliance check helps verify that the construction meets the established engineering standards, design criteria, and regulatory requirements, which are crucial for the system's functionality and longevity. By conducting inspections, utilities can identify any deviations from the planned work, ensuring that the sewer operates effectively and minimizes the risk of future issues such as blockages or structural failures. While other alternatives, such as assessing the success of smoke or dye tests and checking street pavement, may be relevant to the overall project management, they do not directly relate to the primary purpose of inspecting newly constructed sewers. Therefore, compliance inspections serve as a foundational quality control measure in the construction process.

5. Where is a check valve for a lift station pump installed?

- A. Between the discharge isolation valve and the discharge port of the pump.**
- B. Between the suction isolation valve and the line through the wet well wall.**
- C. Between the suction port of the pump and the suction isolation valve for the pump.**
- D. Downstream, just beyond the discharge isolation valve for the pump.**

The placement of a check valve for a lift station pump is critical for ensuring proper pump operation and preventing backflow. Installing it between the discharge isolation valve and the discharge port of the pump serves several important functions. First, it allows the check valve to prevent the backflow of wastewater into the pump once it has been discharged, which helps maintain system efficiency and reduces the risk of damage to the pump. By positioning the check valve directly after the pump, it can effectively stop any reverse flow that might occur when the pump is off or during pressure fluctuations in the system. Furthermore, this arrangement ensures that the check valve is protected by the discharge isolation valve, allowing for safe maintenance of the valve itself without interrupting the operation of the entire system. This not only supports operational integrity but also simplifies troubleshooting and repairs, as technicians can isolate the valve from the system easily. In summary, this configuration optimally positions the check valve to fulfill its role in preventing backflow, while also allowing for proper maintenance and operational efficiency within the lift station.

6. Which pH reading indicates acidic wastewater?

- A. 3**
- B. 12**
- C. 7**
- D. 9**

A pH reading of 3 indicates acidic wastewater because the pH scale ranges from 0 to 14, with values below 7 being categorized as acidic. Specifically, a pH of 3 is significantly lower than the neutral point of 7, indicating a higher concentration of hydrogen ions, which is characteristic of acidic substances. In wastewater management and environmental science, understanding pH levels is crucial, as acidic wastewater can lead to detrimental effects on water quality, infrastructure, and aquatic life. In contrast, readings of 12 and 9 indicate alkaline conditions, with 12 being strongly alkaline. A pH reading of 7 indicates neutrality, meaning the water is neither acidic nor alkaline, which does not apply in this context when determining acidic conditions.

7. Why is hydraulic modeling used in collection systems?

- A. To improve employee training procedures
- B. To analyze flow dynamics and simulate different operational scenarios**
- C. To reduce operational costs significantly
- D. To measure employee performance

Hydraulic modeling is an essential tool in collection systems because it allows for the analysis of flow dynamics and the simulation of various operational scenarios. By creating a numerical representation of the system, engineers can observe how water flows through the collection system under different conditions. This modeling offers insights into how changes in factors like pipe diameter, elevation, and flow rates can impact the overall performance of the system. Through hydraulic modeling, operators can predict potential issues such as surcharging, backflow, or insufficient capacity during peak flow events. Additionally, simulations can help identify the most effective ways to optimize system performance, plan for future expansions, and design new infrastructure to accommodate changing demands. The versatility of hydraulic models makes them invaluable for maintaining efficient and effective collection systems.

8. What is a common method of minimizing infiltration and inflow (I/I) in a collections system?

- A. Constructing new sewer lines
- B. Regular inspection and sealing of joints and manholes**
- C. Using only PVC materials
- D. Increasing the diameter of pipes

Regular inspection and sealing of joints and manholes is a common method of minimizing infiltration and inflow (I/I) in a collections system. This practice is essential because joints and manholes can be points where groundwater and stormwater enter the sewer system, leading to excess flow that can overwhelm treatment facilities and lead to costly operational issues. By regularly inspecting these critical points, any potential leaks or cracks can be identified and repaired promptly, greatly reducing the likelihood of I/I. Effective sealing of joints prevents both infiltration from the surrounding soil and inflow from surface runoff during rainfall. This proactive maintenance strategy helps maintain the integrity and efficiency of the sewer system, ultimately protecting against the environmental and financial impacts of I/I, which can include improper treatment and increased treatment costs. Other options, while they may offer some benefits, do not target the issue of existing leaks as directly or effectively as regular inspection and sealing.

9. What should be done if a sewer line is completely blocked?

- A. Ignore it.**
- B. Use a chemical cleaner.**
- C. Use mechanical rodding or jetting equipment.**
- D. Call a plumber.**

When a sewer line is completely blocked, using mechanical rodding or jetting equipment is the most effective approach. These methods are designed to physically remove the obstruction. Mechanical rodding involves using a flexible rod to dislodge blockages, such as grease, tree roots, or debris, enabling the free flow of wastewater. Jetting equipment, on the other hand, utilizes high-pressure water jets to clear clogs and clean the inner walls of the sewer line. These techniques not only address the immediate blockage but also help maintain the line's overall integrity and functionality. Unlike other approaches that might only offer temporary relief or fail to effectively resolve the issue, mechanical rodding and jetting are proactive measures that can prevent more serious problems in the future, such as backups or overflows, making this the preferred course of action in the scenario of a complete blockage.

10. What is an important element of hydrogen sulfide production?

- A. Flow velocity.**
- B. Pipe materials.**
- C. Amount of odor present.**
- D. Amount of inorganic materials.**

The important element of hydrogen sulfide production is flow velocity. In wastewater systems, the flow velocity can significantly influence the conditions under which hydrogen sulfide is generated. High flow velocities can agitate wastewater, promoting the release of gases, including hydrogen sulfide, which is a byproduct of anaerobic decomposition processes in the presence of organic matter. This element is critical because it affects how effectively anaerobic bacteria can thrive in a system. When conditions such as stagnant flow or low turbulence are present, hydrogen sulfide is more likely to accumulate. Conversely, higher flow velocities may help in dispersing gases, reducing localized concentrations of hydrogen sulfide. In relation to the other choices, while pipe materials, the amount of odor present, and the amount of inorganic materials can also play roles in the broader context of wastewater treatment and the dynamics of hydrogen sulfide production, flow velocity most directly correlates with the immediate generation and release of hydrogen sulfide gas in wastewater environments. Understanding the effects of flow velocity on the production of this gas is vital for managing effective wastewater systems and mitigating odors and potential health hazards.

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://cweacsm3.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE