

سَرَفٌ دَهْجِ مَسْرَى ذَوْدِ مَسْرَى 2026

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		(ב) דריטער זאך (א) זאל ווערן באשטימט דורך דעם באאיינפלוס, און דערפאר וועט דער באאיינפלוס ווערן באשטימט דורך דעם באאיינפלוס.
	(1)	עס וועט זיין 60% (און דערפאר וועט דערפאר)
	(2)	און דערפאר וועט דערפאר 30% (און דערפאר)
	(3)	ס'וועט זיין 10% (און דערפאר)
	(ב)	דער דריטער זאך (א) זאל ווערן באשטימט דורך דעם באאיינפלוס, און דערפאר וועט דערפאר ווערן באשטימט דורך דעם באאיינפלוס.
	(ב)	דער דריטער זאך (א) זאל ווערן באשטימט דורך דעם באאיינפלוס, און דערפאר וועט דערפאר ווערן באשטימט דורך דעם באאיינפלוס.
	(ג)	נאך דעם וועט דערפאר ווערן באשטימט דורך דעם באאיינפלוס, און דערפאר וועט דערפאר ווערן באשטימט דורך דעם באאיינפלוס.
	8.	דער דריטער זאך (א) זאל ווערן באשטימט דורך דעם באאיינפלוס, און דערפאר וועט דערפאר ווערן באשטימט דורך דעם באאיינפלוס.
	9.	(א) דער דריטער זאך (א) זאל ווערן באשטימט דורך דעם באאיינפלוס, און דערפאר וועט דערפאר ווערן באשטימט דורך דעם באאיינפלוס.

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1. **Consumer**
 1.1 Full name:
 1.2 Address:
 1.3 Atoll/island
 1.4 Contact phone number:
 1.5 E-mail address:
 1.6 Account number of existing meter in the premises where the photovoltaic (PV) system is to be installed:
 1.7

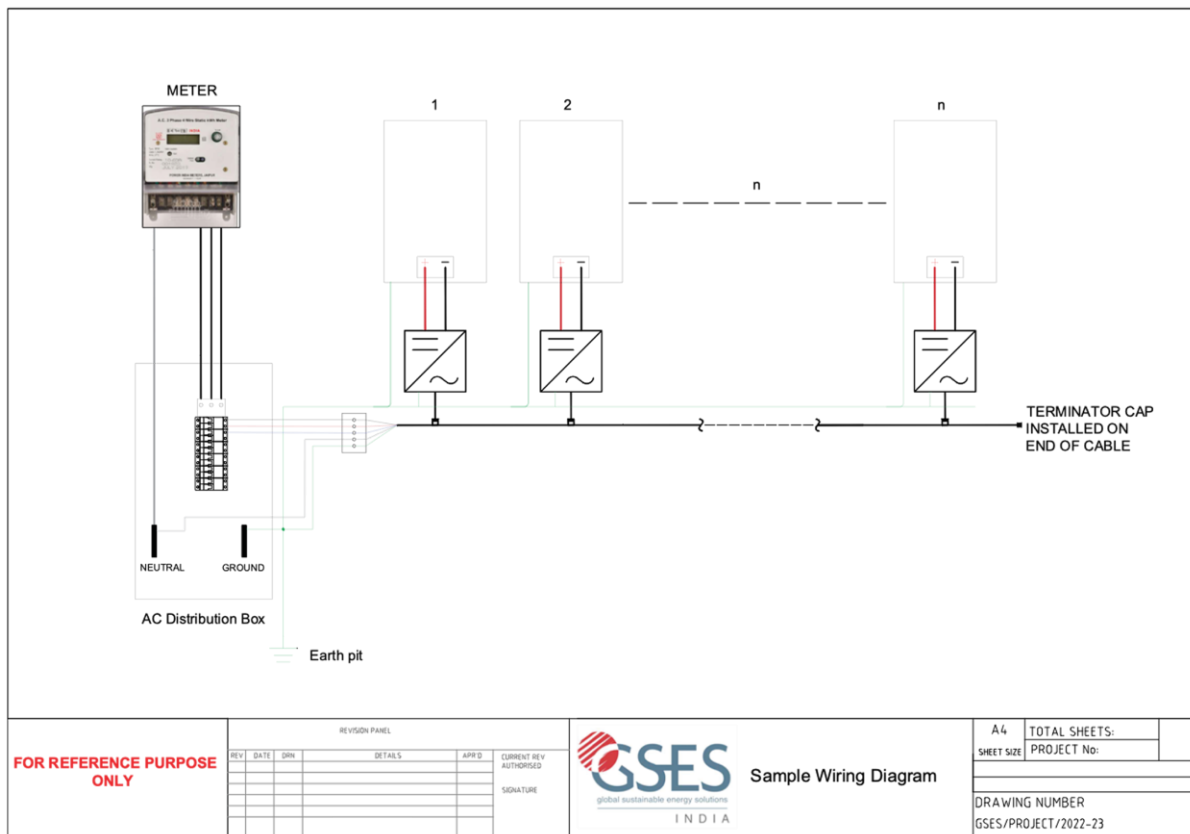
Application Form for Eligible Consumers for the Grid Connection of Rooftop Photovoltaic systems

