



Eligibility Checklist Solar Photovoltaic Installations 10 kW or Less for One- and Two-Family Dwellings

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

- | | | |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. System size is 10 kW AC CEC rating or less | <input type="checkbox"/> Y | <input type="checkbox"/> N |
| B. The solar array is roof-mounted on one- or two-family dwelling or accessory structure | <input type="checkbox"/> Y | <input type="checkbox"/> N |
| C. The solar panel/module arrays will not exceed the maximum legal building height | <input type="checkbox"/> Y | <input type="checkbox"/> N |
| D. Solar system is utility interactive and without battery storage | <input type="checkbox"/> Y | <input type="checkbox"/> N |
| E. Permit application is completed and attached | <input type="checkbox"/> Y | <input type="checkbox"/> N |

ELECTRICAL REQUIREMENTS

- | | | |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. No more than four photovoltaic module strings are connected to each Maximum Power Point Tracking (MPPT) input where source circuit fusing is included in the inverter | <input type="checkbox"/> Y | <input type="checkbox"/> N |
| 1) No more than two strings per MPPT input where source circuit fusing is not included | <input type="checkbox"/> Y | <input type="checkbox"/> N |
| 2) Fuses (if needed) are rated to the series fuse rating of the PV module | <input type="checkbox"/> Y | <input type="checkbox"/> N |
| 3) No more than one non-inverter-integrated DC combiner is utilized per inverter | <input type="checkbox"/> Y | <input type="checkbox"/> N |
| B. For central inverter systems: No more than two inverters are utilized | <input type="checkbox"/> Y | <input type="checkbox"/> N |
| C. The PV system is interconnected to a single-phase AC service panel of nominal 120/220 Vac with a bus bar rating of 225 A or less | <input type="checkbox"/> Y | <input type="checkbox"/> N |
| D. The PV system is connected to the load side of the utility distribution equipment | <input type="checkbox"/> Y | <input type="checkbox"/> N |
| E. A Solar PV Standard Plan and supporting documentation is completed and attached | <input type="checkbox"/> Y | <input type="checkbox"/> N |

STRUCTURAL REQUIREMENTS

- | | | |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. A completed Structural Criteria and supporting documentation is attached (if required) | <input type="checkbox"/> Y | <input type="checkbox"/> N |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|

FIRE SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

- | | | |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. Clear access pathways provided | <input type="checkbox"/> Y | <input type="checkbox"/> N |
| B. Fire classification solar system is provided | <input type="checkbox"/> Y | <input type="checkbox"/> N |
| C. All required markings and labels are provided | <input type="checkbox"/> Y | <input type="checkbox"/> N |
| D. A diagram of the roof layout of all panels, modules, clear access pathways and approximate locations of electrical disconnecting means and roof access points is completed and attached | <input type="checkbox"/> Y | <input type="checkbox"/> N |

Notes:

1. These criteria are intended for expedited solar permitting process.
2. If any items are checked NO, revise design to fit within Eligibility Checklist, otherwise permit application may go through standard process.



Solar Photovoltaic - Standard Plan
Simplified Central/String Inverter Systems
for One- and Two-Family Dwellings

SCOPE: Use this plan ONLY for utility-interactive central/string inverter systems not exceeding a system AC inverter output rating of 10kW on the roof of a one- or two-family dwelling or accessory structure. The photovoltaic system must interconnect to the load side of a single-phase AC service panel of nominal 120/240Vac with a bus bar rating of 225A or less. This plan is not intended for bipolar systems, hybrid systems or systems that utilize storage batteries, charge controllers, trackers, more than two inverters or more than one DC combiner (non-inverter-integrated) per inverter. Systems must be in compliance with current California Building Standards Codes and local amendments of the authority having jurisdiction (AHJ). Other Articles of the California Electrical Code (CEC) shall apply as specified in 690.3.

MANUFACTURER'S SPECIFICATION SHEETS MUST BE PROVIDED for proposed inverter, modules, combiner/junction boxes and racking systems. Installation instructions for bonding and grounding equipment shall be provided, and local AHJs may require additional details. Listed and labeled equipment shall be installed and used in accordance with any instructions included in the listing or labeling (CEC 110.3). Equipment intended for use with PV system shall be identified and listed for the application (CEC 690.4[D]).

Job Address: _____ Permit # _____

Contractor/Engineer Name: _____ License # & Class: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____ Phone Number: _____

Total # of Inverters installed: _____ (If more than one inverter, complete and attach the "Supplemental Calculation Sheets" and the "Load Center Calculations" if a new load center is to be used.)

Inverter 1 AC Output Power Rating: _____ Watts

Inverter 2 AC Output Power Rating (if applicable): _____ Watts

Combined Inverter Output Power Rating: _____ \leq 10,000 Watts

Location Ambient Temperatures (Check box next to which lowest expected temperature is used):

1) Lowest expected ambient temperature for the location (T_L) = **Between -1° to -5° C**

Lowest expected ambient temperature for the location (T_L) = **Between -6° to -10° C**

Average ambient high temperature (T_H) = 47° C

Note: For a lower T_L or a higher T_H , use the Comprehensive Standard Plan

DC Information:

Module Manufacturer: _____ Model: _____

2) Module V_{oc} (from module nameplate): _____ Volts
3) Module I_{sc} (from module nameplate): _____ Amps

4) Module DC output power under standard test conditions (STC) = _____ Watts (STC)

5) DC Module Layout

Identify each source circuit (string) for inverter 1 shown on the roof plan with a Tag (e.g. A,B,C,...)	Number of modules per source circuit for inverter 1	Identify, by tag, which source circuits on the roof are to be paralleled (if none, put N/A)
		Combiner 1:
		Combiner 2:
Total number of source circuits for inverter 1:		

6) Are DC/DC Converters used? Yes No If No, skip to Step 7. If Yes enter info below.

DC/DC Converter Model #: _____ DC/DC Converter Max DC Input Voltage: _____ Volts
 Max DC Output Current: _____ Amps Max DC Output Current: _____ Volts
 Max # of DC/DC Converters in an Input Circuit: _____ DC/DC Converter Max DC Input Power: _____ Watts

7) Maximum System DC Voltage — Use A1 or A2 for systems without DC/DC converters, and B1 or B2 with DC/DC Converters.

- A1. Module V_{oc} (STEP 2) = _____ x # in series (STEP 5) _____ x 1.12 (If $-1 \leq T_L \leq -5^\circ\text{C}$, STEP 1) = _____ V
 A2. Module V_{oc} (STEP 2) = _____ x # in series (STEP 5) _____ x 1.14 (If $-6 \leq T_L \leq -10^\circ\text{C}$, STEP 1) = _____ V

Table 1. Maximum Number of PV Modules in Series Based on Module Rated V_{oc} for 600 Vdc Rated Equipment (CEC 690.7)

Max. Rated Module V_{oc} (*1.12) (Volts)	29.76	31.51	33.48	35.71	38.27	41.21	44.64	48.70	53.57	59.52	66.96	76.53	89.29
Max. Rated Module V_{oc} (*1.14) (Volts)	29.24	30.96	32.89	35.09	37.59	40.49	43.86	47.85	52.63	58.48	65.79	75.19	87.72
Max # of Modules for 600 Vdc	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6

Use for DC/DC converters. The value calculated below must be less than DC/DC converter max DC input voltage (STEP 6).

- B1. Module V_{oc} (STEP 2) = _____ x # of modules per converter (STEP 6) _____ x 1.12 (If $-1 \leq T_L \leq -5^\circ\text{C}$, STEP 1) = _____ V
 B2. Module V_{oc} (STEP 2) = _____ x # of modules per converter (STEP 6) _____ x 1.14 (If $-6 \leq T_L \leq -10^\circ\text{C}$, STEP 1) = _____ V

Table 2. Largest Module V_{oc} for Single-Module DC/DC Converter Configurations (with 80 V AFCI Cap) (CEC 690.7 and 690.11)

Max. Rated Module V_{oc} (*1.12) (Volts)	30.4	33.0	35.7	38.4	41.1	43.8	46.4	49.1	51.8	54.5	57.1	59.8	62.5	65.2	67.9	70.5
Max. Rated Module V_{oc} (*1.14) (Volts)	29.8	32.5	35.1	37.7	40.4	43.0	45.6	48.2	50.9	53.5	56.1	58.8	61.4	64.0	66.7	69.3
DC/DC Converter Max DC Input (Step #6) (Volts)	34	37	40	43	46	49	52	55	58	61	64	67	70	73	76	79

8) Maximum System DC Voltage from DC/DC Converters to Inverter — Only required if Yes in Step 6 Maximum System DC Voltage = _____ Volts

9) Maximum Source Circuit Current Yes No (If No, use Comprehensive Standard Plan) Is Module I_{sc} below 9.6 Amps (Step 3)?

10) Sizing Source Circuit Conductors

Source Circuit Conductor Size = Min. #10 AWG copper conductor, 90° C wet (USE-2, PV Wire, XHHW-2, THWN-2, RHW-2) For up to 8 conductors in roof-mounted conduit exposed to sunlight at least ½” from the roof covering (CEC 310) Note: For over 8 conductors in the conduit or mounting height of lower than ½” from the roof, use Comprehensive Plan.

11) Are PV source circuits combined prior to the inverter? Yes No

If No, use Single Line Diagram 1 and proceed to Step 13. If Yes, use Single Line Diagram 2 with Single Line Diagram 4 & proceed to Step 12.

Yes No

Is source circuit OCPD required?

Source circuit OCPD size (if needed): 15 Amps

12) Sizing PV Output Circuit Conductors — If a combiner box will NOT be used (Step 11), Output Circuit Conductor Size = Min. #6 AWG copper conductor

13) Inverter DC Disconnect Yes No

Does the inverter have an integrated DC disconnect? If Yes, proceed to step 14.

If No, the external DC disconnect to be installed is rated for ___Amps (DC) and _____ Volts (DC)

14) Inverter Information

Manufacturer: _____ Model: _____

Max. Continuous AC Output Current Rating: _____ Amps

Integrated DC Arc-Fault Circuit Protection? Yes No

(If No is selected, Comprehensive Standard Plan)

Grounded or Ungrounded System? Grounded Ungrounded

AC Information:

15) Sizing Inverter Output Circuit Conductors and

OCPD Inverter Output OCPD rating =

_____ Amps (Table 3)

Inverter Output Circuit Conductor Size =

_____ AWG (Table 3)

Table 3. Minimum Inverter Output OCPD and Circuit Conductor Size

Inverter Continuous Output Current Rating (Amps) (Step 14)	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	48
Minimum OCPD Size (Amps)	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	60
Minimum Conductor Size (AWG, 75° C, Copper)	14	12	10	10	8	8	6	6	6

16) Point of Connection to Utility

Only load side connections are permitted with this plan. Otherwise, use Comprehensive Standard Plan.

Is the PV OCPD positioned at the opposite end from input feeder location or main OCPD

location? Yes No

If Yes, circle the Max Combined PV System OCPD(s) at 120% value as determined from Step 15 (or Step S20), bus bar Rating, and Main OCPD as shown in Table 4.

If No, circle the Max Combined PV System OCPD(s) at 100% value as determined from Step 15 (or Step S20), bus bar Rating, and Main OCPD as shown in Table 4.

Per 705.12(D)(2): [Inverter output OCPD size [Step #15 or S20] + Main OCPD Size] ≤ [bus size x (100% or 120%)]

Table 4. Maximum Combined Supply OCPDs Based on Bus Bar Rating (Amps) per CEC 705.12(D)(2)										
Bus Bar Rating	100	125	125	200	200	200	225	225	225	225
Main OCPD	100	100	125	150	175	200	175	200	225	225
Max Combined PV System OCPD(s) at 120% of Bus Bar Rating	20	50	25	60*	60*	40	60*	60*	45	45
Max Combined PV System OCPD(s) at 100% Bus Bar Rating	0	25	0	50	25	0	50	25	0	0

*This value has been lowered to 60 A from the calculated value to reflect 10 kW AC size maximum.

Reduction of the main breaker is not permitted with this plan. Otherwise, use Comprehensive Standard Plan.

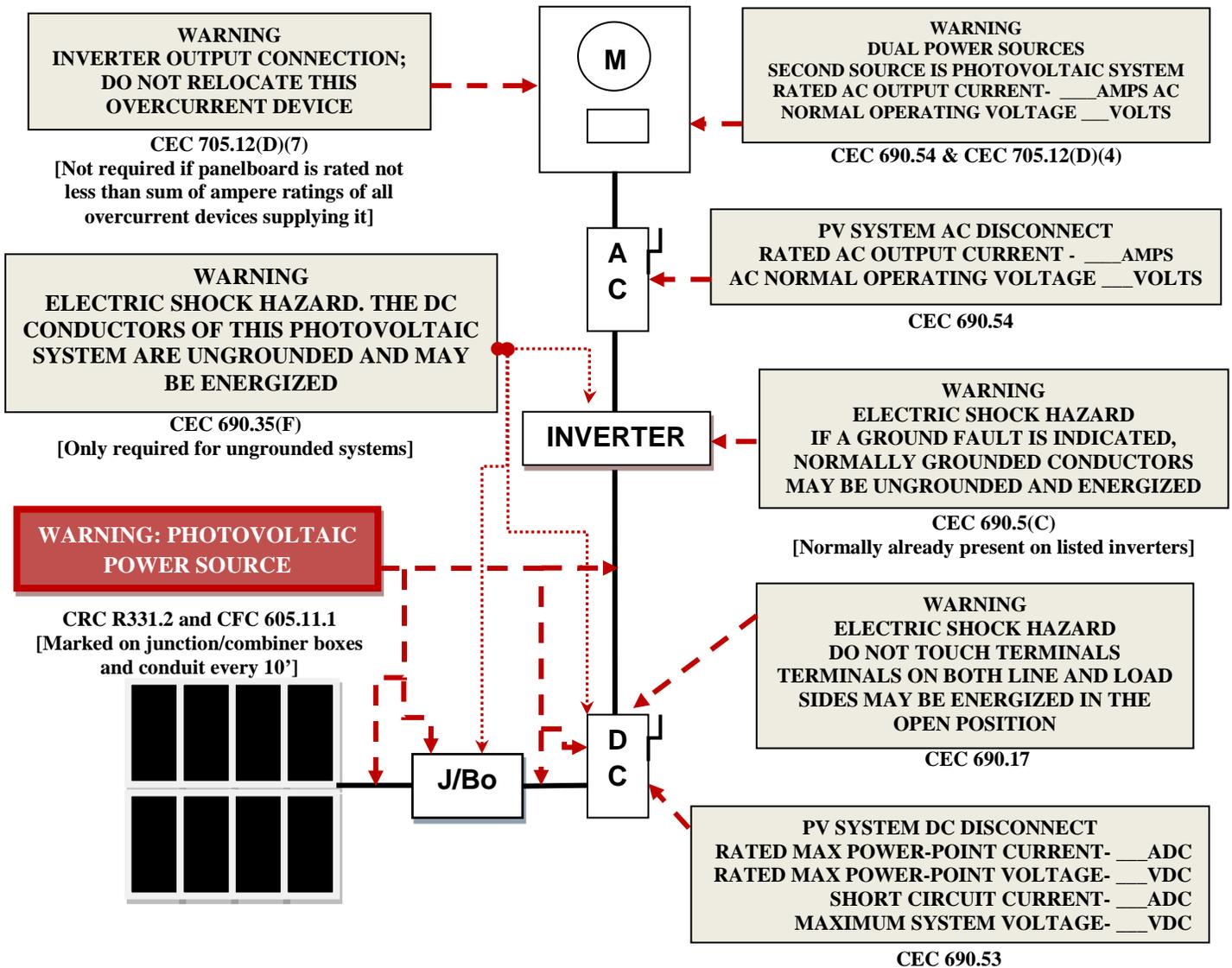
17 & 18 & 19) Labels and Grounding and Bonding

This content is covered by the labels on the next page and the Single Line Diagram(s). For background information, refer to the Comprehensive Standard Plan.

Solar PV Standard Plan – Simplified Central/String Inverter Systems for One- and Two-Family Dwellings

Markings

CEC Articles 690 and 705 and CRC Section R331 require the following labels or markings be installed at these components of the photovoltaic system:



Code Abbreviations:

- California Electrical Code (CEC)
- California Residential Code (CRC)
- California Fire Code (CFC)

Informational note: ANSI Z535.4 provides guidelines for the design of safety signs and labels for application to products. A phenolic plaque with contrasting colors between the text and background would meet the intent of the code for permanency. No type size is specified, but 20 point (3/8”) should be considered the minimum.

CEC 705.12 requires a permanent plaque or directory denoting all electric power sources on or in the premises.

Solar PV Standard Plan - Simplified

Central/String Inverter System for One- and Two-Family Dwellings

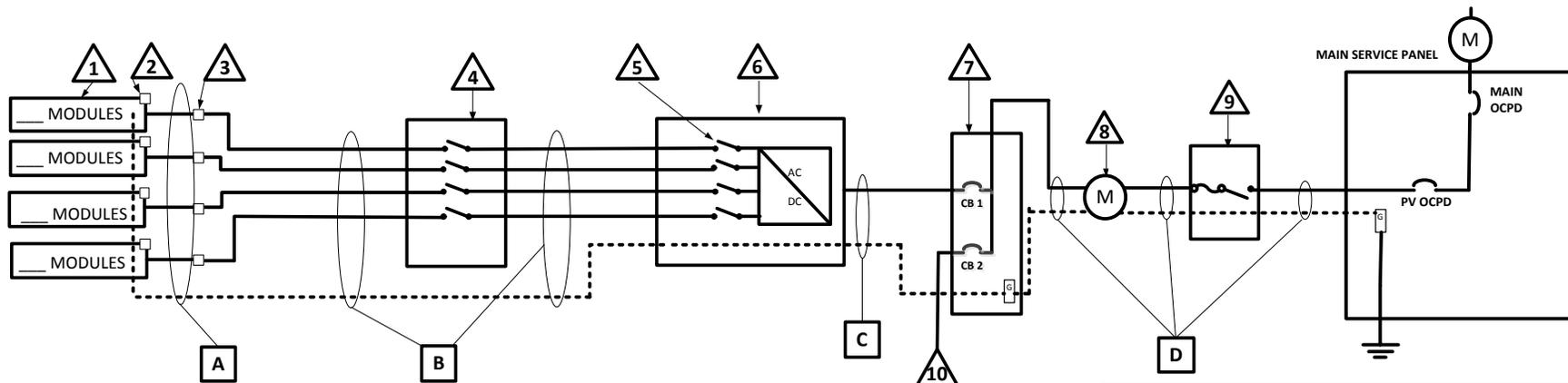
△ TAG	DESCRIPTION
1	SOLAR PV MODULE / STRING
2	DC/DC CONVERTERS INSTALLED? YES / NO (IF YES, STEPS 6 & 8 REQUIRED)
3	SOURCE CIRCUIT JUNCTION BOX INSTALLED?: YES / NO
4	SEPARATE DC DISCONNECT INSTALLED?: YES / NO
5	INTERNAL INVERTER DC DISCONNECT: YES / NO
6	CENTRAL INVERTER
7	LOAD CENTER INSTALLED?: YES / NO
8	PV PRODUCTION METER INSTALLED?: YES / NO
9	*SEPARATE AC DISCONNECT INSTALLED?: YES / NO
10	CONNECT TO INVERTER #2 (USE LINE DIAGRAM 2)

