

GEORGIA SEPTIC INSTALLER PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://georgiasepticinstaller.examzify.com>



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 is the required distance from the top of the precast pump/dosing tank to the invert of the inlet opening?**
 - A. 6 inches
 - B. 12 inches
 - C. 18 inches
 - D. 24 inches
- 2. How far must the emitter line laterals be spaced in a pressurized absorption field?**
 - A. 1 foot
 - B. 2 feet
 - C. 3 feet
 - D. 4 feet
- 3. For a fluid velocity of 30 gallons per minute, what is the minimum size pipe required?**
 - A. 1 1/2 inch
 - B. 2 inch
 - C. 2 1/2 inch
 - D. 3 inch
- 4. If the tee or baffle is constructed of plastic, it should comply with which grade material?**
 - A. NSF Standard #4
 - B. NSF Standard #12
 - C. NSF Standard #14
 - D. NSF Standard #16
- 5. How far should an absorption field be installed from existing or proposed wells?**
 - A. 50 feet
 - B. 75 feet
 - C. 100 feet
 - D. 150 feet

6. What is the minimum distance from the normal water level of any water body that an absorption field should be located?
- A. 25 feet
 - B. 50 feet
 - C. 75 feet
 - D. 100 feet
7. How many feet away from the distribution box do all independent sewers need to remain equally level?
- A. 1 foot
 - B. 2 feet
 - C. 3 feet
 - D. 4 feet
8. How thick should the layer of aggregate be below the perforated pipe?
- A. 2 inches
 - B. 4 inches
 - C. 6 inches
 - D. 8 inches
9. Dosing tanks require the same setback requirements as septic tanks. Is this statement true or false?
- A. True
 - B. False
 - C. Only in rural areas
 - D. Only if specified by local codes
10. How much additional liquid capacity is needed for each extra bedroom beyond four in a septic tank?
- A. 100 gallons
 - B. 250 gallons
 - C. 300 gallons
 - D. 400 gallons

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What is the required distance from the top of the precast pump/dosing tank to the invert of the inlet opening?

- A. 6 inches
- B. 12 inches**
- C. 18 inches
- D. 24 inches

The required distance from the top of the precast pump or dosing tank to the invert of the inlet opening is set at 12 inches. This specification is crucial for ensuring proper operation of the system, particularly for allowing adequate flow and preventing potential backflow or overflow issues. Having this distance maintained helps to prevent the inlet from becoming obstructed, ensuring that the tank can fill to the appropriate level for optimal functioning of the pumping mechanism. Additionally, the 12-inch distance assists in maintaining proper levels within the tank to aid in effective dosing of effluent into the drain field or other treatment areas. Proper adherence to this guideline is important for both the efficiency and longevity of the septic system installation.

2. How far must the emitter line laterals be spaced in a pressurized absorption field?

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

The spacing of the emitter line laterals in a pressurized absorption field is typically set at 2 feet apart. This distance is crucial for ensuring proper dispersion of effluent throughout the soil, which helps to facilitate adequate treatment and prevent saturation of any one area. When the laterals are spaced appropriately, it allows for even distribution of effluent across the soils, which ensures that all areas receive the necessary amount of water for effective microbial activity. This is essential for the treatment of wastewater as soil microbes break down contaminants present in the effluent. If the laterals are spaced too closely, it may lead to localized saturation, which can create conditions that inhibit treatment rather than promote it. Conversely, if they are spaced too far apart, some areas of the absorption field may not be utilized effectively, reducing the overall efficiency of the system. Maintaining the recommended 2-foot spacing helps to achieve an optimal balance for effective wastewater treatment.

3. For a fluid velocity of 30 gallons per minute, what is the minimum size pipe required?

- A. 1 1/2 inch
- B. 2 inch
- C. 2 1/2 inch**
- D. 3 inch

To determine the minimum size pipe required for a fluid velocity of 30 gallons per minute (GPM), it is essential to reference hydraulic principles and the corresponding pipe sizing charts. For gravity-fed systems, the selection of the pipe size is influenced by the desired flow rate and the fluid velocity. A standard guideline for fluids is that the velocity in the pipe should not exceed certain thresholds, commonly around 2 to 10 feet per second (fps), depending on the type of fluid and its application. In domestic septic systems, maintaining proper fluid velocity helps prevent issues like solids settling and clogs. Given the flow rate of 30 GPM, calculating the necessary pipe size involves converting gallons per minute to cubic feet per second for more precise analysis, as this helps in checking various charts that correlate flow rates with pipe diameters. For instance, 30 GPM translates roughly to 0.067 cubic feet per second. Using pipe diameter tables that consider standard flow rates, a diameter of 2½ inches effectively accommodates the desired velocity while maintaining efficient fluid movement without excessive pressure loss due to friction. This is particularly crucial in a septic system, where consistent and unobstructed flow is essential for proper functioning. A pipe of this size would allow the liquid

4. If the tee or baffle is constructed of plastic, it should comply with which grade material?

- A. NSF Standard #4
- B. NSF Standard #12
- C. NSF Standard #14**
- D. NSF Standard #16

The correct answer is that the tee or baffle constructed of plastic should comply with NSF Standard #14. This standard specifically addresses the requirements for plastic materials used in a variety of plumbing applications, including those related to septic systems. Compliance with NSF Standard #14 ensures that the materials used for the tee or baffle are appropriate for continuous use in wastewater environments. This is crucial as it guarantees that the plastic is durable, resistant to chemicals, and safe for use in systems that handle human waste. The other standards mentioned cater to different applications and materials. NSF Standard #4 is generally focused on equipment that is used in food equipment and doesn't apply directly to septic components. NSF Standard #12 deals with the materials used in the manufacture of non-food applications, which again, does not pertain directly to septic system components. NSF Standard #16 is related to plastic piping and fittings for residential plumbing but does not specifically cover the requirements for baffles or tees in septic systems. Thus, NSF Standard #14 is the most appropriate and relevant standard for ensuring the integrity and performance of plastic tees or baffles in this context.