1.	Consumer	1.	Consumer
1.1	Full name:	1.1	Full name:
1.2	Address:	1.2	Address:
1.3	Atoll/island	1.3	Atoll/island
1.4	Contact phone number:	1.4	Contact phone number:
1.5	E-mail address:	1.5	E-mail address:
1.6	Account number of existing meter in the premises where the photovoltaic (PV) system is to be installed:	1.6	Account number of existing meter in the premises where the photovoltaic (PV) system is to be installed:
1.7		1.7	
2.	Installation Agent	2.	Installation Agent
2.1	Full name:	2.1	Full name:
2.2	Address:	2.2	Address:
2.3	Contact phone number:	2.3	Contact phone number:
2.4	E-mail address:	2.4	E-mail address:
2.5	License number issued by Utility Regulatory Authority (URA) to carry out electric works:	2.5	License number issued by Utility Regulatory Authority (URA) to carry out electric works:
3.	Rooftop PV System Details	3.	Rooftop PV System Details
3.1	Manufacturing date:	3.1	Manufacturing date:
3.2	Type of PV technology (mono or polycrystalline/cadmium telluride [CdTe] or copper indium gallium selenide [CIGS] thin film):	3.2	Type of PV technology (mono or polycrystalline/cadmium telluride [CdTe] or copper indium gallium selenide [CIGS] thin film):
3.3	Type of inverter based on use of transformer (isolated/non-isolated):	3.3	Type of inverter based on use of transformer (isolated/non-isolated):
3.4	Type of inverter based on interface with PV array (micro/string/optimizer based):	3.4	Type of inverter based on interface with PV array (micro/string/optimizer based):
3.5	Power factor	3.5	Power factor
3.6	Rating (in kilowatt [kW] and kilovolt-ampere [kVA])	3.6	Rating (in kilowatt [kW] and kilovolt-ampere [kVA])
3.7	Voltage (in volt [V]):	3.7	Voltage (in volt [V]):
3.8	Frequency (in hertz [Hz]):	3.8	Frequency (in hertz [Hz]):
3.9	Estimated annual total electricity generation (in kilowatt-hour [kWh]):	3.9	Estimated annual total electricity generation (in kilowatt-hour [kWh]):
4.	Site installation details	4.	Site installation details

4.1	A site plan drawn to scale of the location of installation must be submitted with this form. This plan must include the site boundaries, point of installation, meter location, and the connection point of the system to the service provider's network. پلان سایتی که بر اساس مقیاس محل نصب کشیده شده باشد باید همراه این فرم ارائه شود. این پلان باید شامل مرزهای سایت، نقطه نصب، محل متر و نقطه اتصال سیستم به شبکه ارائه دهنده خدمات باشد.	4.1
4.2	A single line drawing with clear indications of the system's electricity generator (PV inverter), meter, connection point, isolation devices, and safety devices must be submitted with this form. یک خط کشی با نشان‌دهنده‌های واضح از مولد برق سیستم (اینورتر PV)، متر، نقطه اتصال، تجهیزات ایزولاسیون و تجهیزات ایمنی باید همراه این فرم ارائه شود.	4.2
4.3	Details of the system's security measures to prevent "unintended islanding" as follows: تفصیلات تدابیر امنیتی سیستم برای جلوگیری از "ایزلاندینگ ناخواسته" به شرح زیر: ☐ Systems connected to the network shall be able to avoid "unintended islanding," and in the event of unintended islanding, the system shall contain components able to prevent the service provider's network from getting energized within 0.5 seconds. ☐ In the event of an intentional or unintentional disconnection of the service provider's network, the systems connected to the network shall automatically disconnect within 0.5 seconds. سیستم‌های متصل به شبکه باید قادر به جلوگیری از "ایزلاندینگ ناخواسته" باشند و در صورت وقوع ایزلاندینگ ناخواسته، سیستم باید شامل اجزایی باشد که بتواند در کمتر از 0.5 ثانیه از شبکه ارائه دهنده خدمات جلوگیری از ورود انرژی کند. در صورت قطع عمدی یا غیرعمدی شبکه ارائه دهنده خدمات، سیستم‌های متصل به شبکه باید به صورت خودکار در کمتر از 0.5 ثانیه از شبکه جدا شوند.	4.3
5.	Schedule of works جدول کارها	5.
5.1	Estimated date of commencement of installation: تاریخ تخمینی شروع نصب:	5.1
5.2	Estimated date of system commissioning and connection to the grid: تاریخ تخمینی راه اندازی سیستم و اتصال به شبکه:	5.2
6.	Declaration اعلامیه	6.
I hereby request the grid connection of the rooftop PV system to the service provider's network on a net metering basis in accordance with the information provided in this form. I declare that the rooftop solar PV system to be connected to the grid shall be in compliance with all aspects of the "Netmetering Regulation 2026" (2026/R-...). من hereby درخواست اتصال سیستم PV سقفی به شبکه ارائه دهنده خدمات را بر اساس اطلاعات ارائه شده در این فرم می‌کنم. من اعلام می‌کنم که سیستم PV سقفی که به شبکه متصل خواهد شد، مطابق با تمام جنبه‌های "تأسیساتی برای اندازه‌گیری خالص برق" (2026/R-...) خواهد بود. Name: _____ آدرس: _____ Signature: _____ تاریخ: _____		

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(b) PV System with Micro Inverter



AC = alternating current.

Source: Produced by the Global Sustainable Energy Solutions (GSES) according to the regulations of Maldives.

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5.1

On completion of the rooftop PV system installation, system documentation is to be provided in the templates presented in this manual, which follow the requirements of IEC 62446: Part 1: Grid-Connected Photovoltaic Systems – Minimum requirements for system documentation, commissioning tests and inspection; and IEC 62446: Photovoltaic (PV) Systems – Requirements for testing, documentation and maintenance – Part 2 – Grid-connected systems – Maintenance of PV systems. The objective is to ensure that key system data is readily available to a customer, inspector or maintenance engineer.

The following are documents that must be supplied for each system installed as per IEC 62446: Part 1:

1. Basic system information

- (i) As a minimum, the following “name plate” information should be presented on the cover page of the system documentation pack:
- (ii) project identification reference (where applicable);
- (iii) rated (nameplate) system power (kW DC or kVA AC);
- (iv) PV modules and inverters—manufacturer, model, and quantity;
- (v) installation date;
- (vi) commissioning date;
- (vii) customer name;
- (viii) electrical meter and/or connection number; and
- (ix) site address.

2. System Designer information

This is a list of all the information that shall be provided, as a minimum, for all parties responsible for the system design. When more than one company is responsible for the design of the system, the following information should be provided for all companies together with a description of their role in the project:

- (i) system designer, company;
- (ii) system designer, contact person;
- (iii) system designer, postal address, telephone number, and e-mail address; and
- (iv) URA licensee number

3. System installer information

This is a list of all the information that shall be provided, as a minimum, for all parties responsible for system installation. When more than one company is responsible for the installation of the system, the following information should be provided for all companies together with a description of their role in the project:

- (i) system installer, company;
- (ii) system installer, contact person; and
- (iii) system installer postal address, telephone number, and e-mail address.

Plant Layout Diagram

The plant layout diagram will include the following:

- (i) array layout plan (placement of PV modules) with dimensions;
- (ii) location of all major electrical components;
- (iii) string layout plan showing electrical connection (strings) over physical layout;
and
- (iv) location of lighting protection system, if any.