* Consult with your local AHJ and /or Utility

SINGLE-LINE DIAGRAM #1 – NO STRINGS COMBINED PRIOR TO INVERTER

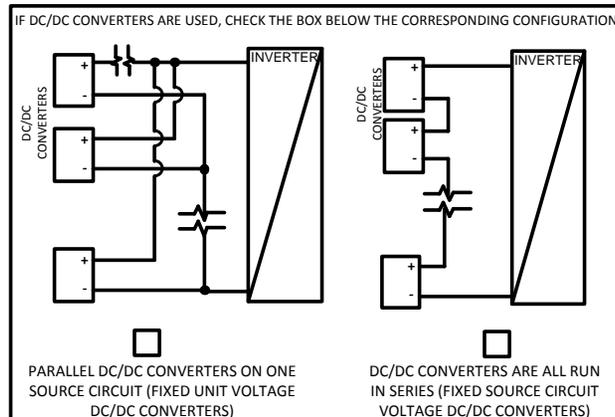
CHECK A BOX FOR WHETHER SYSTEM IS GROUNDED OR UNGROUNDED: GROUNDED (INCLUDE GEC) UNGROUNDED

FOR UNGROUNDED SYSTEMS:
 - DC OCPD MUST DISCONNECT BOTH CONDUCTORS OF EACH SOURCE CIRCUIT
 - UNGROUNDED CONDUCTORS MUST BE IDENTIFIED PER 210.5(C). WHITE-FINISHED CONDUCTORS ARE NOT PERMITTED.



CONDUCTOR/CONDUIT SCHEDULE					
□ TAG	DESCRIPTION AND CONDUCTOR TYPE	CONDUCTOR SIZE	NUMBER OF CONDUCTORS	CONDUIT/CABLE TYPE	CONDUIT SIZE
A	USE-2 <input type="checkbox"/> OR PV-WIRE <input type="checkbox"/>				
	EGC/GEC:				
B					
	EGC/GEC:				
C					
	EGC/GEC:				
D					
	EGC/GEC:				

ENTER "N/A" WHERE SUITABLE FOR WHEN NOT USING CONDUIT OR CABLE AS PERMITTED BY CODE



Solar PV Standard Plan - Simplified

Central/String Inverter System for One- and Two-Family Dwellings

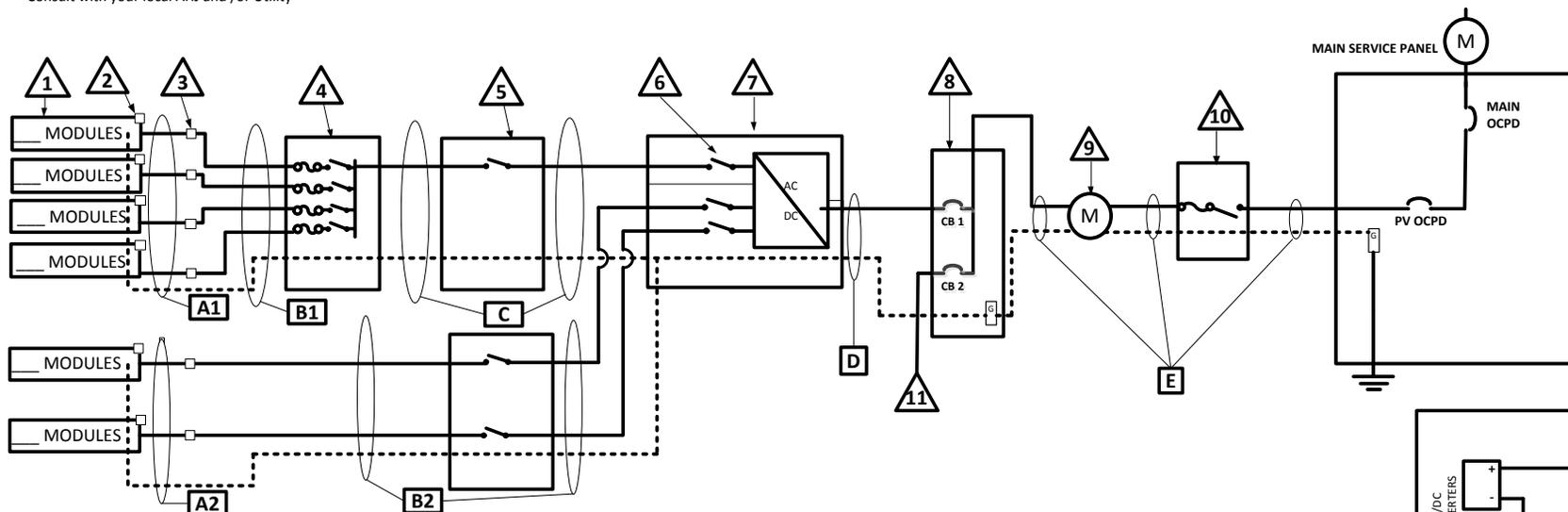
△ TAG	DESCRIPTION
1	SOLAR PV MODULE / STRING
2	DC/DC CONVERTERS INSTALLED? YES / NO (IF YES, STEPS 6 & 8 REQUIRED)
3	SOURCE CIRCUIT JUNCTION BOX INSTALLED?: YES / NO
4	COMBINER BOX (STEPS 11 & 12 REQUIRED)
5	SEPARATE DC DISCONNECT INSTALLED?: YES / NO
6	INTERNAL INVERTER DC DISCONNECT: YES / NO
7	CENTRAL INVERTER
8	LOAD CENTER INSTALLED?: YES / NO
9	PV PRODUCTION METER INSTALLED?: YES / NO
10	*SEPARATE AC DISCONNECT INSTALLED?: YES / NO
11	CONNECT TO INVERTER #2 (USE LINE DIAGRAM 4)

SINGLE-LINE DIAGRAM #2 – COMBINING STRINGS PRIOR TO INVERTER

CHECK A BOX FOR WHETHER SYSTEM IS GROUNDED OR UNGROUNDED: GROUNDED (INCLUDE GEC) UNGROUNDED

FOR UNGROUNDED SYSTEMS:
 - DC OCPD MUST DISCONNECT BOTH CONDUCTORS OF EACH SOURCE CIRCUIT
 - UNGROUNDED CONDUCTORS MUST BE IDENTIFIED PER 210.5(C). WHITE-FINISHED CONDUCTORS ARE NOT PERMITTED.

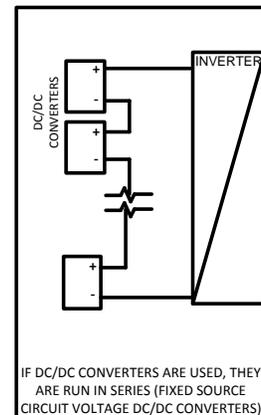
* Consult with your local AHJ and /or Utility



COMBINER CONDUCTOR/CONDUIT SCHEDULE					
□ TAG	DESCRIPTION AND CONDUCTOR TYPE	CONDUCTOR SIZE	NUMBER OF CONDUCTORS	CONDUIT/CABLE TYPE	CONDUIT SIZE
A1	USE-2 <input type="checkbox"/> OR PV-WIRE <input type="checkbox"/>				
	EGC/GEC:				
B1					
	EGC/GEC:				
C					
	EGC/GEC:				
D					
	EGC/GEC:				
E					
	EGC/GEC:				

NON-COMBINED STRINGS CONDUCTOR/CONDUIT SCHEDULE (IF APPLICABLE)					
□ TAG	DESCRIPTION AND CONDUCTOR TYPE	CONDUCTOR SIZE	NUMBER OF CONDUCTORS	CONDUIT/CABLE TYPE	CONDUIT SIZE
A2	USE-2 <input type="checkbox"/> OR PV-WIRE <input type="checkbox"/>				
	EGC/GEC:				
B2					
	EGC/GEC:				

ENTER "N/A" WHERE SUITABLE FOR WHEN NOT USING CONDUIT OR CABLE AS PERMITTED BY CODE



Supplemental Calculation Sheets for Inverter #2 (Only include if second inverter is used)

DC Information:

Module Manufacturer: _____ Model: _____		
S2) Module V_{oc} (from module nameplate): ____ Volts	S3) Module I_{sc} (from module nameplate): ____ Amps	
S4) Module DC output power under standard test conditions (STC) = _____ Watts (STC)		
S5) DC Module Layout		
Identify each source circuit (string) for inverter 1 shown on the roof plan with a Tag (e.g. A,B,C,...)	Number of modules per source circuit for inverter 1	Identify, by tag, which source circuits on the roof are to be paralleled (if none, put N/A)
		Combiner 1:
		Combiner 2:
Total number of source circuits for inverter 1: _____		
S6) Are DC/DC Converters used? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		If No, skip to Step S7. If Yes, enter info below.
DC/DC Converter Model #: _____		
Max DC Output Current: _____ Amps		
Max # of DC/DC Converters in an Input Circuit: _____		
DC/DC Converter Max DC Input Voltage: _____ Volts		DC/DC Converter Max DC Input Power: _____ Watts
Max DC Output Current: _____ Volts		

S7) Maximum System DC Voltage — Use A1 or A2 for systems without DC/DC converters, and B1 or B2 with DC/DC Converters.

