

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>



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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. In terms of septic tanks, what does "freeboard" mean?**
 - A. The space between the bottom of the tank and the liquid
 - B. The air space above the liquid in the tank
 - C. The space beneath the tank
 - D. The total volume of the tank
- 2. What is the minimum thickness required for any knockout or opening left in a tank?**
 - A. 0.5 inches
 - B. 1 inch
 - C. 1.5 inches
 - D. 2 inches
- 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. What is the minimum thickness of a riser wall for septic tanks?**
 - A. 1 inch
 - B. 1.5 inches
 - C. 2 inches
 - D. 3 inches
- 5. For septic tanks with a capacity less than 6,000 gallons, what is the maximum liquid depth allowed?**
 - A. 4 feet
 - B. 5 feet
 - C. 6 feet
 - D. 7 feet

- 6. What layer should be placed on top of the aggregate above the perforated pipe before backfilling?**
- A. A layer of concrete
 - B. A layer of pervious building paper
 - C. A layer of plastic sheeting
 - D. A layer of gravel
- 7. What dimension is referred to when discussing 'the pit' of a privy?**
- A. Depth
 - B. Diameter
 - C. Height
 - D. Square footage
- 8. What configuration results from improper installation of absorption lines on sloped topography?**
- A. Overflow and insufficient absorption capacity
 - B. Under-absorption and flooding
 - C. Over-concentration of effluent in one trench
 - D. Inadequate depth of trenches
- 9. When tanks are placed in series, what should be the liquid capacity of the first tank?**
- A. 500 gallons
 - B. 800 gallons
 - C. 1000 gallons
 - D. 1250 gallons
- 10. What depth must a privy be dug?**
- A. 1 to 2 feet
 - B. 2 to 3 feet
 - C. 3 to 5 feet
 - D. 5 to 7 feet

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. In terms of septic tanks, what does "freeboard" mean?

- A. The space between the bottom of the tank and the liquid
- B. The air space above the liquid in the tank**
- C. The space beneath the tank
- D. The total volume of the tank

Freeboard refers to the air space above the liquid in a septic tank. This area is crucial for several reasons. It accommodates fluctuations in liquid levels due to inflow and outflow, preventing spills and allowing for adequate gas venting, which is essential for the biological processes occurring within the tank. Additionally, the presence of freeboard helps to reduce the risk of scum and floating materials from overflowing the tank, ensuring that the septic system functions properly and remains effective in treating wastewater. Understanding the significance of freeboard is essential for proper septic tank design and maintenance, as it directly impacts the efficiency and safety of the septic system.

2. What is the minimum thickness required for any knockout or opening left in a tank?

- A. 0.5 inches
- B. 1 inch**
- C. 1.5 inches
- D. 2 inches

The minimum thickness required for any knockout or opening left in a tank is critical for ensuring adequate structural integrity and preventing potential failures. A thickness of 1 inch provides a robust design that can safely withstand the pressures exerted by the surrounding materials and the contents of the tank. This ensures that the tank can maintain its shape and functionality over time without compromising safety or performance. Having a minimum thickness of 1 inch helps in preventing issues such as cracking or collapsing, which can occur if the material is too thin. Additionally, this thickness standard is established based on regulatory guidelines and best practices in the industry to ensure longevity and reliability of septic systems. Thus, adhering to this requirement is essential for proper installation and maintenance of septic tanks.

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. What is the minimum thickness of a riser wall for septic tanks?

- A. 1 inch
- B. 1.5 inches
- C. 2 inches**
- D. 3 inches

The minimum thickness of a riser wall for septic tanks is crucial for ensuring the structural integrity and durability of the installation. A thickness of 2 inches is specified because it provides adequate strength to withstand the pressure from the surrounding soil and any dynamic loads that may occur, such as the weight of equipment or traffic above the septic system. This thickness helps prevent cracking and failures, which can lead to costly repairs, failures in containment, and environmental hazards. Weighing this against less robust options, such as 1 inch or 1.5 inches, would not provide sufficient support, especially in areas with heavier soil types or where additional loads are anticipated. Similarly, while thicker options may exist, the specified minimum must balance between effective support and practicality in installation and material costs. Therefore, defining the riser wall at 2 inches aligns with safety standards and best practices in septic system design.

5. For septic tanks with a capacity less than 6,000 gallons, what is the maximum liquid depth allowed?

- A. 4 feet
- B. 5 feet**
- C. 6 feet
- D. 7 feet

The maximum liquid depth allowed for septic tanks with a capacity of less than 6,000 gallons is 5 feet. This regulation is in place to ensure optimal performance of the septic tank system and prevent issues such as improper settling of solids, which could lead to clogs and operational failures. A depth of 5 feet strikes a balance that allows for proper effluent flow and treatment while minimizing the risk of problems associated with deeper tanks. Deeper tanks can result in excessive pressure on the tank walls and may complicate maintenance. Additionally, maintaining a regulated depth helps conform to safety standards and best management practices for septic systems, ensuring the longevity and reliability of the installation. It's essential to adhere to these guidelines for effective wastewater management and to prevent potential environmental contamination.

