

Septic License Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,

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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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.

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.

7. Use Other Tools

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!

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Questions

- 1. If a wooded area is to be used for an on-site sewage disposal system, how should trees be removed?**
 - A. By pushing them out with a bulldozer**
 - B. By cutting trees off at the stump and leaving the stump**
 - C. By digging them out completely**
 - D. By using dynamite**
- 2. What is recommended when using dosing in high clay, group 4 locations?**
 - A. Direct discharge**
 - B. Regular maintenance intervals**
 - C. Periodic testing of soil**
 - D. Implementation of a dosing system**
- 3. What is the minimum storage capacity that all holding tanks must be sized to hold?**
 - A. 3 days**
 - B. 5 days**
 - C. 7 days**
 - D. 10 days**
- 4. What is the setback distance from a lateral trench for lakes?**
 - A. 25 feet**
 - B. 50 feet**
 - C. 70 feet**
 - D. 100 feet**
- 5. What role do onsite wastewater disposal systems serve in rural areas?**
 - A. They are a luxury for homeowners**
 - B. They provide necessary sanitation facilities in areas without centralized sewer systems**
 - C. They serve as backup systems for city services**
 - D. They are primarily used for agricultural irrigation**

- 6. What should be the minimum soil cover over a drain field?**
- A. 1 to 3 inches**
 - B. 4 to 6 inches**
 - C. 6 to 12 inches**
 - D. 12 to 18 inches**
- 7. Does the highest hole in a hillside distribution box need to be connected to the inlet pipe?**
- A. Yes, it must be connected**
 - B. No, it does not have to be connected**
 - C. It should be partially connected**
 - D. Only if specified by the manufacturer**
- 8. What does the term "capacity" refer to in a septic plan?**
- A. The minimum volume of wastewater the system can handle**
 - B. The maximum volume of wastewater the system can safely treat**
 - C. The average volume of wastewater generated by a household**
 - D. The volume of sludge that can accumulate in the tank**
- 9. What is the impact of large pore spaces in soil for septic systems?**
- A. They contribute to poor drainage**
 - B. They allow for better sewage absorption**
 - C. They lead to faster evaporation**
 - D. They increase contamination risk**
- 10. What is the primary purpose of a septic tank?**
- A. To chemically treat waste**
 - B. To remove solids from sewage through settling**
 - C. To filter all contaminated water**
 - D. To store sewage waste indefinitely**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. If a wooded area is to be used for an on-site sewage disposal system, how should trees be removed?
- A. By pushing them out with a bulldozer
 - B. By cutting trees off at the stump and leaving the stump**
 - C. By digging them out completely
 - D. By using dynamite

When preparing a wooded area for an on-site sewage disposal system, the most appropriate method for tree removal involves cutting the trees off at the stump and leaving the stump in place. This approach minimizes soil disruption, which is critical for maintaining the integrity of the soil's structure and its ability to facilitate the proper functioning of the septic system. Leaving the stump allows the root system to decompose naturally, enriching the soil over time without the need for extensive excavation. This is important because soil structure and composition play a vital role in the absorption and filtration qualities necessary for effective sewage disposal. By not disturbing the surrounding soil excessively, this method helps prevent compaction and potential inhibition of the system's drainage capabilities. In contrast, pushing trees out with a bulldozer can create significant soil disturbance, which may lead to compaction and erosion issues. Completely digging out the trees risks disrupting the soil layers and can potentially introduce contaminants or alter the natural drainage features of the site. Using dynamite is an extreme method that not only poses safety hazards but also causes considerable damage to the surrounding environment and is rarely permitted in practice. Thus, cutting trees off at the stump while leaving the stumps helps to effectively manage the area for a septic system while maintaining the ecological balance of the

2. What is recommended when using dosing in high clay, group 4 locations?
- A. Direct discharge
 - B. Regular maintenance intervals
 - C. Periodic testing of soil
 - D. Implementation of a dosing system**

