

Georgia Plumbing Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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

- 1. What does EIC stand for in regard to tax refunds for employees?**
 - A. Earned Income Credit**
 - B. Exempt Income Certification**
 - C. Employee Income Contribution**
 - D. External Income Compensation**
- 2. Form GA-7 is primarily used for what purpose?**
 - A. Annual Tax Return Submission**
 - B. Monthly Withholding Tax Payment**
 - C. Quarterly Withholding Tax Payment**
 - D. Federal Income Tax Withholding**
- 3. What is a potential consequence of trap seepage?**
 - A. Increased water pressure**
 - B. Blocked pipes**
 - C. Escape of sewer gases**
 - D. Water contamination**
- 4. What does the Georgia State Amended Code for plumbing primarily address?**
 - A. Water quality**
 - B. Construction materials**
 - C. Design, installation, inspection, and repair of plumbing systems**
 - D. Waste disposal methods**
- 5. What type of test is required for a newly installed plumbing DWV system?**
 - A. Pressure test**
 - B. Visual test**
 - C. Leak test**
 - D. Functional test**

- 6. When connecting horizontal branches downstream of a drainage stack, how many pipe diameters downstream should they connect?**
- A. 5 times**
 - B. 10 times**
 - C. 15 times**
 - D. 20 times**
- 7. What is the minimum size drain for a 3000 gallon potable water gravity tank?**
- A. 1"**
 - B. 1 1/2"**
 - C. 2"**
 - D. 2 1/2"**
- 8. What is the minimum height above the floor for the walls in shower compartments?**
- A. 5 feet**
 - B. 6 feet**
 - C. 7 feet**
 - D. 8 feet**
- 9. What must be done before waste that may harm the drainage system is discharged?**
- A. Nothing; it can discharge directly**
 - B. It must be treated**
 - C. It should be diluted**
 - D. It needs to be stored for a time**
- 10. Hot water supply should be installed on which side of a fixture requiring hot water?**
- A. Right side**
 - B. Left side**
 - C. Bottom side**
 - D. Top side**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What does EIC stand for in regard to tax refunds for employees?

- A. Earned Income Credit**
- B. Exempt Income Certification**
- C. Employee Income Contribution**
- D. External Income Compensation**

EIC stands for Earned Income Credit, which is a significant tax benefit provided to low-to-moderate-income working individuals and families, particularly those with children. It is designed to encourage and reward work, as well as to reduce poverty among these groups by offering a refundable credit that can significantly lower the amount of tax owed or result in a refund. The Earned Income Credit can directly affect employees since it potentially increases their tax refunds, making it a crucial element in their overall financial planning and benefits. For eligible taxpayers, the EIC can provide crucial financial support, especially as it is calculated based on the amount of earned income, marital status, and number of dependent children. Other terms in the answer choices refer to different concepts but do not relate specifically to the identified tax benefit that assists employees in maximizing their tax refunds. Understanding the relevance and application of the Earned Income Credit can empower individuals to optimize their tax filings and avail themselves of state and federal assistance programs effectively.

2. Form GA-7 is primarily used for what purpose?

- A. Annual Tax Return Submission**
- B. Monthly Withholding Tax Payment**
- C. Quarterly Withholding Tax Payment**
- D. Federal Income Tax Withholding**

Form GA-7 is used primarily for submitting quarterly withholding tax payments in the state of Georgia. This form is specifically designed for employers to report and remit income tax withheld from employee wages on a quarterly basis. It helps ensure that the state receives the appropriate amount of tax revenue throughout the year as employers withhold taxes from their employees' paychecks. The choice regarding annual tax return submission pertains to a different form and process focused on comprehensive yearly income reporting, while monthly withholding tax payments would involve a different schedule and frequency of reporting. Federal income tax withholding involves federal regulations that would not utilize Form GA-7, which is dedicated solely to state-level reporting.

3. What is a potential consequence of trap seepage?

- A. Increased water pressure
- B. Blocked pipes
- C. Escape of sewer gases**
- D. Water contamination

Trap seepage refers to the leakage of water from a plumbing trap, which is designed to retain a certain amount of water to prevent sewer gases from entering the living space. When trap seepage occurs, it compromises this water seal, allowing sewer gases to escape into the environment. The presence of these gases can create health hazards, unpleasant odors, and can lead to more significant plumbing issues if not addressed. The trap's main function is to block these gases from passing through, so when seepage happens, it directly undermines this protective barrier. In contrast, other potential issues like increased water pressure or blocked pipes are not direct consequences of trap seepage. Although water contamination is a serious concern in plumbing, it is typically more related to backflow issues or failures in the system that introduce contaminants into the water supply rather than resulting directly from trap seepage. The direct link between trap seepage and the escape of sewer gases clarifies why this is the correct answer.

4. What does the Georgia State Amended Code for plumbing primarily address?

- A. Water quality
- B. Construction materials
- C. Design, installation, inspection, and repair of plumbing systems**
- D. Waste disposal methods

The Georgia State Amended Code for plumbing primarily focuses on the design, installation, inspection, and repair of plumbing systems. This comprehensive approach ensures that all aspects of plumbing practices are covered, emphasizing safety standards, performance criteria, and compliance with local regulations. By setting guidelines for design, the code helps ensure that plumbing installations function properly under expected conditions. Addressing installation methods guarantees that systems are set up correctly from the beginning. Including inspection requirements allows for the identification of potential issues, ensuring that plumbing systems remain safe and effective over time. Repair protocols are also vital, as they provide standards for fixing plumbing systems when they fail or require maintenance. Overall, emphasizing these components supports public health and safety in plumbing operations throughout Georgia.

