

GEORGIA SEPTIC INSTALLER PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence



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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 material should meet ASTM standard 2665 for septic systems?**
 - A. PVC pipe, Type I schedule 60
 - B. PVC pipe, Type I schedule 40
 - C. PVC pipe, Type II schedule 40
 - D. PVC pipe, Type III schedule 80
- 2. What is the minimum depth above the emitter lines from the surface?**
 - A. 4 inches
 - B. 6 inches
 - C. 8 inches
 - D. 10 inches
- 3. What common treatment process helps to break down waste in a sewage management system?**
 - A. Photosynthesis
 - B. Fermentation
 - C. Filtration
 - D. Evaporation
- 4. When constructing a Wisconsin mound system, is it permissible to remove tree stumps?**
 - A. Yes, always
 - B. No, they must remain
 - C. Only if they are small
 - D. Only if approved by an inspector
- 5. The passage between compartments of a septic tank shall be located what percentage below the liquid level?**
 - A. 10%-25%
 - B. 25%-50%
 - C. 50%-75%
 - D. 75%-90%

- 6. What type of waste is most commonly managed by septic systems?**
- A. Sewage waste
 - B. Industrial waste
 - C. Rainwater runoff
 - D. Food waste
- 7. What is the minimum depth of aggregate recommended to surround the perforated pipe?**
- A. 6 inches
 - B. 8 inches
 - C. 12 inches
 - D. 15 inches
- 8. What is the minimum liquid depth requirement for precast concrete septic tanks?**
- A. 24 inches
 - B. 30 inches
 - C. 36 inches
 - D. 42 inches
- 9. What is the minimum separation requirement between the bottom of the emitter system and the seasonal groundwater table?**
- A. 6 inches
 - B. 8 inches
 - C. 10 inches
 - D. 12 inches
- 10. What is the required tank wall thickness for a precast concrete septic tank?**
- A. 2 inches
 - B. 2 and 1/2 inches
 - C. 3 inches
 - D. 3 and 1/2 inches

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What material should meet ASTM standard 2665 for septic systems?

- A. PVC pipe, Type I schedule 60
- B. PVC pipe, Type I schedule 40**
- C. PVC pipe, Type II schedule 40
- D. PVC pipe, Type III schedule 80

The correct answer is based on the specific requirements for PVC pipe used in septic systems, as outlined by ASTM standard 2665. This standard encompasses the specifications for PVC pipe intended for use in sewer systems, drainage, and certain wastewater applications. PVC pipe, Type I schedule 40, is specifically designed to handle the pressures and conditions typically found in septic system applications. Type I signifies the material's classification, which has a higher tensile strength compared to other types of PVC. The schedule classification indicates the wall thickness of the pipe, and schedule 40 is a commonly used thickness that balances strength with cost and weight, making it suitable for residential and commercial septic systems. While other types of PVC pipe might not meet the same requirements or might be over- or under-engineered for septic system applications, Type I schedule 40 offers the right combination of structural integrity and flexibility necessary for effective and safe operation. This ensures that the material can withstand the environmental conditions it will face, such as soil pressure and effluent flow, thus preventing failures that could lead to leaks or system malfunctions.

2. What is the minimum depth above the emitter lines from the surface?

- A. 4 inches
- B. 6 inches
- C. 8 inches**
- D. 10 inches

The minimum depth above the emitter lines from the surface should be at least 8 inches to ensure proper operation and protection of the system. This depth allows for sufficient soil coverage, which is essential for effective filtering and treatment of wastewater. The depth helps maintain an adequate environment for the microorganisms that break down waste, while also preventing surface disturbances from negatively impacting the system. Having either less than or more than this minimum depth can lead to issues such as inadequate soil treatment, risk of system failure, or interference from surface activities. Soil that is too shallow may not provide the necessary conditions for the treatment process, while excessive depth could lead to problems with pressure levels and drainage. Therefore, maintaining an 8-inch depth balances these factors effectively.

3. What common treatment process helps to break down waste in a sewage management system?

- A. Photosynthesis
- B. Fermentation**
- C. Filtration
- D. Evaporation

Fermentation is a biological process that plays a crucial role in breaking down organic waste in a sewage management system. During fermentation, microorganisms, particularly bacteria, convert complex organic matter into simpler compounds. This process is anaerobic, meaning it occurs in environments without oxygen, which is common in septic tanks and other waste treatment systems. In sewage management, fermentation facilitates the decomposition of solid waste, allowing it to transform into more manageable forms, such as gases, alcohols, and acids. These byproducts can further be utilized by other microbial processes or treated to minimize environmental impact. The effectiveness of fermentation in waste breakdown is essential for the overall efficiency of sewage management, particularly in systems where anaerobic conditions are maintained. The other processes mentioned do not directly contribute to the breakdown of waste in the same way. Photosynthesis is related to the production of energy in plants, filtration is a physical process of removing particles from liquid, and evaporation involves the transition of water from liquid to gas, neither of which is primarily focused on organic waste decomposition within a management system.

4. When constructing a Wisconsin mound system, is it permissible to remove tree stumps?

- A. Yes, always
- B. No, they must remain**
- C. Only if they are small
- D. Only if approved by an inspector

Removing tree stumps when constructing a Wisconsin mound system is generally not permissible because the stumps can affect the structural integrity and functionality of the system. The roots of trees and their stumps can create voids in the soil, leading to uneven settling and potentially compromising the percolation of effluent within the mound system. In addition, leaving stumps in place helps maintain soil structure and prevents erosion. The decomposition of the stump over time can also create space for bacteria and other microorganisms that help break down waste in the system. Therefore, regulations are in place to ensure that the natural soil and ecological characteristics are preserved, which is critical for the effective operation of septic systems. This practice supports optimal drainage and minimizes disruptions to the surrounding ecosystem, making it essential to adhere to these guidelines when constructing such systems.