4. Dcside single-line Diagram

The DC side single-line diagram (SLD) will include the following:

- (i) number of modules in each string;
- (ii) number of strings;
- (iii) strings of array and sub-arrays;
- (iv) string cable size and type;
- (v) string–inverter connection identification;
- (vi) string overcurrent protection device specifications–type and voltage or current rating;
- (vii) array main cable specifications–size and type;
- (viii) sub-array cable specifications–size and type (if applicable);
- (ix) string combiner box;
- (x) DC switch disconnect, location, and rating (voltage or current);
- (xi) surge protection device (SPD) location and type; and
- (xii) earthing conductors for equipotential bonding–location, size, and type.

5. ac side single-line Diagram

The AC side SLD will have the following information:

- (i) connection at inverter;
- (ii) the interconnection of inverters (for multiple inverters);
- (iii) AC isolator location, type, and rating;
- (iv) AC overcurrent protective device location, type, and rating;
- (v) residual current device location, type, and rating (if applicable);
- (vi) surge protection device (SPD) location and type; and
- (vii) earthing and overvoltage protection.

6. Datasheets and component Design information

The datasheets and design information of the following components shall be included:

- (i) PV module datasheet,
- (ii) inverter datasheet,
- (iii) string combiner box, and
- (iv) drawing and design information for module mounting structure and attachment accessories.

7. Test results and commissioning Data

Copies of all the following tests and commissioning data shall be provided as a part of the documentation pack, which shall include the results from the pre-commissioning tests and commissioning tests:

- (i) string voltage and current,
- (ii) string polarity test,
- (iii) continuity test,
- (iv) earthing continuity and resistivity test,
- (v) anti-islanding functionality test of inverter(s),
- (vi) Earth-neutral voltage, and
- (vii) associated meter reading.

8. operation and maintenance information

Operation and maintenance information shall include the following items:

- (i) procedures for verifying correct system operation;
- (ii) a process checklist in case of a system failure;
- (iii) emergency shutdown and isolation procedures;
- (iv) maintenance and cleaning recommendations for PV modules, including water quality;
- (v) considerations for any future building work related to the PV array;
- (vi) warranty documentation for PV modules and inverters;
- (vii) documentation on any applicable quality or weather-tightness warranties; and
- (viii) documentation of any emergency systems associated with the PV system.

مادة 6

يضمن المصنع أو المورد أو الموزع أو المالك أو المستفيد من المشروع أو أي من هؤلاء، وفقاً لما يلي، جودة العمل والمواد المستخدمة في المشروع، وفقاً للمواصفات والمواصفات الفنية المعمول بها في المملكة العربية السعودية.

No.	Items	Type of Warranty or Guarantee	Coverage under Warranty or Guarantee	Minimum Coverage Period
1	Photovoltaic (PV) modules	Material warranty	Defects and/or failures due to manufacturing and/or materials, including potential-induced degradation (PID) defect and nonconformity to specifications due to faulty manufacturing and/or inspection processes	Until 10 years from the date of installation
		Performance warranty	Minimum 95% power output at standard test conditions	At the end of 5 years from the date of installation
			Minimum 80% power output at standard test conditions	At the end of 25 years from the date of installation
			Maximum 1% degradation	Over a period of 1 year during 25 years of life
2	Grid-connected inverters	Material warranty	Defects and/or failures due to manufacturing and/or materials, and nonconformity to specifications and national grid codes due to faulty manufacturing and/or inspection processes	5 years from date of commissioning with provision for extension of warranty period
3	PV array mounting structure and accessories	Design, materials, fabrication, assembly, and installation fault	Defects and/or failures due to design fault and/or failures due to materials, fabrication, assembly, and installation; and nonconformity to specifications due to faulty manufacturing and/or inspection processes	10 years from date of commissioning
4	All electrical and mechanical components and accessories used in the system	Design, materials, fabrication, assembly, and installation fault	Defects and/or failures due to design fault and/or failures due to materials, manufacturing, fabrication, assembly, and installation; and nonconformity to specifications and national grid codes due to faulty manufacturing, design, installation, and/or inspection processes	2 years from date of commissioning
5	Electrical, mechanical, and civil works	Quality warranty on electrical and fire safety	Quality on safe installation of equipment, fittings, and accessories; laying of cables, conduits, and cable tray adequately protected from any mechanical damage	2 years from the accepted date of commissioning of the project
6	Troubleshooting and maintenance	Operation and maintenance	Attend to and rectify fault, malfunctioning or unexpected low performance within 60 hours of reporting	2 years from the accepted date of commissioning of the project

PID = potential-induced degradation, PV = photovoltaic.

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1. General Information

No.	Parameters	Method/Tools to Use	Description
1	Name of the system owner	Record	
2	System location	Record	Physical address
3	Geographic coordinates	Record by GPS at site	
4	Type of consumer	Residential/business/ institutional/ government, etc.	
5	Sanctioned load (kW or kVA)	As per the electricity bill	
6	Implementing agency	Record	
7	EPC company/installer	Record	
8	Date of installation	Record	
9	Date and time of PV inspection	Record	
10	Total energy generated until the time of inspection (kWh)	Check and record from inverters	Check the inverter data. If there are multiple inverters, check all inverters and add to the total.
11	Inverter power at the time of inspection (kW)	Check and Record	Check the inverter data. If there are multiple inverters, check all inverters and add to the total.
12	Irradiance at the time of inspection (kW/m ²)	Use solar irradiance meter to record	
13	Temperature of inverter at the time of inspection (in degrees C)	Use infrared temperature meter or camera and record	Check the operating temperature of the inverter and check if the cooling fan is working or ventilation is blocked for each inverter. Check all inverters.
14	Name of the inspector		

C = Celsius; EPC = engineering, procurement, and construction; GPS = Global Positioning System; kVA = kilovolt-ampere; kW = kilowatt; kWh = kilowatt-hour; m² = square meter; PV = photovoltaic.