In high clay, group 4 locations, implementing a dosing system is recommended due to the physical properties of clay soil. Clay tends to retain water and has low permeability, which can lead to slow drainage and increased risks of system failure if not managed properly. A dosing system allows for the controlled distribution of effluent over time, preventing saturation in the soil and minimizing the risk of clogging. This system can help facilitate the treatment process by allowing the soil to absorb effluent at a rate that matches its absorption capacity, making it suitable for high clay environments. Regular maintenance intervals and periodic testing of soil are important practices for any septic system, but they do not directly address the unique challenges posed by clay soil. Direct discharge would not be appropriate in these settings, as it could overwhelm the surrounding soil, leading to potential environmental contamination and system inefficiency. Therefore, implementing a dosing system is crucial for effectively managing wastewater in these challenging soil conditions.

3. What is the minimum storage capacity that all holding tanks must be sized to hold?

A. 3 days

B. 5 days

C. 7 days

D. 10 days

The correct answer is that all holding tanks must be sized to hold a minimum of 7 days of wastewater flow. This requirement is in place to ensure that the tanks can adequately manage fluctuations in wastewater generation, providing a safety buffer in case of emergencies, such as equipment failure or periods of high use. Designing holding tanks for 7 days helps to prevent overflow and protects the environment by reducing the risk of contaminating groundwater or surface water. It also allows for effective waste management and ensures compliance with local health regulations, which often dictate holding times to promote public health and safety. This standard is crucial for maintaining proper function and serviceability in wastewater systems.

4. What is the setback distance from a lateral trench for lakes?

A. 25 feet

B. 50 feet

C. 70 feet

D. 100 feet

The setback distance from a lateral trench for lakes is important for ensuring the protection of water quality and aquatic ecosystems. A distance of 50 feet is typically established as a standard measurement to prevent potential contamination of lake waters from effluent discharges. This distance helps to account for factors such as soil absorption rates, surface runoff, and the potential impact of septic system failures on nearby water bodies. By maintaining this setback, it reduces the risk of pathogens, nutrients, and other pollutants entering lakes, which can harm aquatic life and affect recreational water use. This regulation is crucial for promoting environmental sustainability and safeguarding public health, particularly in areas where septic systems are utilized. The specified 50 feet ensures a sufficient buffer that facilitates natural filtration processes within the soil, reducing the impact of septic systems on nearby lakes.

5. What role do onsite wastewater disposal systems serve in rural areas?

- A. They are a luxury for homeowners**
- B. They provide necessary sanitation facilities in areas without centralized sewer systems**
- C. They serve as backup systems for city services**
- D. They are primarily used for agricultural irrigation**

Onsite wastewater disposal systems are essential in rural areas because they provide necessary sanitation facilities where centralized sewer systems are not available. In many rural locations, hooking up to a municipal wastewater treatment facility is impractical, often due to distance and the cost involved in extending sewer lines. Consequently, onsite systems, such as septic tanks and drain fields, become vital for managing human waste safely and effectively. These systems help to protect public health by ensuring that wastewater is treated appropriately before being released into the environment. By breaking down and filtering out contaminants, onsite wastewater disposal systems prevent harmful substances from polluting groundwater and nearby waterways. This self-sufficient approach allows homes in remote areas to maintain hygiene standards and comply with health regulations while fostering a sustainable living environment. The other options do not accurately reflect the primary purpose of these systems. They are not considered a luxury, nor are they designed primarily to serve as backups for city services. While some agricultural operations may incorporate wastewater in irrigation under regulated circumstances, that is not the principal function of onsite systems in rural residential settings.

6. What should be the minimum soil cover over a drain field?

- A. 1 to 3 inches**
- B. 4 to 6 inches**
- C. 6 to 12 inches**
- D. 12 to 18 inches**

The minimum soil cover over a drain field should be 6 to 12 inches to ensure proper functioning and to provide adequate protection for the system. This depth of soil cover allows for effective filtration and treatment of effluent before it reaches the groundwater. The soil acts as a natural filter, helping to remove pathogens and pollutants from the wastewater. Having too little soil cover can increase the risk of exposure to the effluent, which can lead to contamination of surface water or groundwater. Conversely, exceeding the optimal depth can hinder the system's ability to drain properly, leading to effluent pooling on the surface or inadequate soil percolation rates. Thus, maintaining a cover within the specified range is crucial for the health of both the septic system and the surrounding environment.

