

Clark County Installer Exam 2009 – 2010

Installer's Name & Business:

1. Before any construction may begin on replacing a residential soil absorption system, the following must be obtained:

Soils report Septic permit Guidelines for construction All of the above

2. The liquid capacity of a dosing tank (pump chamber) must include: 1) the design dose volume, 2) an additional volume for liquid that will drain back from the dose pipe when pumping ceases, 3) additional capacity needed to keep the pump submerged at all times and 4) provide sufficient freeboard for a high water alarm.

True False

3. A 4-inch diameter pipe used as a residential sewer must be installed with a positive slope (down slope) of **not more than:**

12 inches per 25 ft 24 inches per 25 ft 30 inches per 25 ft 36 inches per 25 ft

4. A horizontal separation distance must be maintained between a pressure water supply pipe and a sewer pipe of **at least?**

3 feet 5 feet 10 feet 25 feet

5. All absorption field trenches served by a common distribution box must be constructed so that each square foot of absorptive area is loaded with an equal amount of effluent.

True False

6. Distribution boxes must be designed to split the effluent equally among the effluent ports and, therefore, the box outlets to the trenches shall be at the same elevations.

True False

7. The final soil cover over the absorption field shall be graded so that the area is crowned to shed water.

True False

8. What is the **minimum** depth from original grade of any gravity-feed, trickle flow trench?

36 inches 24 inches 16 inches 10 inches

9. What is the **maximum** width of any trench in the soil absorption field?

12 inches 18 inches 24 inches 36 inches

10. What is the **minimum** amount of soil cover that must be placed over the aggregate in a trench?

10 inches 12 inches 15 inches 18 inches

11. When an absorption system must be placed on a sloping site, the trenches must be oriented as follows:

Perpendicular to the slope (along the contour) Parallel to (along) the slope

12. The cover material over the aggregate in an absorption trench must be sufficiently wide to protect the aggregate from the soil upon backfilling and final cover of the absorption field.

True False

13. If the seasonal high water is perched, the perimeter drain around the absorption field must be constructed 2 inches into the glacial till or fragic layer.

True False

14. What is the **minimum** distance that the perimeter drain must be located away from the absorption trenches, if the soil loading rate is less than or equal to 0.6 gal/sq ft per day?

10 feet 5 feet 12 feet 24 feet

15. All pump controls, including liquid level sensors, must be:

Completely within the dosing chamber Located entirely outside the dosing chamber

Designed and installed so that they can be serviced In the home so that alarms will be noticed

16. When selecting an effluent pump, there are three main values that must be determined:

Design head, static head, friction loss head

Area, soil loading rate, slope

Diameter of pipe, length of pipe, number of fittings, soil type

Number of holes in laterals, length of laterals, daily wastewater volume

17. The pump and high water alarm must be wired on separate circuits.

True False

18. What is the required dosing volume for a residential elevated mound system?

The design daily flow

The design daily flow plus or minus the volume from the delivery line

1/4 the design daily flow

1/4 the design daily flow plus or minus the volume from the delivery line

19. The final ground surface of an elevated sand mound must be designed and constructed to maintain a **minimum** of the following slope on all sides:

1:1 2:1 3:1 4:1

20. What is the **minimum** depth of sand under the aggregate bed in a mound?

6 inches 10 inches 12 inches 20 inches