2. PV module information

No.	Parameters	Method Tools to Use	Description of Findings
1	Make and model number	☐ Visual ☐ Take photo	
2	Type of cell	☐ Visual ☐ Take photo	
3	Module name plate information	☐ Read and collect information ☐ Take photo	☐ P_{mp} : ☐ Tolerance: ☐ V_{oc} : ☐ I_{sc} : ☐ V_{mp} : ☐ I_{mp} :
4	Temperature coefficients (C)	☐ Use datasheet of PV module	☐ $T_c(\alpha)$ for I_{sc} : ☐ $T_c(\beta)$ for V_{oc} : ☐ $T_c(\gamma)$ for P_{mp} :
5	Total number of modules	☐ Count and record	

C=Celsius, I=current, mp=maximum power, oc=open circuit, P=power, PV=photovoltaic, sc=short circuit, T=temperature, V=voltage

3. Inverter information

No.	Parameters	Method/Tools to Use	Findings
1	Make and model number	Read and record or take photo	
2	Type of inverter	Visual	Micro, string, optimizer, semi central
3	Name plate information	☐ Read nameplate ☐ Take photo ☐ Use inverter datasheet	☐ Maximum DC capacity ☐ Maximum DC input voltage: ☐ Nominal AC capacity: ☐ Nominal AC voltage and phase: ☐ Maximum AC output current: ☐ Number of MPPT: ☐ MPPT voltage range: ☐ Number of inputs per MPPT: ☐ Maximum input DC current: ☐ IP rating: ☐ Certification:
4	Total number of inverters installed	Count and record	

AC = alternating current, DC = direct current, IP = ingress protection code, MPPT = maximum power point tracker.

4. Checklist for Verification of Design and Planning
(a) Orientation

No.	Parameters	Method/Tools to Use	Findings
1	Orientation and tilt of the PV array	Inclinometer (mobile app) compass	☐ Tilt: ☐ Orientation:
2	Is the PV array free from shadow?	Solar pathfinder and camera	☐ Location affected by shadow: ☐ Object creating shadow: ☐ Months of shadow: ☐ Time of shadow:
3	Measure inter-row spacing	Measuring tape	☐ Distance between closest point between two rows: ☐ Dimension of row: H (min), H (max)
4	Any object close to the array that creates shadow	Measuring tape, distance meter, or camera	☐ Type of object: ☐ Location of the object: ☐ Height of the object: ☐ Distance from nearest point on PV array:

H = height, PV = photovoltaic

(b) String Information

No.	Parameters	Method/Tools to Use	Findings
1	Number of modules in one string	Count and record	
2	Total number of strings connected to one inverter	Count at DCCB or inverter	
3	Number of optimizers connected to one inverter (if applicable)	Count and record	Applicable optimizer-based inverter
4	Remote monitoring system	Observe and record	☐ Make and model: ☐ Type of communication port: ☐ Medium of communication:

DCCB = direct current combiner box

(c) Direct Current and Alternating Current Cable Sizing

No.	Parameters	Method/Tools to Use	Findings
1	DC and AC SLD	Collect SLD	Use separate sheet to draw DC and AC SLD
2	String cable size (mm ²)	Read and record	
3	Array cables size (DCCB to inverter) (mm ²)	Read and record	
4	DC cable route length (from array to inverter, m)	Measure	
5	AC cable size (inverter to ACDB/ACCB, mm ²)	Read and record	
6	Placement of strings according to shadow profile and orientation of plan	Observe and record	If the array is affected by shadow, confirm whether strings are arranged to minimize shadow loss

AC = alternating current, ACCB = AC combiner box, ACDB = AC distribution box, DC = direct current, DCCB = DC combiner box, m = meter, mm² = square millimetre, SLD = single line diagram

(d) System Protection for Over Current and Over Voltage

No.	Parameters	Method/Tools to Use	Findings
1	Fuse ratings (A)	Read and record	☐ Type and ratings
2	SPD type (T-1 or T-2)	Read and record	☐ Type and ratings
3	DC isolator rating (A)	Read and record	☐ Type and ratings
4	Lightning protection system	Observe and record take photo	☐ Check if an LPS is ☐ installed
Comments on design and planning:			

A = ampere, DC = direct current, LPS = lightning protection system, SPD = surge protection device.

5. Checklist for Verification of Electrical and Fire Safety

(a) Electrical Safety

No.	Parameters	Method/Tools to Use	Findings
1	Earthing continuity for equipotential bonding	Multimeter	☐ Check continuity of each segment of conductor connecting the earth pit
2	Type and size of earthing cable/strip	Observe and record	
3	Condition of earthing conductor	Observe and record	☐ Observe if there is rust and poor connection/joints on the earth conductor that can potentially disrupt the continuity
4	Separate earthing for DC side, AC side, and LPS	Observe and record	
5	System isolation	Observe and record	☐ Check if DC isolators are used for string cable ☐ Check if DC isolators are used for array cable ☐ Isolation between inverter and main panel
6	Signage and warnings	Observe and record	☐ Confirm presence of warning signs for DC cables, isolators, inverters, and shutdown procedure
7	Location of lightning protection system	Observe and record Take photo	
Comments on electrical safety:			

AC = alternating current, DC = direct current, LPS = lightning protection system.

(b) Fire Safety

No.	Parameters	Method/Tools to Use	Findings
1	Access, pathways, and smokeventilation	Observe and record	Check if the system blocks any fire exit, fire protection equipment, pathways, or smoke ventilation
2	Protection of longDCcables	Observe and record	If DC cables are longer than 50 meters, or terminals of the cable are not at the site, check if disconnectors are installed on both ends
3	Protection of DC cable (stringandarraycable)	Observe and record	☐ Confirm if string cables are tied properly ☐ Check for anystring cable hanging ☐ Check if DC cable from PV array is protected by conduit or cable tray ☐ For conduit, check if it is UV- stabilized ☐ Check if the cable tray is covered ☐ Check if cable tray has sharp edges ☐ Check for any cable lying exposed on the floor
4	Exposed DC conductor	Observe and record Takephoto	☐ Look for cable damage and record ☐ Look for cable exposed to sharp metallic objects and record ☐ Look for exposure of cables that may be damaged by rodents or squirrels
5	Loose connections in cable joints	Infrared camera or infrared gun	Check the temperature and record
6	Cableglands	Observe and record Takephoto	Observe for loose or open cable glands
7	Signage and warnings	Observe and record	Confirm presence of warning signs for DC cables, isolators, inverters, and shutdown procedure
Comments on fire safety:			

DC=directcurrent,PV=photovoltaic,UV=ultraviolet.