7. Does the highest hole in a hillside distribution box need to be connected to the inlet pipe?

- A. Yes, it must be connected**
- B. No, it does not have to be connected**
- C. It should be partially connected**
- D. Only if specified by the manufacturer**

In a hillside distribution box, the primary function is to manage and distribute the flow of effluent from the septic tank to various drainage fields or leach lines. The highest hole in a hillside distribution box does not need to be connected to the inlet pipe because its purpose is to ensure that effluent can drain properly and avoid pooling or backing up in the system. Connecting the inlet pipe to the highest hole could lead to unnecessary complications in the drainage system, potentially causing flooding or overloading of the system. Instead, the inlet should be connected to the designated lower hole, which effectively allows for gravity-fed distribution of effluent to the appropriate leach fields based on the landscape's natural contours. This design is crucial for maintaining the functionality and effectiveness of the septic system as well as preventing any issues that may arise from improper connections.

8. What does the term "capacity" refer to in a septic plan?

- A. The minimum volume of wastewater the system can handle**
- B. The maximum volume of wastewater the system can safely treat**
- C. The average volume of wastewater generated by a household**
- D. The volume of sludge that can accumulate in the tank**

The term "capacity" in a septic plan refers to the maximum volume of wastewater the system can safely treat. This definition is crucial because it determines how much wastewater the system can handle without compromising its functionality or leading to potential environmental issues, such as overflow or contamination. Understanding the maximum capacity is essential for ensuring that the system functions properly and is compliant with local regulations. This concept of capacity helps in evaluating whether a septic system is adequately sized for the anticipated wastewater flow from a household or facility. If the volume of wastewater being generated exceeds the system's capacity, it can lead to system failure, increased maintenance costs, and health hazards. Hence, calculating the correct capacity is a key element in designing and installing a septic system that will function efficiently and effectively over its expected lifespan.

9. What is the impact of large pore spaces in soil for septic systems?

- A. They contribute to poor drainage**
- B. They allow for better sewage absorption**
- C. They lead to faster evaporation**
- D. They increase contamination risk**

Large pore spaces in soil significantly contribute to better sewage absorption in septic systems. This characteristic is vital for effective wastewater management, as good soil structure can enhance the movement of water and the treatment of effluent. When large pore spaces are present, they facilitate rapid infiltration and percolation of liquids, allowing for increased contact between the wastewater and soil particles. This contact is crucial for the identification and breakdown of contaminants through natural biological processes that occur in the soil. Furthermore, well-structured soils with larger pores can hold more air, promoting aerobic activity necessary for the microbial action that decomposes organic material in the effluent. This results in cleaner-treated water returning to the groundwater system, which is essential for maintaining environmental health and preventing contamination.

10. What is the primary purpose of a septic tank?

- A. To chemically treat waste**
- B. To remove solids from sewage through settling**
- C. To filter all contaminated water**
- D. To store sewage waste indefinitely**

The primary purpose of a septic tank is to remove solids from sewage through settling. In a septic system, waste from the home is directed into the septic tank, where it undergoes a natural process of separation. As wastewater enters the tank, heavier solids settle to the bottom, forming a sludge layer, while lighter materials such as grease and oils rise to the surface, creating a scum layer. The tank is designed to allow this settling process to occur, effectively separating solids from liquid waste. This settling process is crucial because it reduces the amount of solid material that can move into the drain field, which is essential for the system's functioning and longevity. Additionally, the liquid effluent that remains in the tank, after solids have been settled, is then allowed to flow out into the drain field for further treatment through soil filtration and microbial action. Other options suggest processes that are not the primary function of a septic tank. For example, while it does play a role in treatment, it does not chemically treat waste (the original wastewater is primarily biologically treated inside the tank and beyond in the drainage field). The expectation that it can filter all contaminated water does not align with its design, as more processing occurs outside the tank. Lastly, storing sewage waste indefinitely

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://septiclicense.examzify.com>

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