- A1. Module V_{oc} (STEP S2) = _____ x # in series (STEP S5) _____ x 1.12 (If $-1 \leq T_L \leq -5^\circ\text{C}$, STEP S1) = _____ V
- A2. Module V_{oc} (STEP S2) = _____ x # in series (STEP S5) _____ x 1.14 (If $-6 \leq T_L \leq -10^\circ\text{C}$, STEP S1) = _____ V

Table 1. Maximum Number of PV Modules in Series Based on Module Rated V_{oc} for 600 Vdc Rated Equipment (CEC 690.7)													
Max. Rated Module V_{oc} (*1.12) (Volts)	29.76	31.51	33.48	35.71	38.27	41.21	44.64	48.70	53.57	59.52	66.96	76.53	89.29
Max. Rated Module V_{oc} (*1.14) (Volts)	29.24	30.96	32.89	35.09	37.59	40.49	43.86	47.85	52.63	58.48	65.79	75.19	87.72
Max # of Modules for 600 Vdc	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6

Use for DC/DC converters. The value calculated below must be less than DC/DC converter max DC input voltage (STEP S6).

- B1. Module V_{oc} (STEP S2) = _____ x # of modules per converter (STEP S6) _____ x 1.12 (If $-1 \leq T_L \leq -5^\circ\text{C}$, STEP S1) = _____ V
- B2. Module V_{oc} (STEP S2) = _____ x # of modules per converter (STEP S6) _____ x 1.14 (If $-6 \leq T_L \leq -10^\circ\text{C}$, STEP S1) = _____ V

Table 2. Largest Module V_{oc} for Single-Module DC/DC Converter Configurations (with 80 V AFCI Cap) (CEC 690.7 and 690.11)																
Max. Rated Module V_{oc} (*1.12) (Volts)	30.4	33.0	35.7	38.4	41.1	43.8	46.4	49.1	51.8	54.5	57.1	59.8	62.5	65.2	67.9	70.5
Max. Rated Module V_{oc} (*1.14) (Volts)	29.8	32.5	35.1	37.7	40.4	43.0	45.6	48.2	50.9	53.5	56.1	58.8	61.4	64.0	66.7	69.3
DC/DC Converter Max DC Input (Step 6) (Volts)	34	37	40	43	46	49	52	55	58	61	64	67	70	73	76	79

S8) Maximum System DC Voltage from DC/DC Converters to Inverter — Only required if Yes in Step S6

Maximum System DC Voltage = _____ Volts

S9) Maximum Source Circuit Current

Is Module I_{sc} below 9.6 Amps (Step S3)? Yes No
(If No, use Comprehensive Standard Plan)

S10) Sizing Source Circuit Conductors

Source Circuit Conductor Size = Min. #10 AWG copper conductor, 90° C wet (USE-2, PV Wire, XHHW-2, THWN-2, RHW-2)

For up to 8 conductors in roof-mounted conduit exposed to sunlight at least ½" from the roof covering (CEC 310)

Note: For over 8 conductors in the conduit or mounting height of lower than ½" from the roof, use Comprehensive Plan.

S11) Are PV source circuits combined prior to the inverter? Yes No

If No, use Single Line Diagram 1 and proceed to Step S13.

If Yes, use Single Line Diagram 2 with Single Line Diagram 4 and proceed to Step S12.

Is source circuit OCPD required? Yes No

Source circuit OCPD size (if needed): 15 Amps

S12) Sizing PV Output Circuit Conductors — If a combiner box will NOT be used (Step S11), Output Circuit Conductor Size = Min. #6 AWG copper conductor

S13) Inverter DC Disconnect

Does the inverter have an integrated DC disconnect? Yes No If Yes, proceed to Step S14.

If No, the external DC disconnect to be installed is rated for _____ Amps (DC) and _____ Volts (DC)

S14) Inverter Information

Manufacturer: _____ Model: _____

Max. Continuous AC Output Current Rating: ____ Amps

Integrated DC Arc-Fault Circuit Protection Yes No

(If No is selected, Comprehensive Standard Plan) Grounded or Ungrounded System?

Grounded Ungrounded

AC Information:

S15) Sizing Inverter Output Circuit Conductors and

OCPD Inverter Output OCPD rating =

_____ Amps (Table 3)

Inverter Output Circuit Conductor Size =

_____ AWG (Table 3)

Table 3. Minimum Inverter Output OCPD and Circuit Conductor Size									
Inverter Continuous Output Current Rating (Amps) (Step 14)	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	48
Minimum OCPD Size (Amps)	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	60
Minimum Conductor Size (AWG, 75° C, Copper)	14	12	10	10	8	8	6	6	6

Load Center Calculations
(Omit if a load center will not be installed for PV OCPDs)

S20) Load Center Output:

Calculate the sum of the maximum AC outputs from each inverter.

Inverter #1 Max Continuous AC Output Current Rating [STEP S14] ____ × 1.25 = _____ Amps

Inverter #2 Max Continuous AC Output Current Rating [STEP S14] ____ × 1.25 = _____ Amps

Total inverter currents connected to load center (sum of above) = _____ Amps

Conductor Size: _____ AWG

Overcurrent Protection Device: _____ Amps

Load center bus bar rating: _____ Amps

The sum of the ampere ratings of overcurrent devices in circuits supplying power to a bus bar or conductor shall not exceed 120 percent of the rating of the bus bar or conductor.

Solar PV Standard Plan - Simplified

Central/String Inverter System for One- and Two-Family Dwellings

△ TAG	DESCRIPTION
1	SOLAR PV MODULE / STRING
2	DC/DC CONVERTERS INSTALLED? YES / NO (IF YES, STEPS 6 & 8 REQUIRED)
3	SOURCE CIRCUIT JUNCTION BOX INSTALLED?: YES / NO
4	SEPARATE DC DISCONNECT INSTALLED?: YES / NO
5	INTERNAL INVERTER DC DISCONNECT: YES / NO
6	CENTRAL INVERTER
7	*SEPARATE AC DISCONNECT INSTALLED?: YES / NO
8	TO LOAD CENTER ON LINE DIAGRAM 1

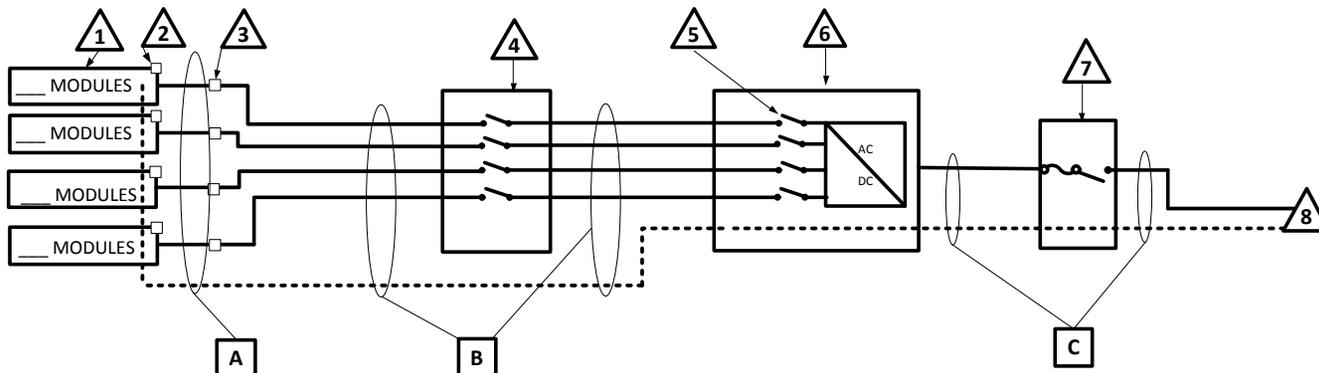
* Consult with your local AHJ and /or Utility

SINGLE-LINE DIAGRAM #3 – ADDITIONAL INVERTER FOR DIAGRAM #1

INVERTER # 2

CHECK A BOX FOR WHETHER SYSTEM IS GROUNDED OR UNGROUNDED: GROUNDED (INCLUDE GEC) UNGROUNDED

FOR UNGROUNDED SYSTEMS:
 - DC OCPD MUST DISCONNECT BOTH CONDUCTORS OF EACH SOURCE CIRCUIT
 - UNGROUNDED CONDUCTORS MUST BE IDENTIFIED PER 210.5(C). WHITE-FINISHED CONDUCTORS ARE NOT PERMITTED.