6. Checklist for verification of installation

No.	Parameters	Method/Tools to Use	Findings
1	Distance from PV array to inverter (m)	Measure	
2	Location of inverter	Check and verify Take photo	☐ Check if inverter is installed outdoor or indoor ☐ Check if the inverter is accessible ☐ Check if inverter is installation height ☐ Confirm gap between inverter and walls ☐ Check if the inverter is well-ventilated ☐ Check if the inverter gets direct sunlight ☐ Check if the inverter is installed in a corner or under a staircase ☐ Check if the inverter is protected by a cover or box, and the make of the cover box
3	Inverter operating temperature (C)	Measure and record	☐ Check operating temperature of the inverter and record; if there is more than one inverter record operating temperature of all inverters
4	DC string combiner box	Check and verify Take photo	☐ Check distance from the PV array ☐ Check distance from the inverter ☐ Confirm location (outdoor or indoor) ☐ Check height from the floor or ground ☐ Confirm protection from rain
5	AC combiner box	Check and verify Take photo	☐ Check distance from the inverter ☐ Check distance from main grid panel ☐ Confirm location (outdoor or indoor) ☐ Check height from the floor or ground ☐ Confirm protection from rain
6	Cable routing and conduit	Observe and record	☐ Check if conduits or cable tray are intact and UV-protected ☐ Check if there is any cable not protected by conduit or cable tray
7	Grid instability and set points of inverters	Interview the owner Use stopwatch	☐ Ask owner if there is unstable (very low and very high) grid voltage ☐ Perform anti islanding and functionality test
8	Provision and arrangement for system accessibility for maintenance	Observe and record	☐ Check if PV modules are accessible for cleaning ☐ Check if water is accessible for cleaning of PV modules ☐ Check if the inverter can be accessed for maintenance
Comments on installation:			

AC=alternating current, C=Celsius, DC=direct current, m=meter, PV=photovoltaic, UV=ultraviolet.

7. Checklist for Verification of Module Mounting Structure

No.	Parameters	Method/Tools to Use	Findings
1	Height of building (m)	Estimate	
2	Type of mounting structure	Observe and record	Check mounting structure (e.g., ballast type, racking, flush mount, carport type raised structure, etc.)
3	Type of module attachment to the mounting structure	Observe and record	Check the type of fixing accessories used to fix modules (e.g., clamps, nut and bolt, clip)
4	Size of the modules table (L[m] x W [m])	Count and record	Check the size of the modules table and its layout (e.g., landscape/portrait)
5	Height of PV array from the base (m)	Measure	☐ Maximum height from the base: ☐ Minimum height from the base:
6	Surrounding terrain of the plant side	Observe	Check whether the surrounding area is open or obstructed by other buildings or structures
7	Effective wind area (L[m] x H [m])	Calculate	Check the exposed area vertical to the wind flow (measure length of the table exposed to wind and multiply by the height from the base where structure is installed)
8	Material of mounting structure	Observe and record	Check material used (e.g., galvanized iron or aluminium)
9	Size of concrete block used (L[m] x H [m] x W [m])	Measure	
10	Thickness of structure (mm)	Vernier caliper	☐ Check thickness of purlin ☐ Check thickness of rafter
11	Thickness of coating (μm)	Ultrasonic thickness gauge	Measure in 3 to 4 locations of purlin and rafter
12	Structural integrity	Observe and record Torque wrench	☐ Check for any loose or detached component in the structure ☐ Check the clamp nuts for tightness
13	Corrosion	Observe and record	Check if any part of the structure is corroded
Comments on the mounting structure:			

H = height, L = length, m = meter, mm = millimeter, μm = micron, PV = photovoltaic, W = width.

8. Checklist for verification of operation and maintenance

No.	Parameters	Method/Tools to Use	Findings
1	Cleaning practice	Ask the owner	☐ Method of cleaning: Dry or wet ☐ Frequency of cleaning: ☐ Tools used for cleaning: ☐ Cleaning practices (e.g., stepping on the module, using detergent, removing bird droppings)
2	Source of cleaning water	Ask the owner	Source:
3	Hardness of water used for module cleaning (ppm)	Use TDS meter to measure	Hardness in ppm:
4	Type and quality of scrubber used	Observe and record	
5	Appearance of PV modules	Observe and record	☐ Check if the module glass looks dull ☐ Observe any arc damage ☐ Check for deposits of dirt on the edges and corners of the modules
6	Ventilation of inverter	Observe and record	
7	Operating temperature of inverter (in degrees C)	Infrared camera and infrared gun	
8	Availability of O&M manuals	Ask the owner and verify	
9	Availability of remote monitoring system	Observe and record	
10	System maintenance work	Ask the owner	
11	Reports of any major breakdown of the system since its installation	Ask the owner	
12	Warranty for PV modules	Warranty documents	Review document and confirm
13	Warranty for inverter	Warranty documents	Review document and confirm
14	Warranty for structure	Warranty documents	Review document and confirm
15	Warranty for electrical items	Warranty documents	Review document and confirm
Comments on operation and maintenance:			

C = Celsius, O&M = operation and maintenance, ppm = parts per million, PV = photovoltaic, TDS = total dissolved solids.

[illegible]

(a) Component (Equipment) Standards (Informative)

(b) Testing Laboratories and Verification of Certificates.

The test laboratory shall have ISO/IEC 17025 accreditation for the particular standard or test method used.

(c) Photovoltaic Modules

(1) IEC 61215 Terrestrial photovoltaic (PV) modules – Design qualification and type approval

- a. IEC 61216-1 Part 1: Test requirements
- b. IEC 61216-2 Part 2: Test procedures
- (2) IEC 61730 Photovoltaic (PV) module safety qualification
 - a. IEC 61730-1 Part 1: Requirements for construction
 - b. IEC 61730-2 Part 2: Requirements for testing
- (3) IEC 61701:2011: Salt mist corrosion testing of photovoltaic (PV) modules.

Only “Class A” modules designed according to IEC 61730-1 and IEC 61730-2 standards are considered. All modules used in one power plant shall be from a single manufacturer with similar wattage and shall be with positive power tolerance only. Negative power tolerance shall not be accepted.