6. What layer should be placed on top of the aggregate above the perforated pipe before backfilling?

- A. A layer of concrete
- B. A layer of pervious building paper**
- C. A layer of plastic sheeting
- D. A layer of gravel

A layer of pervious building paper is an appropriate choice to place on top of the aggregate above the perforated pipe before backfilling in a septic system installation. This material serves an essential function in allowing water to move through while providing a barrier that prevents soil from entering the aggregate and clogging the perforated pipe. Building paper can keep soil and other particulates from mixing with the aggregate, maintaining proper drainage and helping to ensure that the septic system operates efficiently. This layer protects the pipe system while permitting effluent to flow out into the surrounding soil effectively. In contrast, other materials like concrete, plastic sheeting, or gravel would hinder performance in various ways. Concrete would create an impervious barrier, stifling drainage. Plastic sheeting would also block water from infiltrating, leading to issues with water drainage. Gravel may also not provide the same protective qualities against soil intrusion that building paper offers. Thus, using pervious building paper is crucial for maintaining the longevity and functionality of a septic system.

7. What dimension is referred to when discussing 'the pit' of a privy?

- A. Depth**
- B. Diameter
- C. Height
- D. Square footage

The dimension referred to when discussing 'the pit' of a privy is depth. The depth of the pit is crucial for several reasons. It determines the capacity of the privy to hold waste, ensuring that it can manage the volume generated by users. Additionally, the depth impacts how quickly decomposition processes occur and how odors are managed, as a deeper pit can allow for better anaerobic conditions necessary for breaking down waste. Properly configuring the pit depth is essential to ensure efficient operation and to minimize environmental impact. Other dimensions, such as diameter, height, or square footage, may play roles in the overall design of a privy, but the depth is the primary focus when specifically discussing 'the pit.'

8. What configuration results from improper installation of absorption lines on sloped topography?

- A. Overflow and insufficient absorption capacity
- B. Under-absorption and flooding
- C. Over-concentration of effluent in one trench**
- D. Inadequate depth of trenches

The correct answer focuses on the idea that when absorption lines are improperly installed on sloped topography, there is a tendency for effluent to accumulate disproportionately in one area, particularly lower sections of the slope. This results in over-concentration of effluent in one trench. In sloped areas, wastewater is more likely to follow the path of least resistance, which can lead to effluent pooling in the lower absorption lines rather than spreading evenly across all trenches. This concentration can overwhelm the soil's natural ability to treat effluent, potentially leading to saturation, surface seepage, or environmental contamination. The other choices describe issues that might occur due to various reasons, such as insufficient absorption or overflow, but they do not specifically address the effect of improper installation on sloped terrain. Properly installed absorption lines should distribute effluent evenly; however, poor installation can disrupt this balance, leading to localized saturation.

9. When tanks are placed in series, what should be the liquid capacity of the first tank?

- A. 500 gallons
- B. 800 gallons
- C. 1000 gallons**
- D. 1250 gallons

When tanks are installed in series, the liquid capacity of the first tank is critical because it serves as the primary stage in the process of wastewater treatment. The first tank must have an adequate capacity to allow for proper settling of solids and providing sufficient retention time for the wastewater. A capacity of 1000 gallons is often considered a standard in the industry, as it ensures there is enough space for decanting and processing a significant volume of wastewater effectively. Having a tank with this capacity helps prevent overload, allows for adequate anaerobic digestion to occur, and minimizes the risk of solids overflowing into subsequent tanks. This is important for maintaining system functionality and extending the life of the entire septic system. Additionally, state regulations often prescribe minimum sizes to ensure compliance with safety and efficiency standards, and a 1000-gallon capacity aligns with these guidelines for typical residential applications.

10. What depth must a privy be dug?

- A. 1 to 2 feet
- B. 2 to 3 feet
- C. 3 to 5 feet**
- D. 5 to 7 feet

The depth of a privy is significant for several reasons, particularly in the context of proper containment of waste and the prevention of contamination. The correct depth of 3 to 5 feet ensures that the privy is sufficiently below the surface to minimize the risk of surface runoff and seepage that could contaminate groundwater or surrounding soil. At this depth, the privy is also positioned to take advantage of natural decomposition processes, aiding in the breakdown of waste materials. Additionally, this depth helps to contain odors and serves to protect the privy from flooding and other issues that may arise with shallower excavations. Choosing a depth beyond this range could lead to practical issues, such as difficulty in excavation and maintenance, while insufficient depth would not adequately protect against the environmental hazards mentioned. Thus, digging a privy to a depth of 3 to 5 feet aligns with best practices for ensuring sanitary conditions and environmental safety.

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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