IF DC/DC CONVERTERS ARE USED, CHECK THE BOX BELOW THE CORRESPONDING CONFIGURATION

PARALLEL DC/DC CONVERTERS ON ONE SOURCE CIRCUIT (FIXED UNIT VOLTAGE DC/DC CONVERTERS)

DC/DC CONVERTERS ARE ALL RUN IN SERIES (FIXED SOURCE CIRCUIT VOLTAGE DC/DC CONVERTERS)

CONDUCTOR/CONDUIT SCHEDULE					
□ TAG	DESCRIPTION AND CONDUCTOR TYPE	CONDUCTOR SIZE	NUMBER OF CONDUCTORS	CONDUIT/CABLE TYPE	CONDUIT SIZE
A	USE-2 <input type="checkbox"/> OR PV-WIRE <input type="checkbox"/>				
	EGC/GEC:				
B					
	EGC/GEC:				
C					
	EGC/GEC:				

ENTER "N/A" WHERE SUITABLE FOR WHEN NOT USING CONDUIT OR CABLE AS PERMITTED BY CODE

Solar PV Standard Plan - Simplified Central/String Inverter System for One- and Two-Family Dwellings

△ TAG	DESCRIPTION
1	SOLAR PV MODULE / STRING
2	DC/DC CONVERTERS INSTALLED? YES / NO (IF YES, STEPS 6 & 8 REQUIRED)
3	SOURCE CIRCUIT JUNCTION BOX INSTALLED?: YES / NO
4	COMBINER BOX (STEPS 11 & 12 REQUIRED)
5	SEPARATE DC DISCONNECT INSTALLED?: YES / NO
6	INTERNAL INVERTER DC DISCONNECT: YES / NO
7	CENTRAL INVERTER
8	*SEPARATE AC DISCONNECT INSTALLED?: YES / NO
9	TO LOAD CENTER ON LINE DIAGRAM 3

* Consult with your local AHJ and /or Utility

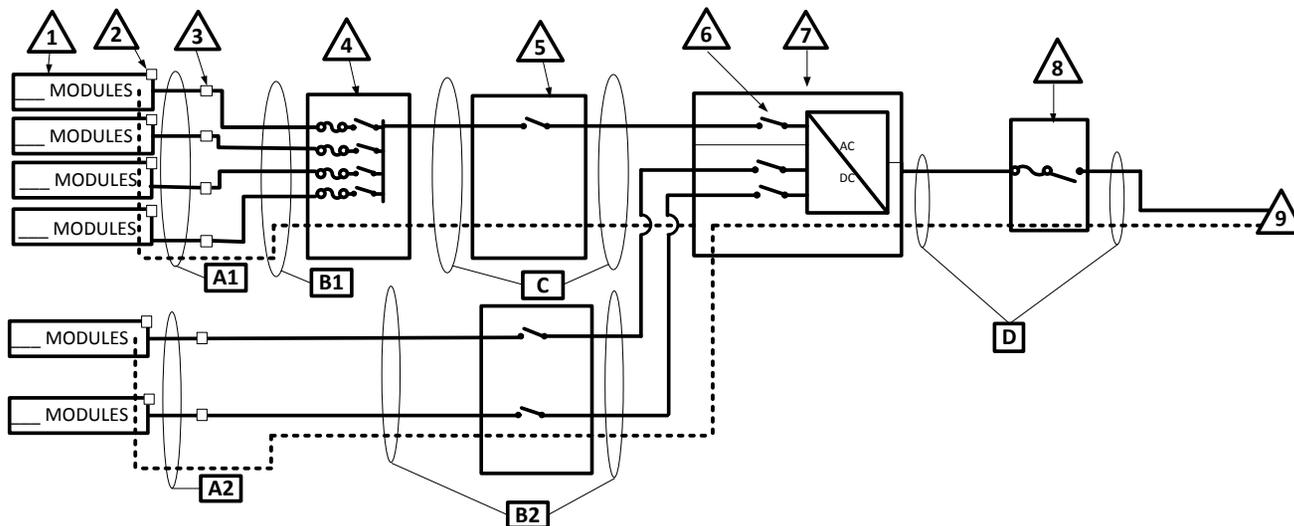
SINGLE-LINE DIAGRAM #4 – ADDITIONAL INVERTER FOR DIAGRAM #2

INVERTER # 2

CHECK A BOX FOR WHETHER SYSTEM IS GROUNDED OR UNGROUNDED: GROUNDED (INCLUDE GEC) UNGROUNDED

FOR UNGROUNDED SYSTEMS:

- DC OCPD MUST DISCONNECT BOTH CONDUCTORS OF EACH SOURCE CIRCUIT
- UNGROUNDED CONDUCTORS MUST BE IDENTIFIED PER 210.5(C). WHITE-FINISHED CONDUCTORS ARE NOT PERMITTED.



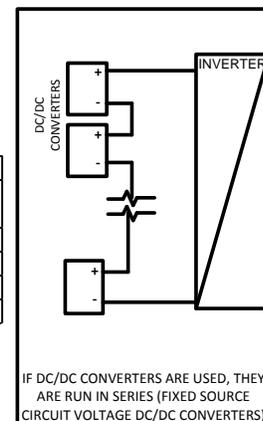
COMBINER CONDUCTOR/CONDUIT SCHEDULE

□ TAG	DESCRIPTION AND CONDUCTOR TYPE	CONDUCTOR SIZE	NUMBER OF CONDUCTORS	CONDUIT/CABLE TYPE	CONDUIT SIZE
A1	USE-2 <input type="checkbox"/> OR PV-WIRE <input type="checkbox"/>				
	EGC/GEC:				
B1					
	EGC/GEC:				
C					
	EGC/GEC:				
D					
	EGC/GEC:				

NON-COMBINED STRINGS CONDUCTOR/CONDUIT SCHEDULE (IF APPLICABLE)

□ TAG	DESCRIPTION AND CONDUCTOR TYPE	CONDUCTOR SIZE	NUMBER OF CONDUCTORS	CONDUIT/CABLE TYPE	CONDUIT SIZE
A2	USE-2 <input type="checkbox"/> OR PV-WIRE <input type="checkbox"/>				
	EGC/GEC:				
B2					
	EGC/GEC:				

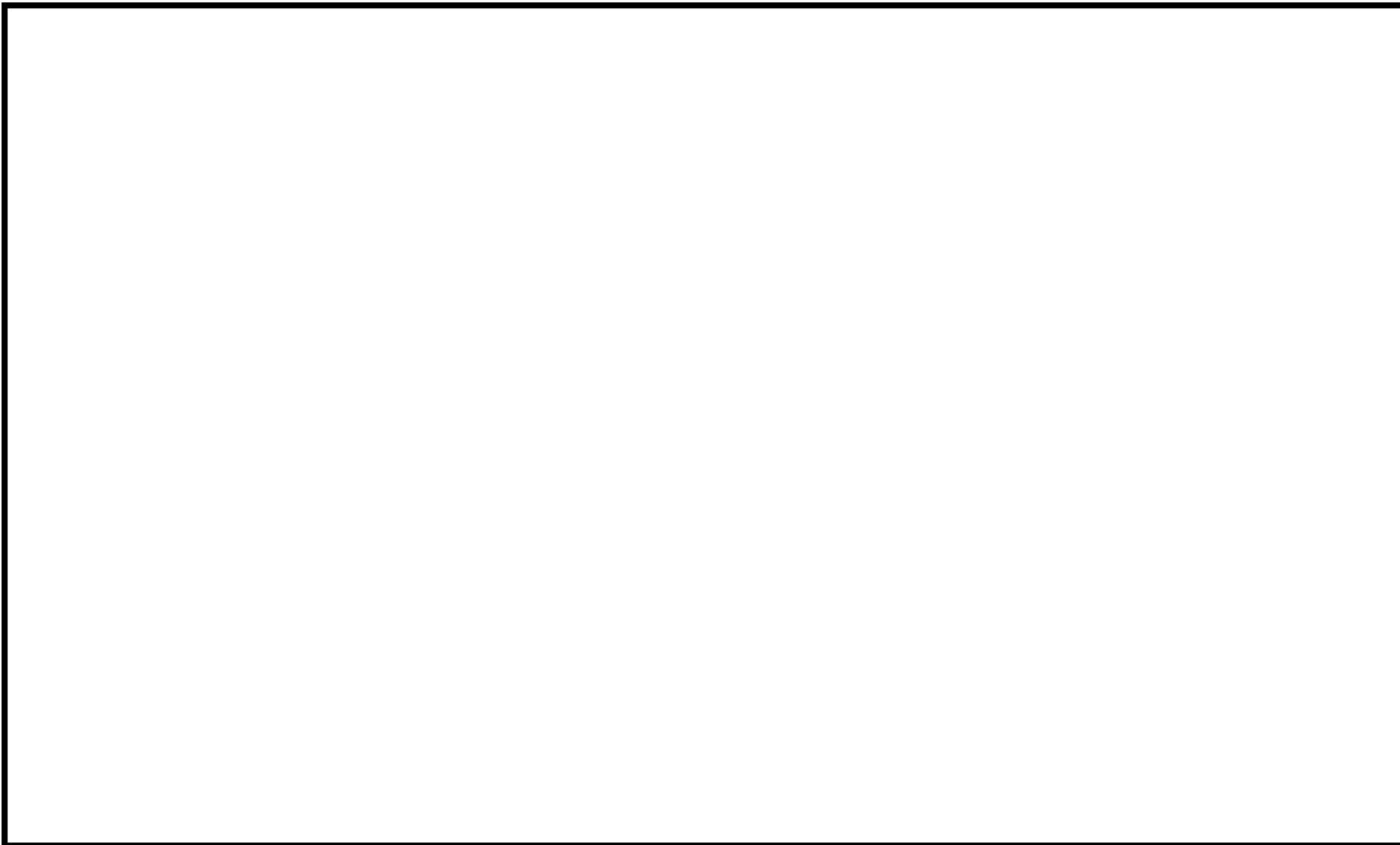
ENTER "N/A" WHERE SUITABLE FOR WHEN NOT USING CONDUIT OR CABLE AS PERMITTED BY CODE



IF DC/DC CONVERTERS ARE USED, THEY ARE RUN IN SERIES (FIXED SOURCE CIRCUIT VOLTAGE DC/DC CONVERTERS)

SOLAR PV STANDARD PLAN

Roof Layout Diagram for One- and Two-Family Dwellings



Items required: roof layout of all panels, modules, clear access pathways and approximate locations of electrical disconnecting means and roof access points.



