Ground mount test:

1. What are the advantages of ground mounting PV panels?
	1. Easy access to panels.
	2. Limited by the amount of land and not the roof.
	3. Able to be tilted to desired angle.
	4. Optimum azimuth angle not limited by building orientation.
	5. Single axis tracking is an affordable option.
2. What is the normal range of a flat roof angle?

5 to 7 degrees

1. What are the disadvantages of ground mounting PV panels?
	1. Vegetation maintenance.
	2. Ground clearance if machinery is used near panels.
	3. Snow accumulation.
	4. Dust / sand or pollen build up.
	5. Limited number of panels north – south
	6. Needs more space than roof mounted.
	7. Requires strong racking components.
2. How do you keep unqualified people protected?
	1. Fence in the array.
	2. Mechanical guarding of the PV wire and MC 4 connectors.
3. What is used to set the east – west distance between ground supports / piers?

Span Tables

1. Zoning by-laws and covenants can dictate what about orientation of a building?

That the building be perpendicular to the street.

1. The Single axis tracking is mostly used for daily or seasonal adjustment?

Seasonal.

1. What helps keep the panels clean during the year?

Rain.

1. What are two considerations of row spacing?
	1. Machinery operating between rows.
	2. Shading of south row panels.
2. What time in the morning would be a good time to consider shading issues?
	1. 10 am
3. How can you tell if dirt / contaminants are reducing the panels output?
	1. Use a handheld pyranometer and check the output from the panel.
4. With mounting components what are the two basic types?
	1. Pipe
	2. Channel
5. Provide an example of a ground mount system that is not part of a building?
	1. Solar water pumping.
	2. Electric vehicle charging.
	3. RV or other mobile accommodations.
	4. Decorative.
6. Name reasons why a roof is not appropriate for holding PV panels?
	1. Too thin or structurally weak.
	2. Thatched roofs.
	3. Asbestos roofing.
	4. Green roofs.

1. What are the two basic anchoring system for ground mount?
	1. Weighted ballast
	2. Pier types
	3.
2. According to ASCE describe the three exposures.
	1. “B” Urban and residential with buildings less than feet tall.
	2. “C” Open terrain with buildings less than 30 feet tall.
	3. “D” Coastal areas with about a mile open to sea. It does not include hurricane prone areas.
3. Changing what two things can be done to reduce the number of piers and strengthen the frame?
	1. Increase pipe size.
	2. Add bracing.