

# Georgia Septic Installer Practice Test (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**

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- 1. What is the formula to calculate grease trap capacity for restaurants?**
  - A. (Number of seats in restaurant) x (15 gallons per seat)**
  - B. (Number of seats in restaurant) x (20 gallons per seat) x (loading factor)**
  - C. (Number of seats in restaurant) x (25 gallons per seat) x (hours open/12) x (loading factor)**
  - D. (Number of seats in restaurant) x (30 gallons per seat) x (loading factor)**
- 2. Which component is essential for monitoring malfunctions in ATU units?**
  - A. Data plate**
  - B. Alarm system**
  - C. Power supply**
  - D. Filtration system**
- 3. For molded plastic distribution boxes, how many inches should the invert of the outlets be?**
  - A. Above the invert inlet**
  - B. Below the invert inlet**
  - C. At the same level as the invert inlet**
  - D. In line with the invert of the inlet**
- 4. Can precast concrete pump/dosing tanks have a compartment?**
  - A. Yes**
  - B. No**
  - C. Only in certain regions**
  - D. Only if the tank is designed that way**
- 5. What is the recommended spacing for pipe installations based on standard practices?**
  - A. 30 inches apart**
  - B. 60 inches apart**
  - C. 120 inches apart**
  - D. A distance defined by the septic design**

**6. How can you identify when a grease trap needs emptying?**

- A. Increased water flow**
- B. Bad odor**
- C. Grease layers visible**
- D. Frequent clogs**

**7. If properties are served by individual water supply systems, what is the minimum distance for the absorption field from property lines?**

- A. 25 ft**
- B. 50 ft**
- C. 75 ft**
- D. 100 ft**

**8. On lots less than 3 acres, what is the maximum percolation rate allowed?**

- A. 60 minutes per inch**
- B. 75 minutes per inch**
- C. 90 minutes per inch**
- D. 120 minutes per inch**

**9. What is the main purpose of an outlet tee in a septic tank?**

- A. To allow air to escape**
- B. To prevent scum from entering the drain field**
- C. To provide additional storage**
- D. To monitor liquid levels**

**10. What type of waste system is a gray water system classified under?**

- A. Liquid waste**
- B. Solid waste**
- C. Hazardous waste**
- D. Non-hazardous waste**

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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## 1. What is the formula to calculate grease trap capacity for restaurants?

- A. (Number of seats in restaurant) x (15 gallons per seat)
- B. (Number of seats in restaurant) x (20 gallons per seat) x (loading factor)
- C. (Number of seats in restaurant) x (25 gallons per seat) x (hours open/12) x (loading factor)**
- D. (Number of seats in restaurant) x (30 gallons per seat) x (loading factor)

The formula to calculate grease trap capacity for restaurants utilizes a comprehensive approach that takes into account the number of seats, the expected waste generation, operational hours, and a loading factor that reflects the nature of the establishment. The correct answer incorporates the number of seats multiplied by a variable rate in gallons and further considers how many hours the restaurant is open relative to a standard period. By using a design of 25 gallons per seat, one can better estimate the amount of wastewater and grease that may be produced in a day, adjusting for the operational hours ensures that this calculation reflects actual usage. The loading factor is essential in adjusting the capacity based on specific factors such as the type of food served or the expected grease production rate, which differs from one restaurant to another. This consideration is crucial for effective grease trap sizing to prevent clogs and ensure proper function. Other formulas provided do not encompass all these important variables. For instance, calculating without considering hours open or using a standardized loading factor might lead to inadequate capacity estimates, leading to potential system failures or regulatory non-compliance. By including all these elements, option C establishes a more accurate and reliable method for sizing a grease trap in a restaurant setting.

## 2. Which component is essential for monitoring malfunctions in ATU units?

- A. Data plate
- B. Alarm system**
- C. Power supply
- D. Filtration system

The essential component for monitoring malfunctions in Aerobic Treatment Units (ATU) is the alarm system. This system is designed to notify the user or operator when the unit encounters issues that could indicate a malfunction, such as high water levels, pump failures, or other operational problems. By providing audible or visual alerts, the alarm system plays a crucial role in ensuring the ATU operates efficiently and safely, preventing potential overflow or environmental contamination. While the data plate provides important specifications and operational parameters for the unit, and the power supply is necessary for the overall function of the system, neither serves the primary purpose of real-time monitoring. The filtration system, on the other hand, is important for treating wastewater but does not actively monitor the functioning of the ATU. Thus, the alarm system stands out as the key component that ensures prompt detection and response to any operational issues in ATU units.

**3. For molded plastic distribution boxes, how many inches should the invert of the outlets be?**

- A. Above the invert inlet**
- B. Below the invert inlet**
- C. At the same level as the invert inlet**
- D. In line with the invert of the inlet**

The correct answer identifies that the invert of the outlets in molded plastic distribution boxes should be below the invert inlet. This configuration is essential for ensuring proper flow and drainage within a septic system. When the outlet invert is positioned below the invert inlet, it facilitates gravity-driven drainage. This alignment allows wastewater to flow smoothly from the inlet to the outlets, minimizing the risk of backups or pooling within the distribution box. Maintaining this relationship between the inlet and outlet helps optimize the performance of the septic system by promoting even distribution of effluent to the downstream components, such as the drain field. This design principle is crucial for preventing overloading and ensuring that the septic system operates efficiently and effectively for waste treatment.