5. The passage between compartments of a septic tank shall be located what percentage below the liquid level?

- A. 10%-25%
- B. 25%-50%**
- C. 50%-75%
- D. 75%-90%

The correct response identifies that the passage between compartments of a septic tank should be located 25% to 50% below the liquid level. This positioning is crucial for effective septic system functionality. By placing the passage at this level, it helps to optimize the flow of wastewater between the compartments while maintaining the proper treatment process for solids and effluent in the tank. It ensures that the bulk of the settled solids remain in the primary compartment, thus allowing for adequate separation and microbial action to occur. Optimal placement within this range also minimizes the risk of scum or foam escaping into the second compartment, which could disrupt the treatment process and lead to issues with the overall efficiency and longevity of the septic system. The design parameters are based on the need to balance hydraulic flow and treatment capacity, making the 25%-50% positioning ideal for keeping the processes effective while minimizing solids transfer between compartments.

6. What type of waste is most commonly managed by septic systems?

- A. Sewage waste**
- B. Industrial waste
- C. Rainwater runoff
- D. Food waste

Septic systems are specifically designed to manage sewage waste, which includes wastewater generated from household activities such as bathing, cooking, and toilet use. This type of waste contains organic matter, nutrients, and pathogens that require proper treatment to prevent environmental contamination and health hazards. Sewage waste is typically more concentrated and contaminating than other types of waste, making it essential for septic systems to effectively break down solids and treat fluids before they are dispersed into the surrounding soil. The design of septic systems, which includes a septic tank for solids separation and a drain field for the effluent, is tailored to handle this type of material. In contrast, industrial waste is often regulated differently due to its potentially hazardous nature, requiring specialized treatment facilities. Rainwater runoff does not pass through a septic system, as it is typically managed through different drainage systems. Food waste can sometimes be disposed of in septic systems, but its management is not the primary function of these systems; composting and municipal waste disposal are often more suitable methods for food waste management.

7. What is the minimum depth of aggregate recommended to surround the perforated pipe?

- A. 6 inches
- B. 8 inches
- C. 12 inches**
- D. 15 inches

The minimum depth of aggregate recommended to surround the perforated pipe is 12 inches. This specific depth is important because it ensures adequate drainage and filtration for wastewater as it moves through the septic system. A sufficient layer of aggregate helps to prevent soil clogging in the drain field, allowing treated effluent to percolate effectively into the surrounding soil. Having this depth also serves to balance the flow of water, supporting the proper functioning of the septic system and reducing the likelihood of backups or system failures. Proper aggregate depth is a critical aspect of maintaining a healthy septic environment, where the materials can support beneficial microbial activity needed for effective wastewater treatment. If the depth is less than 12 inches, there could be insufficient space for the aggregate to facilitate adequate drainage, which might compromise the system's overall performance.

8. What is the minimum liquid depth requirement for precast concrete septic tanks?

- A. 24 inches
- B. 30 inches
- C. 36 inches**
- D. 42 inches

The minimum liquid depth requirement for precast concrete septic tanks is 36 inches. This depth is crucial for ensuring the proper functioning of the septic system. A depth of 36 inches helps maintain adequate anaerobic treatment conditions, allowing for the effective separation of solids and liquids in the tank. Additionally, sufficient liquid depth prevents scum layers from surfacing excessively and ensures that the tank can hold the required volume for settling and digestion of waste materials. By adhering to this minimum depth requirement, the septic system can operate efficiently, reducing the risk of tank overflow or malfunction, which can lead to environmental contamination and costly repairs. This regulation safeguards both public health and the environment by ensuring that septic systems are constructed to handle wastewater properly.

9. What is the minimum separation requirement between the bottom of the emitter system and the seasonal groundwater table?

- A. 6 inches
- B. 8 inches
- C. 10 inches
- D. 12 inches**

The minimum separation requirement between the bottom of the emitter system and the seasonal groundwater table is established at 12 inches to ensure proper functioning and environmental protection. This distance is important because it helps to prevent contamination of the groundwater with pathogens or nutrients that can leach from the septic system. By maintaining this separation, the system can function effectively, allowing for adequate treatment of effluent before it reaches the groundwater. The 12-inch requirement also allows for proper soil absorption and treatment processes that are critical for maintaining water quality in the surrounding environment.

10. What is the required tank wall thickness for a precast concrete septic tank?

- A. 2 inches
- B. 2 and 1/2 inches**
- C. 3 inches
- D. 3 and 1/2 inches

The required wall thickness for a precast concrete septic tank is 2 and 1/2 inches. This specification is set based on the need for structural integrity, long-term durability, and resistance to the pressures exerted by the soil surrounding the tank when it is buried. A wall thickness of 2 and 1/2 inches ensures that the tank can withstand these forces while also minimizing the risk of cracking and leakages, which could lead to environmental contamination. In many jurisdictions, regulations dictate the minimum wall thickness to ensure that septic tanks can safely function and endure the conditions of the installation site over time. This standard is commonly adopted to protect public health and environmental safety by ensuring that wastewater is contained securely. Understanding these specifications is crucial for septic system installers to ensure compliance with regulations and the longevity of the installations they perform.

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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://georgiasepticinstaller.examzify.com>

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

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