5. What type of test is required for a newly installed plumbing DWV system?

- A. Pressure test**
- B. Visual test**
- C. Leak test**
- D. Functional test**

The correct choice is a visual test for a newly installed plumbing DWV (Drain, Waste, and Vent) system because this type of evaluation allows inspectors to assess the integrity and proper installation of the system without introducing any pressure or fluids. During a visual inspection, plumbing professionals can identify issues such as misaligned pipes, inadequate supports, or incorrect fittings that might not be apparent through other testing methods. In the context of plumbing, a visual test is crucial for ensuring that the system meets code requirements and is free from visible defects. This method is also part of the initial quality assurance process before the system is put into service or covered up by walls or floors. Alternate testing methods, such as pressure tests, leak tests, or functional tests, while important in various scenarios, are typically employed at different stages of plumbing system evaluation. For instance, pressure tests are commonly used to check for leaks in water supply lines, while functional tests assess whether the system operates correctly during actual use. However, these methods are less suited for the very first assessment of a newly installed DWV system, where visual validation is a key step.

6. When connecting horizontal branches downstream of a drainage stack, how many pipe diameters downstream should they connect?

- A. 5 times**
- B. 10 times**
- C. 15 times**
- D. 20 times**

The requirement for connecting horizontal branches downstream of a drainage stack is based on ensuring smooth flow and minimizing turbulence within the drainage system. Connecting the horizontal branches at a distance of 10 pipe diameters downstream from the stack allows for the proper distribution of flow, reducing the potential for backpressure and facilitating a more effective drainage operation. This distance helps to ensure that the flow from the stack has stabilized and is not disrupted by incoming flows from the connected horizontal branches. Additionally, it allows for the equalization of pressures and velocities in the piping system as it transitions from the vertical to the horizontal plane. This practice is crucial in maintaining the integrity and efficiency of the plumbing system, preventing blockages and ensuring compliance with plumbing codes. Understanding these principles is essential for effective plumbing design and operation, ensuring that installations function properly and adhere to safety and performance standards.

7. What is the minimum size drain for a 3000 gallon potable water gravity tank?

- A. 1"
- B. 1 1/2"
- C. 2"**
- D. 2 1/2"

To determine the minimum size drain for a 3000-gallon potable water gravity tank, it's essential to consider the flow requirements and hydraulic principles involved in draining large volumes of water efficiently. A 3000-gallon tank contains a significant amount of water, and the drain size must allow for a rapid discharge while preventing undue pressure buildup and ensuring functionality. A drain size of 2 inches is optimal for balancing the need for swift drainage with structural considerations and local plumbing codes. A larger drain size helps maintain adequate flow rates, which is particularly important for a tank of this capacity to avoid overflow conditions or backpressure that could impede drainage. The 2-inch drain reduces the risk of clogging and provides enough capacity to handle the volume of water effectively without causing excessive turbulence or loss of pressure. In contrast, smaller drain sizes would significantly restrict the flow rate, leading to slower drainage times which could be problematic, particularly during maintenance or emergencies. Therefore, a 2-inch drain aligns with best practices in plumbing for large tanks, ensuring efficient system operations while adhering to safety standards.

8. What is the minimum height above the floor for the walls in shower compartments?

- A. 5 feet
- B. 6 feet**
- C. 7 feet
- D. 8 feet

The correct answer is that the minimum height for walls in shower compartments is 6 feet. This requirement is based on plumbing codes and regulations that ensure adequate privacy and functionality within shower spaces. A height of 6 feet effectively prevents the shower spray from escaping the compartment, while also providing enough space for comfortable use by individuals of various heights. Additionally, having walls at this height allows for proper drainage, air circulation, and helps prevent water damage to adjacent areas. This standard can vary in different jurisdictions, but in many places, including Georgia, the 6-foot height is widely accepted as the minimum for shower enclosures to ensure compliance with health and safety standards.

9. What must be done before waste that may harm the drainage system is discharged?

- A. Nothing; it can discharge directly**
- B. It must be treated**
- C. It should be diluted**
- D. It needs to be stored for a time**

Before waste that may harm the drainage system is discharged, it must be treated. This is crucial because untreated waste can lead to various issues, including corrosion of pipes, blockages, and contamination of water supplies. Treatment typically involves processes to remove harmful chemicals, pathogens, or solid materials from the waste, ensuring that what ultimately enters the drainage system is safe and compliant with environmental regulations. Such procedures help protect the integrity of plumbing infrastructure and preserve public health. Choices like dilution or temporary storage do not adequately address the potential harm caused by harmful contaminants in waste. Simply diluting a harmful waste might reduce its concentration but not eliminate its potential corrosive or harmful effects. Similarly, storing waste does not mitigate the risks; it only delays the inevitable discharge of harmful materials into the drainage system. Thus, proper treatment is the essential step before any waste is allowed into the drainage system.

10. Hot water supply should be installed on which side of a fixture requiring hot water?

- A. Right side**
- B. Left side**
- C. Bottom side**
- D. Top side**

The installation of hot water supply lines on the left side of fixtures is standard practice in plumbing to ensure consistency and reduce the risk of confusion for users. This convention is widely adopted across various plumbing codes and practices, primarily to promote safety and accessibility. By placing the hot water supply on the left side, it aligns with the expectation of users when utilizing faucets or fixtures, as turning the handle or knob to the left typically supplies hot water. This standardization is particularly important in residential and commercial plumbing, as it helps prevent accidents that could arise if someone were to mistakenly use hot water without realizing it was on the right side. Furthermore, adhering to this practice helps plumbing professionals in installation and maintenance tasks, as they can work with a common frame of reference, making the system easier to understand and manage for both installers and end-users. While other options suggest different placements, they do not adhere to these established conventions, potentially leading to confusion and safety concerns.

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://gaplumbing.examzify.com>

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