**4. Can precast concrete pump/dosing tanks have a compartment?**

- A. Yes**
- B. No**
- C. Only in certain regions**
- D. Only if the tank is designed that way**

Precast concrete pump or dosing tanks can indeed have a compartment, and this design feature is beneficial for several reasons. A compartmentalized tank can help improve the efficiency of wastewater management by allowing for better separation of solids and liquids. This type of design can facilitate the settling of solids in one compartment, while allowing the other compartment to hold clarified liquid ready for pumping out.

Furthermore, the ability to have multiple compartments can enhance the functioning of the dosing system by allowing for staged treatment processes, where different types of wastewater can be treated differently based on their characteristics.

Compartmentalization also enables easier maintenance and management of the sewage system, as each compartment can be inspected and pumped out separately as needed. Having a tank designed with compartments is advantageous for both functionality and compliance with regulations that may require specific treatment processes in different parts of the tank. This is why the idea that precast concrete pump/dosing tanks can have compartments is accurate and reflects good practice in the design and installation of septic systems.

**5. What is the recommended spacing for pipe installations based on standard practices?**

- A. 30 inches apart**
- B. 60 inches apart**
- C. 120 inches apart**

**D. A distance defined by the septic design**

The recommended spacing for pipe installations is defined by the septic design, as this allows for proper functioning of the septic system based on specific site conditions and system requirements. Septic designs take into account various factors such as soil type, percolation rates, and the size of the system to ensure effective wastewater treatment and avoid potential system failure. By adhering to the spacing outlined in the septic design, installers can ensure optimal performance and longevity of the system, as well as compliance with local regulations. Each septic system is unique, and different designs may prescribe different spacing to accommodate the variables present at the installation site. Following these specifications not only promotes efficiency in waste processing but also minimizes environmental impact by reducing the risk of contamination from septic leakages.

**6. How can you identify when a grease trap needs emptying?**

- A. Increased water flow**
- B. Bad odor**
- C. Grease layers visible**
- D. Frequent clogs**

Identifying when a grease trap needs to be emptied is crucial for maintaining the proper functioning of a septic system. The visibility of grease layers in the trap serves as a clear indicator that it is time for maintenance. When grease accumulates to a certain level, it can significantly impact the efficiency of the trap and hinder its ability to separate grease from wastewater. Regular monitoring of the grease levels ensures that the trap operates effectively and prevents eventual overflowing, which can lead to unpleasant odors, clogs, and possibly more severe plumbing issues. Maintaining awareness of the physical condition of the grease trap by checking for visible grease layers allows for proactive maintenance and helps ensure the longevity of the entire septic system.

**7. If properties are served by individual water supply systems, what is the minimum distance for the absorption field from property lines?**

- A. 25 ft
- B. 50 ft**
- C. 75 ft
- D. 100 ft

In Georgia, regulations regarding septic systems and their components emphasize the need for adequate space between the absorption field and property lines to protect public health and the environment. The minimum distance of 50 feet from property lines is established to prevent potential issues related to effluent dispersion and groundwater contamination. This distance helps ensure that neighboring properties are not negatively impacted by the septic system's discharge and allows for proper land use and development in the area surrounding the absorption field. Additionally, maintaining this distance promotes safe soil absorption capacity and minimizes the risk of odors or other nuisances for adjacent properties.

**8. On lots less than 3 acres, what is the maximum percolation rate allowed?**

- A. 60 minutes per inch
- B. 75 minutes per inch
- C. 90 minutes per inch**
- D. 120 minutes per inch

The maximum percolation rate allowed on lots less than 3 acres is 90 minutes per inch. This rate is significant because it influences the design and effectiveness of septic systems. A percolation test measures the rate at which soil absorbs water, which is critical in determining how well a septic system will function. The reason this specific rate is established is to ensure that effluent generated from the septic system can be adequately treated in the soil without causing backups or contamination of surface water. If the percolation rate were to exceed 90 minutes per inch, it could indicate that the soil has poor drainage capabilities, potentially leading to sanitary issues and ineffective filtration of wastewater. Thus, maintaining this maximum percolation rate helps to ensure that installations are sustainable and environmentally sound, promoting public health and safety.

**9. What is the main purpose of an outlet tee in a septic tank?**

- A. To allow air to escape**
- B. To prevent scum from entering the drain field**
- C. To provide additional storage**
- D. To monitor liquid levels**

The primary function of an outlet tee in a septic tank is to prevent scum from entering the drain field. This component is designed with a specific shape that extends below the water line to help ensure that only the clarified liquid, which has settled below the scum layer, is allowed to exit the tank. By doing this, the outlet tee effectively maintains the integrity of the drain field by ensuring that solid waste and scum do not clog the leach lines, which could cause system failure or reduce its efficiency. The importance of this function cannot be overstated, as it directly impacts the longevity and operational effectiveness of the entire septic system. Keeping scum out of the drain field helps to promote proper drainage and nutrient absorption in the soil, which is critical for an environmentally sound wastewater treatment process.

**10. What type of waste system is a gray water system classified under?**

- A. Liquid waste**
- B. Solid waste**
- C. Hazardous waste**
- D. Non-hazardous waste**

A gray water system is classified under liquid waste. Gray water refers to the relatively clean wastewater generated from domestic activities such as laundry, dishwashing, and bathing, excluding human waste from toilets. Since it involves the disposal of liquid effluents that may contain minimal contaminants, it is categorized as liquid waste rather than solid or hazardous waste. Classifying gray water as non-hazardous waste is also relevant, but the primary and most accurate classification is that it consists of liquid waste. Solid waste typically consists of materials that do not flow and can be easily discarded, while hazardous waste includes materials that pose a significant risk to health or the environment. In this context, understanding the classification of gray water is essential for proper waste management and environmental protection practices.

# 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://georgiasepticinstaller.examzify.com>**

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

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