5. How far should an absorption field be installed from existing or proposed wells?

- A. 50 feet
- B. 75 feet
- C. 100 feet**
- D. 150 feet

The installation of an absorption field, which is part of a septic system, must adhere to certain regulations to protect groundwater and public health. The correct distance of 100 feet from existing or proposed wells is important to ensure that any potential contaminants from the septic system do not migrate into the drinking water supply. This distance is established to provide a buffer. Contaminants can travel through soil and groundwater, and a distance of 100 feet allows for natural filtration and attenuation of harmful bacteria and nutrients. It also adheres to public health guidelines to minimize the risk of contamination that could arise from various factors, including system failures or leaks. Maintaining this distance complies with best practices for septic system installation to ensure the safety of water supplies while supporting proper wastewater management.

6. What is the minimum distance from the normal water level of any water body that an absorption field should be located?

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

The minimum distance of 50 feet from the normal water level of any water body for an absorption field is established to protect water quality and maintain the integrity of the septic system. This distance helps to prevent potential contamination of surface waters and groundwater, which can occur if effluent from the absorption field enters nearby bodies of water. Maintaining this distance minimizes the risk of nutrient loading, pathogens, and other pollutants that could have adverse effects on aquatic life as well as human health. By adhering to this regulation, septic systems can function more effectively while safeguarding the surrounding environment from potentially harmful interactions with local water bodies. The designation of 50 feet strikes a balance between land use and environmental protection, ensuring that adequate filtration and treatment of wastewater can occur before it reaches any water source.

7. How many feet away from the distribution box do all independent sewers need to remain equally level?

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

Independent sewers are required to remain at a distance of at least 2 feet away from the distribution box while maintaining an equally level setup. This requirement is critical to ensure proper functionality and distribution of effluent, minimizing the risk of waterlogging or ineffective drainage. The 2-foot distance allows for sufficient separation to prevent interference with the flow and to maintain the integrity of the sewage system, helping to avoid issues such as clogs or backflow that can occur when systems are improperly aligned or too closely spaced. This regulation is part of the guidelines that promote efficient septic system operation, supporting the overall health and safety of the environment.

8. How thick should the layer of aggregate be below the perforated pipe?

- A. 2 inches
- B. 4 inches**
- C. 6 inches
- D. 8 inches

The recommended thickness of the layer of aggregate beneath the perforated pipe is 4 inches. This specification is crucial because the aggregate layer serves several important functions in the septic system. Firstly, it provides adequate drainage, allowing effluent to flow freely from the perforated pipe into the surrounding soil while preventing blockage. A thickness of 4 inches is typically sufficient to maintain good drainage characteristics, ensuring that the effluent has enough space to be effectively treated by the soil. Additionally, the aggregate layer supports the perforated pipe, distributing the weight evenly and preventing the pipe from settling or being crushed. If the layer is too thin, it may not provide adequate support, leading to potential system failure. Conversely, a thicker layer might not be necessary and could lead to excessive material costs without additional benefits to system performance. In summary, the 4-inch depth is a widely accepted practice that balances the need for effective drainage and physical support for the perforated pipe, making it the correct choice in this context.

9. Dosing tanks require the same setback requirements as septic tanks. Is this statement true or false?

- A. True
- B. False**
- C. Only in rural areas
- D. Only if specified by local codes

The statement that dosing tanks require the same setback requirements as septic tanks is false. Dosing tanks are specifically designed to facilitate the distribution of effluent to a drain field and may have different regulations regarding their placement in relation to property lines, wells, bodies of water, and other structures compared to traditional septic tanks. Setback requirements for septic tanks are typically more stringent due to their role in treating and storing sewage. These requirements are set to prevent contamination of groundwater and ensure public health, taking into account factors like the type of soil and the capacity of the septic system. Dosing tanks are usually subject to different considerations since their function is focused on the timing and volume of effluent distribution rather than direct waste containment. Furthermore, local codes can vary, and while some jurisdictions may impose similar requirements for both types of tanks, it is not a universal standard. This means that it is essential to consult local regulations to determine the appropriate setback requirements for dosing tanks specifically. Overall, the differing roles and regulatory considerations for dosing tanks compared to septic tanks contribute to the conclusion that they do not require the same setback requirements.

10. How much additional liquid capacity is needed for each extra bedroom beyond four in a septic tank?

- A. 100 gallons
- B. 250 gallons**
- C. 300 gallons
- D. 400 gallons

The correct answer is based on the guidelines set for septic tank systems regarding their capacity to accommodate additional bedrooms beyond a certain baseline. For each bedroom beyond the initial four, an additional liquid capacity of 250 gallons is recommended. This standard is used to ensure that the septic tank can effectively handle the increased wastewater generated from the additional occupants the extra bedrooms would typically accommodate. Each bedroom typically contributes to the overall household wastewater load, and the 250-gallon increment is designed to prevent issues such as system overload or inadequate treatment of sewage. Proper sizing of the septic system is crucial for its efficiency and longevity, as well as for protecting the environment and public health by preventing system failures or backups.

SAMPLE

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!

SAMPLE