Each module shall be marked with a serial number to provide traceability to the manufacturer’s name, factory, and date of manufacture.

The module label must show the correct certifier mark (logo) corresponding to that on the test certificate supplied at the time of approval.

The following information must be mentioned in each module (this can be inside or outside the laminate but must be able to withstand harsh environmental conditions):

- (1) name of the manufacturer;
- (2) month and year of manufacture;
- (3) country of origin;
- (4) current voltage (I-V) curve for the module;
- (5) wattage, current at maximum power point (I_m), voltage at maximum power point (V_m), and fill factor (FF) for the module;
- (6) unique serial number and model number of the module;
- (7) date and year the IEC PV qualification certificate was obtained; and
- (8) name of the testing lab issuing the IEC certificate.

(d) Inverter, Control and Remote Monitoring System

Grid-connected inverters complied with IEC 62109-1:2010 (Safety of power converters for use in photovoltaic power systems – Part 1: General requirements) and IEC 62109-2 (Safety of power converters for use in photovoltaic power systems – Part 2: Particular requirements for inverters) will be used. The inverter system should be provided with surge protection devices. The inverter must be equipped with global system for mobile (GSM)-based data module for uploading performance data.

The inverter must be certified in accordance with the applicable standards and national grid code requirements for grid connectivity to qualify to the following grid parameters.

Grid Parameters	Typical Requirement or Acceptable Limit
Response to abnormal voltage and frequency	Voltage: 85% to 110% Frequency: 47.5 hertz (Hz) to 52.5 Hz
Synchronization	Voltage: $\pm 6\%$; no objectionable flicker

Unintentional islanding	Disconnection in <2 seconds; reconnection in >60 seconds
Limitation of direct current (DC) injection	<0.5%
Harmonics	<5%
Interface protection device functional requirement	Unintentional islanding, under voltage protection, overvoltage protection, over frequency, under frequency

Remote monitoring of various parameters at inverter level should be made possible on the site by installing the suitable monitoring system. This should be maintained in an hourly logbook for all inverter events, including low performance and faults, and should be stored in the logbook for at least 1 year.

The monitoring system shall have features for simultaneous monitoring and recording of various parameters of different subsystems and power supply of the rooftop PV system at the direct current (DC) side and alternating current (AC) side. This will enable monitoring of the status of inverters by gathering information on energy generation. Daily reports of the plant's energy generation will be provided by the monitoring system. Remote data access will be provided through a GSM-based communication interface.

(e) Energy Meter

The main electricity meter shall be a service provider (utility company)-approved bi-directional energy meter as established under the net metering regulation. A separate energy meter (solar meter) to measure and monitor energy generation from the PV system shall be installed at the AC distribution box/ AC combiner box or main distribution panel in the main electrical panel room where inverter power will be injected. Both meters will be of electronic, tri-vector type, suitable for 3-phase 4-wire connections, with initial and sustained accuracy of class 0.2S. The meters shall fully comply with all stipulations in applicable standards with the latest amendments and the relevant provisions of the national grid code.

(f) PV Module Mounting Structure

The structural design of module mounting structures must conform to withstand a minimum "basic wind speed" of 180 kilometers (km)/hour. The installer shall ensure that the array frame that they install has applicable engineering certificates verifying that the frame meets wind loadings appropriate for that particular location. The array structures shall be made of hot dipped galvanized iron (HDGI) with minimum 120-micron hot dipped galvanization or extruded aluminum EN-AW-6063 T6 or equivalent. All fasteners shall be of stainless steel-SS 304 or higher grade. Nut and bolts, and supporting structures (including module mounting structures) shall have to be adequately protected against all climatic conditions such as salinity, extreme humidity, high wind loading, etc. High tensile stainless-steel deco- coated fasteners are acceptable. The following instructions should be followed while designing and installing a module mounting structure:

- (i) The structure must be designed to allow sufficient space below the array (>50 millimeters [mm] or 2 inches) for cooling of the PV modules by natural ventilation. Insufficient cooling will result in high module operating temperatures and lower outputs from the modules.
- (ii) Solar modules should be attached to the array structure using either the mounting holes provided by the manufacturer or clamps that are suitable for the maximum wind at the site. Mounting of the PV modules should allow for the expansion and contraction of the PV modules under expected operating conditions.
- (iii) The mid-clamps used for attaching the modules must be longer than 50 mm (2 inches) in length to

withstand high wind loading, and it is recommended to use three rails while installing in portrait position. For systems having more than eight modules in a single row, consideration shall be given for using an end clamp for every fourth module so if one does become loose, only a few other modules would be affected, and not necessarily the whole array.

- (iv) Any roof penetrations must be suitably sealed and remain waterproof for the expected life of the system. If this is not possible, then this must be detailed in the maintenance timetable.
- (v) If the roof uses tiles, tiles shall sit flat after the installation of tile mounting brackets to ensure the tiles maintain their original water ingress protection. There may be a requirement to grind some of the underside of the tile to enable it to sit correctly.
- (vi) For metal roofs the array frame structure should be attached to the roof using brackets that are screwed through the ridges of the roof into a purlin or rafter below.
- (vii) The installer must follow the array frame supplier's or manufacturer's recommendations when mounting the array to the roof support structure to ensure that the array structure still meets the wind loading certification.

(g) PV Array and PV String Combiner Boxes

PV array and PV string combiner boxes exposed to the environment shall be at least ingress protection code (IP) 65 compliant as per IEC 60529 and shall be ultraviolet (UV)-resistant. Any enclosure IP code rating shall suit the environmental conditions. This IP code rating shall apply to the relevant mounting position and orientation.¹

(h) Circuit breakers

Circuit breakers used for overcurrent protection in PV arrays shall be

- (i) certified to either IEC 60898-2 or IEC 60947-2 and not be polarity sensitive;
- (ii) rated to interrupt full load and prospective fault currents from the PV array, diesel generators and the grid; and
- (iii) rated for overcurrent as per IEC 62548 (footnote 1)

(i) Disconnectors and Switch-Disconnectors

As required, all disconnectors shall

- (i) not have exposed live metal parts in connected or disconnected state; and
- (ii) have a current rating equal to or greater than the associated overcurrent protection device, or in the absence of such device, have a current rating equal to or greater than the minimum required current carrying capacity of the circuit to which they are fitted (footnote 1).