Structural Criteria for Residential Rooftop Solar Energy Installations

Use of this document

This toolkit document includes a one-page list of structural criteria for over-the-counter or online approval, as well as attached tables and figures that supplement the criteria and explain their use. This document applies to flush-mounted solar arrays installed on the roofs of wood-framed one- and two-family dwellings. “Flush-mounted” means the modules are installed parallel to, and relatively close to, the roof surface (see the “Solar Array Check” section of the Structural Criteria for specific qualifying requirements). This list is intended to be a simple pre-installation check to gain reasonable assurance that the design of the solar array complies with the structural provisions of the 2013 California Building Code (CBC) and 2013 California Residential Code (CRC). It is not intended to provide post-installation inspection criteria.

Currently Used Expedited Solar Permitting Approaches

This document is intended for jurisdictions without an expedited process for residential solar structural permitting, and is not intended to replace or supplant procedures for jurisdictions with an expedited process already in place. Good examples from jurisdictions with provisions for expedited structural permitting include the City of Los Angeles, which exempts residential solar installations from structural permitting if five simple requirements are met, and the East Bay Green Corridor’s streamlined solar permitting process, which uses structural criteria tailored to typical conditions for that consortium of nine cities.

Regional and Site Assumptions

This document is based on the following regional and site assumptions:

- The dwelling is located in a ZERO snow load area (see Map 1).
- The dwelling is not in Wind Exposure D (within 200 yards of the ocean or a large coastal bay).
- If in Wind Exposure B (urban, suburban or wooded areas), the dwelling may be located:
 - in a Special Wind Region (see Map 2) with design wind speeds between 110 and 130 mph.
 - on a tall hill, provided average slope is no steeper than 15%.
- If in Wind Exposure C (within 500 yards of large open fields or grasslands), the dwelling is:
 - in a standard 110 mph design wind speed region.
 - not on a hill with a grade steeper than 5%.

Additional Options

The Chief Building Official (CBO) may consider adding rows to the structural criteria, based on personal judgment and their jurisdiction’s conditions and history. Possible additional questions include:

- Regional and Site Checks
 - If the jurisdiction is in a mixed snow load area, with zero snow load only at lower elevations, consider asking, “Is the dwelling lower than elevation _____ feet?”
 - If the jurisdiction is in a coastal region, consider asking, “Is the dwelling farther than 200 yards from the ocean or a large coastal bay?” to verify the dwelling is not in Wind Exposure D.

- If the jurisdiction is in a Special Wind Region with design wind speeds between 115 and 130 mph, consider verifying that the dwelling is in Wind Exposure B by asking, “Is the dwelling in an urban, suburban or wooded area, and not within 500 yards of open fields and grasslands?”
- If the jurisdiction is in a Special Wind Region with design wind speeds between 115 and 130 mph, consider verifying that there are no significant topographic wind speed-up effects by asking, “Is the dwelling in a relatively flat area (grade less than 5%) and not within 500 yards of the crest of a tall hill?”
- Roof Check
 - Based on the jurisdiction’s one- and two-family housing stock and code compliance history, many CBOs will find it reasonable to assume that most dwellings’ roof structures were designed to the building code in effect at the time the houses were built. If so, the roof structure code compliance check consists of the Contractor’s visual roof audit, checking for unusual sagging or deterioration, without requiring additional measurements of existing rafters to check against span tables.
 - For CBOs of jurisdictions with evidence of structurally deficient one- and two-family housing stock or poor structural code compliance history, the CBO may elect to add the rafter span check option described in the criteria.

The Structural Toolkit and CRC Wind Speeds

The 2013 CRC contains an inconsistency related to wind speeds. Despite referencing ASCE 7-10 as its standard, the 2013 CRC’s text and tables use outdated ASCE 7-05 wind speeds. Under the old ASCE 7-05/CBC 2010, the basic design wind speed in most regions of the state was 85 mph (max. 3 second gust in 50 years). Under ASCE 7-10/CBC 2013, the design wind speed has increased to 110 mph (max. 3 second gust in 700 years). Despite the different definitions of wind speed, design wind pressures remain essentially unchanged.

Because the toolkit’s structural document is intended to be forward looking, all wind speeds in the toolkit document are based on the ASCE 7-10. This is clearly stated in the caption to the state wind speed map, and in the Table 1 footnotes. This anticipates an obvious and expected correction to the CRC; otherwise the toolkit would become immediately outdated when the CRC is amended to change the base design wind speed from 85 mph to 110 mph.

2013 CRC text (ASCE 7-05) wind speeds equivalent to the 2013 CRC and CBC Reference Standard (ASCE 7-10) are shown below. See ASCE 7-10 Table C26.5-6 for additional information.

<u>2013 CRC Text ASCE 7-05</u>	<u>2013 CRC and CBC Referenced Standard ASCE 7-10</u>
85 mph	110 mph
90 mph	115 mph
95 mph	120 mph
100 mph	126 mph
105 mph	133 mph

Structural Technical Appendix

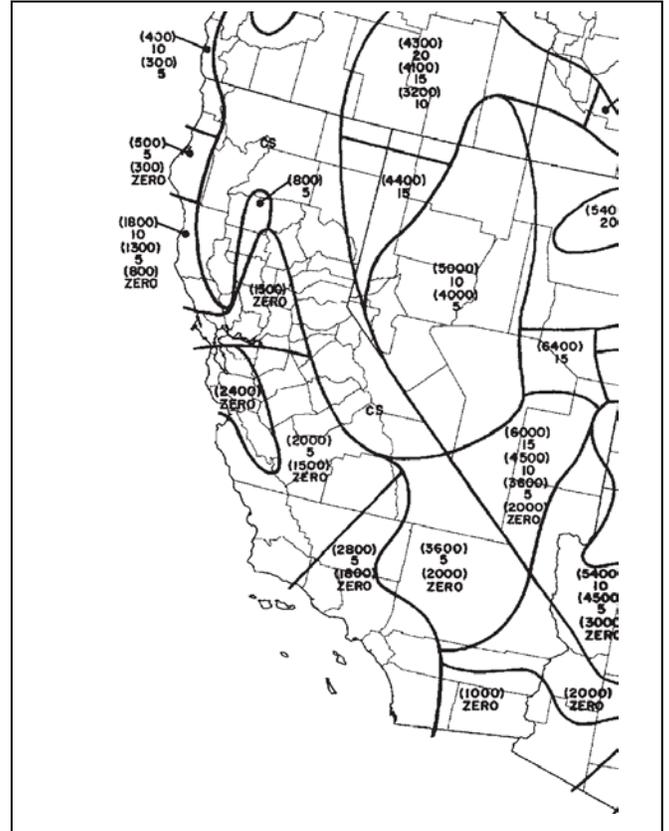
This toolkit document is supported by a Structural Technical Appendix that describes the technical analysis behind these criteria, which are based on structural engineering principles and the California Building and Residential Codes. The Technical Appendix also provides some additional guidance to address non- conforming items, such as when an anchor layout is not based on a solar support component manufacturer’s guidelines, or when a coastal site is located within 200 yards of the ocean (Exposure D). This document can be found [online](#).

Probability of Code Compliance

The Structural Technical Appendix includes a section that examines the probabilities associated with the assumptions behind Table 1 that allows six feet cross-slope anchor spacing in some circumstances. That statistical analysis estimates that the probability of code noncompliance for six feet anchor spacing is only 2 in a thousand installations (0.2%). Note that probability of structural failure is orders of magnitude lower than the probability of code *noncompliance*.

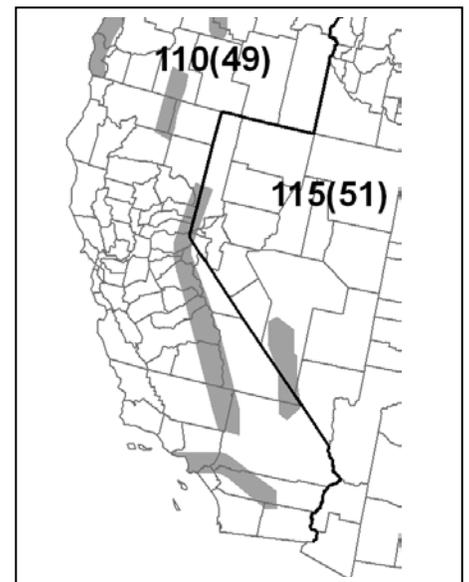
Map 1. California Ground Snow Load Map (Ref: ASCE 7-10).

The numbers in parentheses represent the upper elevation limits in feet for the ground snow load in psf listed below the elevation. Example: (2400) ZERO in the South San Francisco Bay Area Indicates that zero ground snow loads occur from sea level up to an elevation of 2,400 feet. CS indicates "Case Studies" where extreme local variations in ground snow loads occur. Non-zero snow load areas and CS areas are excluded from the use of this structural toolkit document. See the Technical Appendix for additional information.



Map 2. California Design Wind Speed Map (Ref: ASCE 7-10).

The number outside the parentheses represents the design wind speed in mph. Typical design wind speed is 110 mph. The gray shaded areas on the map indicate "Special Wind Regions" where higher wind speeds may apply. When the project is in a gray shaded area, contact the local building department for the design wind speed.