Switch disconnectors shall be certified to IEC 60947-1 and IEC 60947-3 standards and have mechanisms that have independent manual operation (footnote 1).

As additional compliance, circuit breakers and any other load-breaking switch disconnectors shall:

- (i) not be polarity sensitive,
- (ii) be rated to interrupt full load and prospective fault currents from the PV array and the grid,

¹ Photovoltaic (PV) Arrays – Design Requirement IEC 62548:2016 – Photovoltaic (PV) Arrays – Design Requirements. Available online: <https://webstore.iec.ch/publication/25949>.

and

(iii) be rated as per IEC 62548 when overcurrent protection is incorporated (footnote 1).

(j) Direct Current Cables

The direct current (DC) solar cables must be made of copper with UV protection-type insulation and a minimum voltage rating of 1,000 volts. Cable sizes for PV string cables, PV sub-array cables, and PV array cable shall be determined with regard to overcurrent protection ratings where in use, with the minimum current rating and voltage drop and prospective fault current considerations as specified in IEC 62548:2016 Photovoltaic (PV) arrays – Design requirements. The largest cable size obtained from these criteria shall be applied. Cable derating factors shall be considered according to IEC 60364 based on cable location and installation method. Maximum cumulative voltage drop in all cable length should not be more than 2% in the DC side and 1% in the AC side (footnote 2).

Cables used within the PV array shall (i) be suitable for DC application, (ii) have a voltage rating equal to or greater than the PV array maximum voltage at lowest possible temperature, and (iii) have a temperature rating according to the application. Cable insulation of wiring installed in contact or near PV modules shall be rated at 90°C, UV-resistant, water-resistant, double insulated, and flame retardant (footnote 1).

String cables shall be flexible to allow for thermal and wind movement of arrays and modules.

Cables shall be supported so that they do not suffer fatigue due to wind and snow affects. They shall also be protected from sharp edges. Cables shall be supported so that their properties and installation requirements are maintained over the stated life of the PV plant. All nonmetallic conduits and ducting exposed to sunlight shall be UV-resistant. Cable ties shall not be used as a primary means of support (footnote 1).

Only bright-annealed 99.97% pure bare copper conductor wires, which offer low resistance, lower heating, and of reputed make shall be used (footnote 1).

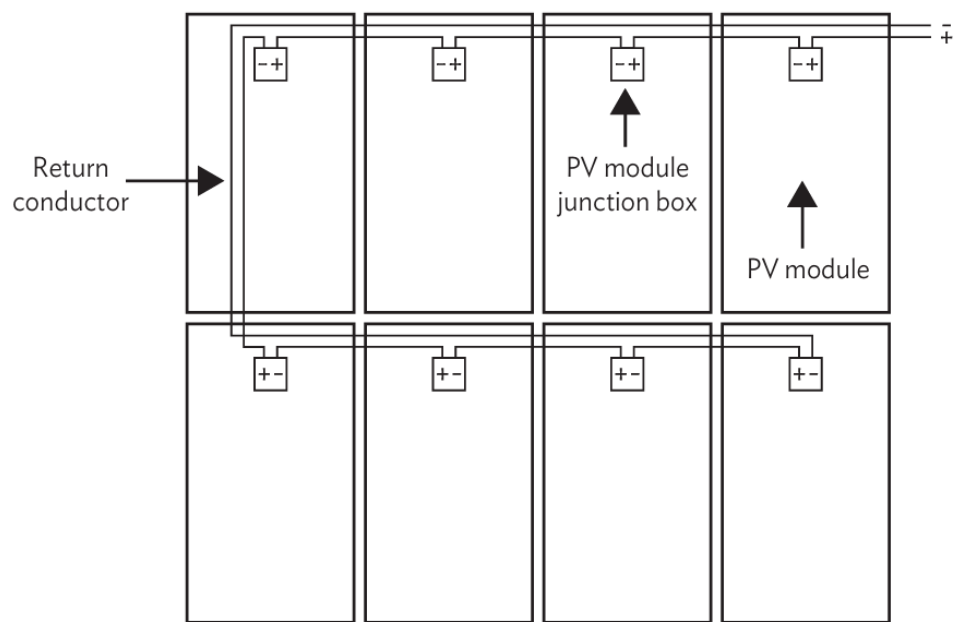
The AC cable must be of copper armored XLPE insulation with a minimum voltage rating of 1 kilovolt (kV) (footnote 2). All AC cables shall be electrolytic tinned copper class 2, according to IEC 60228. Insulation shall be as per IEC 60502-1 and IS 1554 standards. Cables shall also confirm to IEC 60189 for test and measuring methods.

(k) Wiring Loops

Cables need to be laid in parallel and close together to avoid wiring loops, which may cause damaging high-voltage surges to the controller or inverter if there are nearby lightning strikes.

Figures 1 to 3 give examples on how a conductive wiring loop can be avoided while Figure 4 shows a wiring arrangement that will cause a conductive loop and should not be used. For minimizing lightning-generated voltage surges, the positive and negative wires should always be run together.

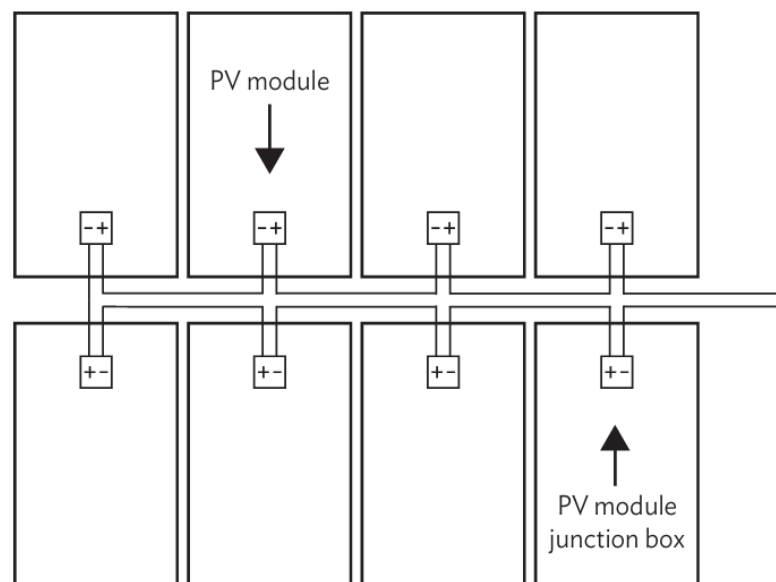
Figure 1: Wiring to Avoid Conductive Loops – Example 1



PV = photovoltaic.