STRUCTURAL CRITERIA FOR RESIDENTIAL FLUSH-MOUNTED SOLAR ARRAYS

1. ROOF CHECKS

A. Visual Review/Contractor's Site Audit of Existing Conditions:

- 1) Is the roof a single roof without a reroof overlay? Y N
- 2) Does the roof structure appear structurally sound, without signs of alterations or significant structural deterioration or sagging, as illustrated in Figure 1? Y N

B. Roof Structure Data:

- 1) Measured roof slope (e.g. 6:12): _____:12
- 2) Measured rafter spacing (center-to-center): _____ inch
- 3) Type of roof framing (rafter or manufactured truss): Rafter Truss

2. SOLAR ARRAY CHECKS

A. Flush-mounted Solar Array:

- 1) Is the plane of the modules (panels) parallel to the plane of the roof? Y N
- 2) Is there a 2" to 10" gap between underside of module and the roof surface? Y N
- 3) Modules do not overhang any roof edges (ridges, hips, gable ends, eaves)? Y N

B. Do the modules plus support components weigh no more than:

4 psf for photovoltaic arrays or 5 psf for solar thermal arrays? Y N

C. Does the array cover no more than half of the total roof area (all roof planes)? Y N

D. Are solar support component manufacturer's project-specific completed worksheets, tables with relevant cells circled, or web-based calculator results attached? Y N

E. Is a roof plan of the module and anchor layout attached? (see Figure 2) Y N

F. Downward Load Check (Anchor Layout Check):

- 1) Proposed anchor horizontal spacing (see Figure 2): _____' - _____"ft-in
- 2) Horizontal anchor spacing per Table 1: _____' - _____"ft-in
- 3) Is proposed anchor horizontal spacing equal to or less than Table 1 spacing? Y N

G. Wind Uplift Check (Anchor Fastener Check):

- 1) Anchor fastener data (see Figure 3):
- a. Diameter of lag screw, hanger bolt or self-drilling screw: _____ inch
- b. Embedment depth of rafter: _____ inch
- c. Number of screws per anchor (typically one): _____
- d. Are 5/16" diameter lag screws with 2.5" embedment into the rafter used, OR does the anchor fastener meet the manufacturer's guidelines? Y N

3. SUMMARY

- A. All items above are checked YES. No additional calculations are required.
- B. One or more items are checked NO. Attach project-specific drawings and calculations stamped and signed by a California-licensed civil or structural engineer.

Job Address: _____ Permit #: _____

Contractor/Installer: _____ License # & Class: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____ Phone #: _____

Optional Additional Rafter Span Check Criteria

[At option of CBO, insert rows (4) to (7) below into table above after row 1.B.(3)]

1. ROOF CHECKS

B. Roof Structure Data:

- 4) Measured rafter size (e.g. 13/4 x 33/4, not 2x4): _____ x _____ inch
- 5) Measured rafter horizontal span (see Figure 4): _____' - _____"ft-in
- 6) Horizontal rafter span per Table 2: _____' - _____"ft-in
- 7) Is measured horizontal rafter span less than Table 2 span? Y N Truss

Table 1. Maximum Horizontal Anchor Spacing				
Roof Slope		Rafter Spacing		
		16" o.c.	24" o.c.	32" o.c.
Photovoltaic Arrays (4 psf max)				
Flat to 6:12	0° to 26°	5'-4"	6'-0"	5'-4"
7:12 to 12:12	27° to 45°	1'-4"	2'-0"	2'-8"
13:12 to 24:12	46° to 63°	1'-4"	2'-0"	2'-8"
Solar Thermal Arrays (5 psf max)				
Flat to 6:12	0° to 26°	4'-0"	4'-0"	5'-4"
7:12 to 12:12	27° to 45°	1'-4"	2'-0"	2'-8"
13:12 to 24:12	46° to 63°	Calc. Req'd	Calc. Req'd	Calc. Req'd

Solar support component manufacturer's guidelines may be relied upon to ensure the array above the roof is properly designed, but manufacturer's guidelines typically do NOT check to ensure that the roof itself can support the concentrated loads from the solar array. Table 1 assumes that the roof complied with the building code in effect at the time of construction, and places limits on anchor horizontal spacing to ensure that a roof structure is not overloaded under either downward loads or wind uplift loads. Note 4 below lists the basic assumptions upon which this table is based.

Table 1 Notes:

1. Anchors are also known as "stand-offs," "feet," "mounts" or "points of attachment." Horizontal anchor spacing is also known as "cross-slope" or "east-west" anchor spacing (see Figure 2).
2. If anchors are staggered from row-to-row going up the roof, the anchor spacing may be twice that shown above, but no greater than 6'-0".
3. For manufactured plated wood trusses at slopes of flat to 6:12, the horizontal anchor spacing shall not exceed 4'-0" and anchors in adjacent rows shall be staggered.
4. This table is based on the following assumptions:
 - The roof structure conformed to building code requirements at the time it was built.
 - The attached list of criteria is met.
 - Mean roof height is not greater than 40 feet.
 - Roof sheathing is at least 7/16" thick oriented strand board or plywood. 1x skip sheathing is acceptable.
 - If the dwelling is in Wind Exposure B (typical urban, suburban or wooded areas farther than 500 yards from large open fields), no more than one of the following conditions apply:
 - The dwelling is located in a Special Wind Region with design wind speed between 115 and 130 mph per ASCE 7-10.
 - The dwelling is located on the top half of a tall hill, provided average slope is less than 15%.
 - If the dwelling is in Wind Exposure C (within 500 yards of large open fields or grasslands), all of the following conditions apply.
 - Design wind speed is 110 mph or less (not in a Special Wind Region).
 - The dwelling is not located on the top half of a tall hill.
 - The solar array displaces roof live loads (temporary construction loads) that the roof was originally designed to carry.
 - The Structural Technical Appendix provides additional information about analysis assumptions.

Table 2. Roof Rafter Maximum Horizontal Span (feet - inches) ¹								
Assumed Vintage	Nominal Size	Actual Size	Non-Tile Roof ²			Tile Roof ³		
			Rafter Spacing					
			16" o.c.	24" o.c.	32" o.c.	16" o.c.	24" o.c.	32" o.c.
Post-1960	2x4	1½"x3½"	9'-10"	8'-0"	6'-6"	8'-6"	6'-11"	5'-6"
	2x6	1½"x5½"	14'-4"	11'-9"	9'-6"	12'-5"	10'-2"	8'-0"
	2x8	1½"x7¼"	18'-2"	14'-10"	12'-0"	15'-9"	12'-10"	10'-3"
Pre-1960	2x4	1¾"x3¾"	11'-3"	9'-9"	7'-9"	10'-3"	8'-6"	6'-9"
	2x6	1¾"x5¾"	17'-0"	14'-0"	11'-3"	14'-9"	12'-0"	9'-9"
	2x8	1¾"x7¾"	22'-3"	18'-0"	14'-6"	19'-0"	15'-6"	12'-6"

Beyond a visual review by the contractor checking for unusual sagging or deterioration, some CBOs may want additional assurance that the roof structure complies with structural building code requirements. Table 2 is an optional table some CBOs may elect to use to provide additional assurance by requiring a check of existing roof rafter spans, and supports optional criteria 1.B.5 and 1.B.6. For post-1960 construction, these span tables match the rafter span tables found in the 2013 California Building and Residential codes. For pre-1960 construction, the rafter span tables are based on structural calculations with lumber sizes and wood species and grade appropriate for older construction. Note 5 below lists the basic assumptions upon which this table is based.

Table 2 Notes:

1. See Figure 4 for definition of roof rafter maximum horizontal span.
2. "Non-tile Roof" = asphalt shingle, wood shingle and wood shake, with an assumed roof assembly weight of 10 psf.
3. "Tile Roof" = clay tile or cement tile, with an assumed roof assembly weight of 20 psf
4. Unaltered manufactured plated-wood trusses may be assumed to be code compliant and meet intent of Table 2.
5. This table is based on the following assumptions:
 - Span/deflection ratio is equal to or greater than 180.
 - For post-1960 construction, wood species and grade is Douglas Fir-Larch No. 2.
 - For pre-1960 construction, wood species and grade is Douglas Fir-Larch No. 1.
 - Other wood species and/or grade are also acceptable if allowable bending stress is equal or greater to that listed.

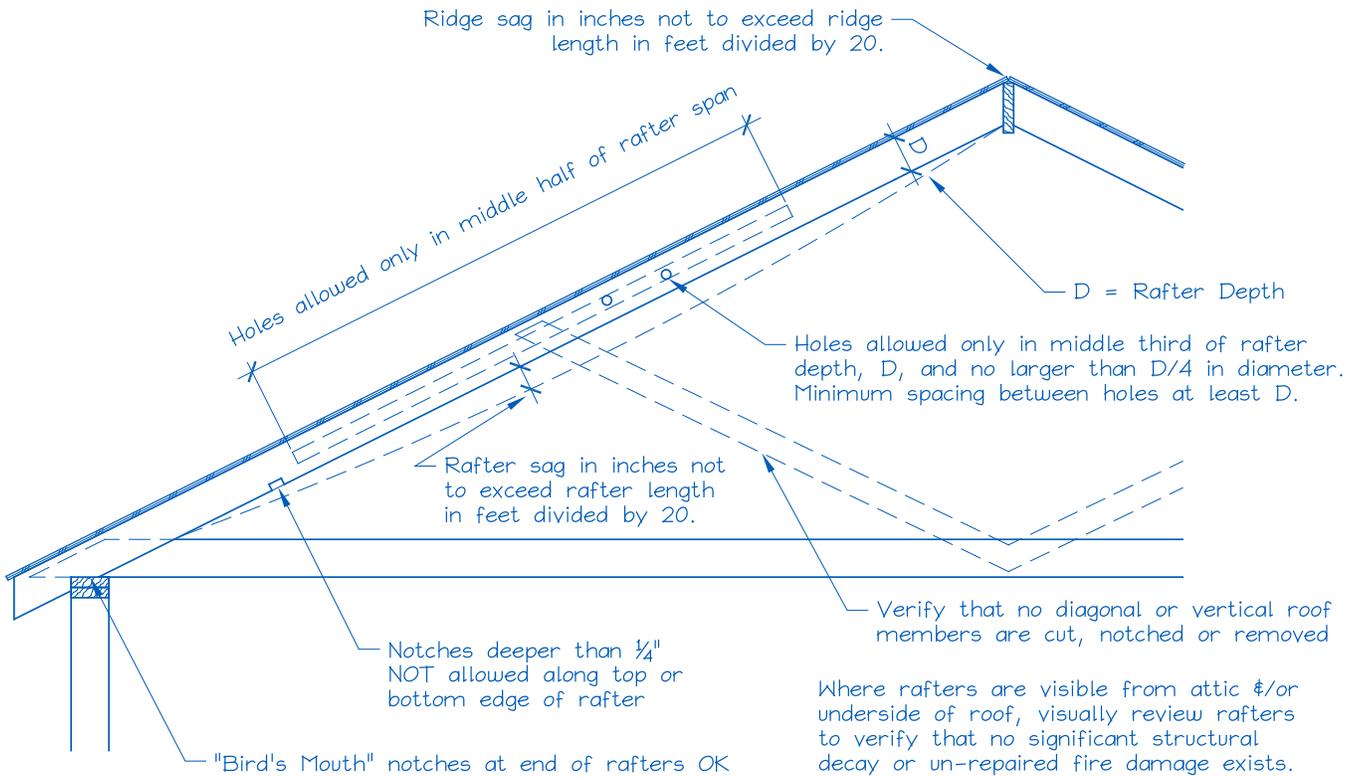


Figure 1. Roof Visual Structural Review (Contractor's Site Audit) of Existing Conditions.

The site auditor should verify the following:

1. No visually apparent disallowed rafter holes, notches and truss modifications as shown above.
2. No visually apparent structural decay or un-repaired fire damage.
3. Roof sag, measured in inches, is not more than the rafter or ridge beam length in feet divided by 20.

Rafters that fail the above criteria should not be used to support solar arrays unless they are first strengthened.

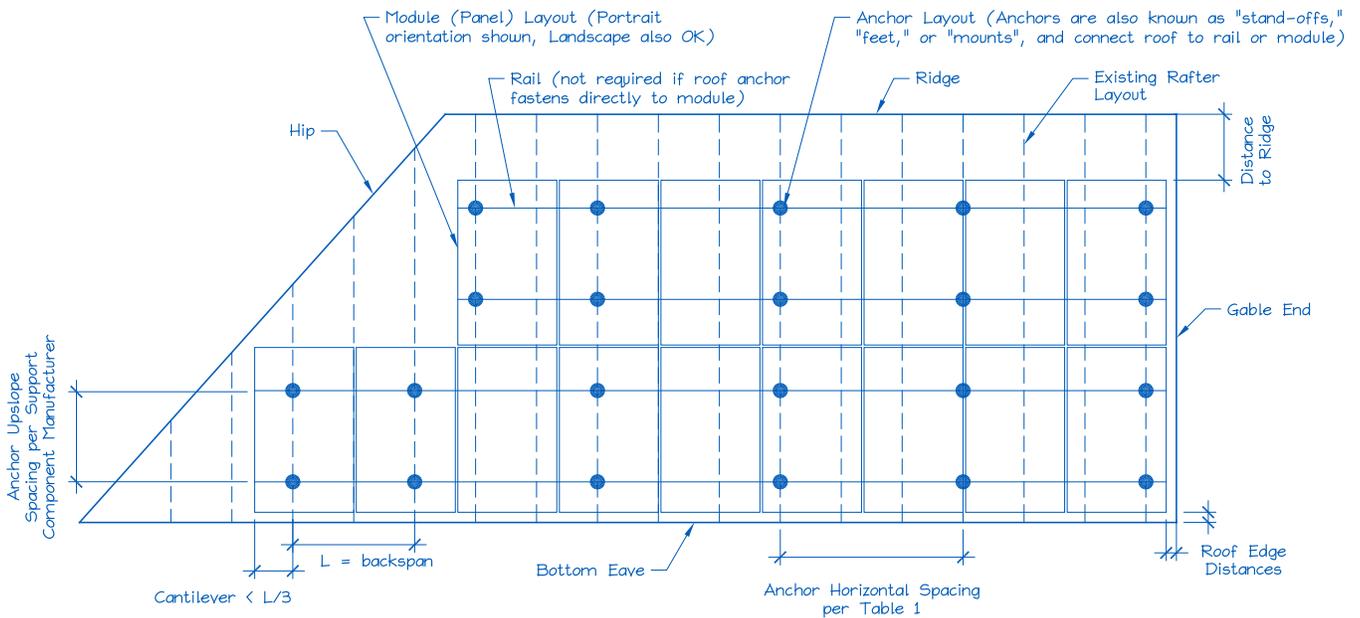


Figure 2. Sample Solar Panel Array and Anchor Layout Diagram (Roof Plan).

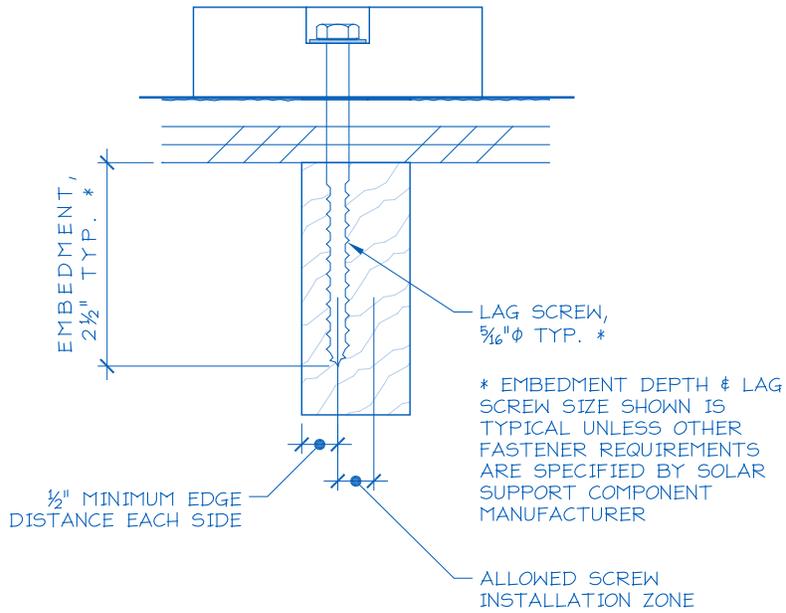
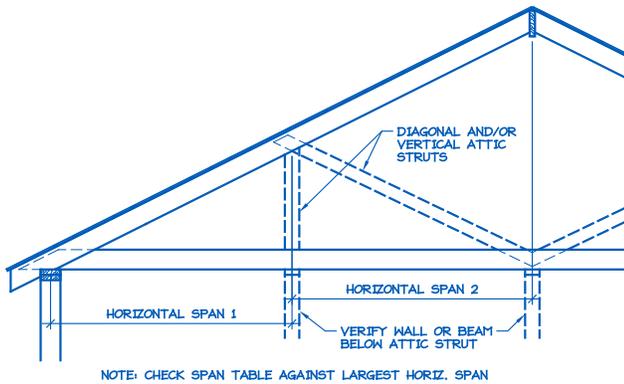
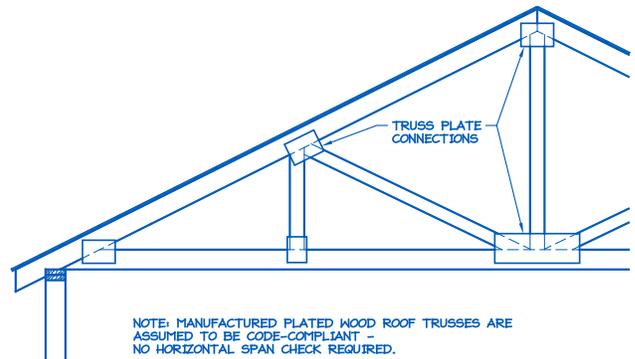


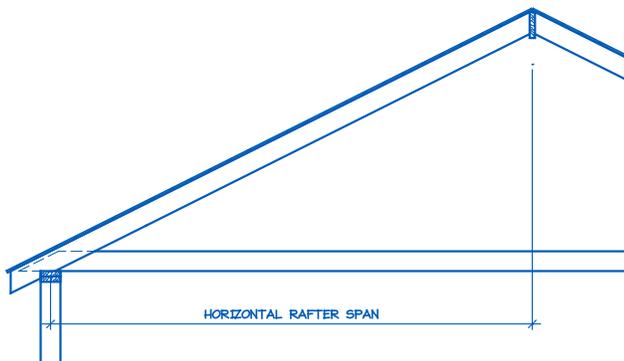
Figure 3. Typical Anchor with Lag Screw Attachment.



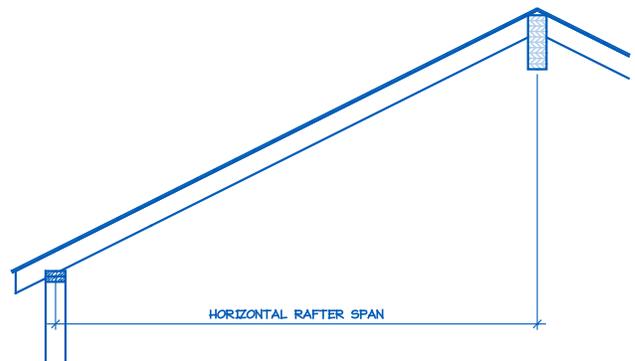
C STRUTS TO WALLS BELOW



D MANUFACTURED PLATED WOOD ROOF TRUSS



A SIMPLE ATTIC



B CATHEDRAL CEILING

Figure 4. Definition of Rafter Horizontal Span.