Source: Produced by Global Sustainable Energy Solutions.

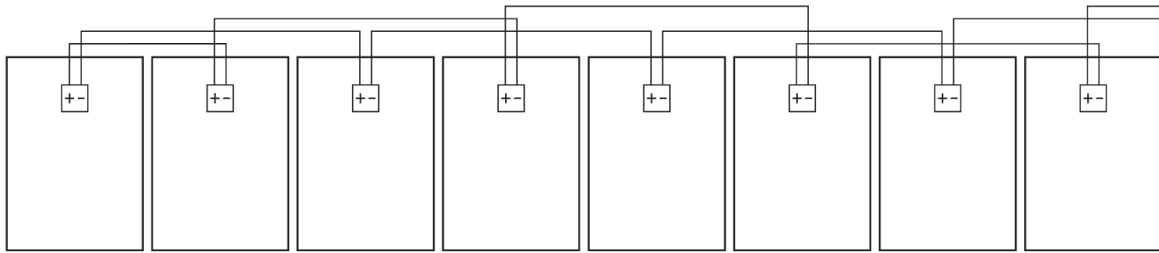
Figure 2: Wiring to Avoid Conductive Loops – Example 2



PV = photovoltaic.

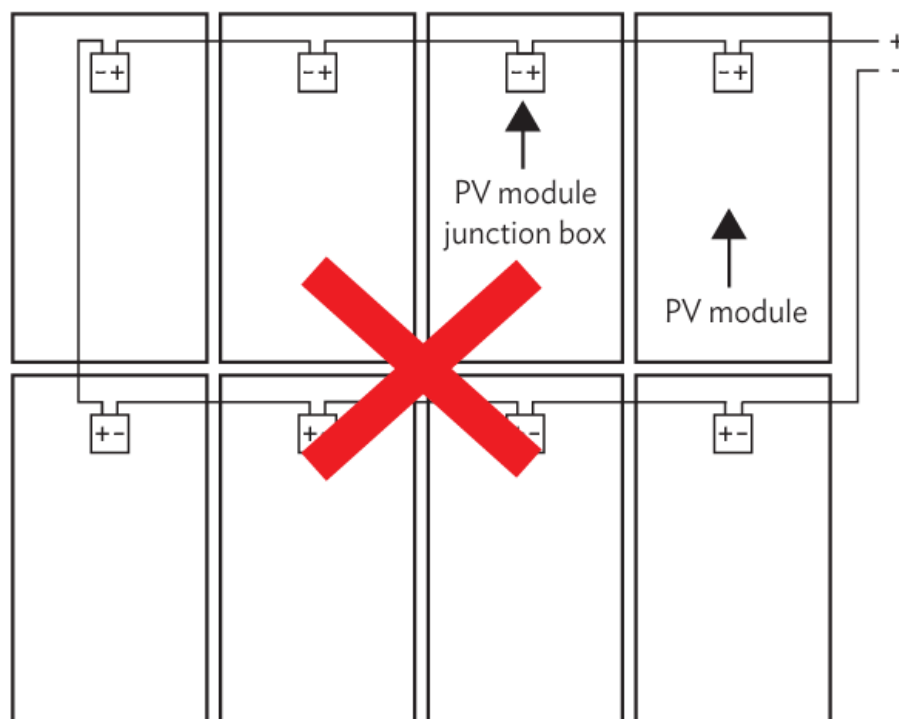
Source: Produced by Global Sustainable Energy Solutions.

Figure 3: Wiring to Avoid Conductive Loops – Example 3



Source: Produced by Global Sustainable Energy Solutions.

Figure 4: Example of Wiring to be Avoided Because it Includes Conductive Loops



PV = photovoltaic.

Source: Produced by Global Sustainable Energy Solutions.

(l) Plugs, Sockets and Connectors

Plugs and socket connectors (popularly known as the MC4 connector) mated together in a PV system shall be of the same type from the same manufacturer to avoid fire hazards in the PV plant and buildings, i.e., a plug from one manufacturer and a socket from another manufacturer or vice versa shall not be used to make a connection.

Plugs, sockets, and connectors shall (i) comply with the standard EN 50521 Connectors for photovoltaic systems – Safety requirements and tests; (ii) be rated for DC use; (iii) have voltage rating of 1,000 volts; (iv) shall be protected from contact with live parts in connected and disconnected state; and (v) have a current rating equal to or greater than the current carrying capacity for the circuit to which they are fitted. When installed outdoor, plugs, sockets, and connectors shall be UV-resistant and rated for IP 65 or above. Plugs, sockets, and connectors shall be installed to minimize strain on the connectors (e.g., supporting the cable on either side of the connector). Plugs and socket outlets normally used for the connection of household equipment to low-voltage AC power shall not be used in PV arrays.

(m) Cable Termination

The termination (both end terminations and straight-through joints) of all cables has to be done by a URA registered skilled technician using cable glands, lugs, and ferrules that are properly sized and reputedly made. The cable glands shall be installed by drilling or punching appropriately sized holes on gland plate. All unused holes will be closed using appropriate plugs. The gland plate has to be refitted properly to ensure that the panel seal is vermin proof.

The lugs shall be made of copper and crimped using a compression-type crimping tool, while hydraulic crimping tools shall be used for larger cables. Before crimping, a reputedly made contact enhancement paste has to be applied to the lugs. The termination is then carried out to ensure tightness and proper contact at the point of termination. Every termination has to be ensured for proper tightness of connections after termination.

(n) Earthing System

All exposed, metallic, and conductive parts of the system must be bonded together and earthed in accordance with IEC 62548: 2016: PV array design requirements to avoid uneven potentials across an installation. PV array bonding conductors shall be run as close as possible to the positive and negative PV array and or sub-array conductors to reduce induced voltages due to lightning. The conductor used to earth the PV array's exposed metallic frames shall have a minimum size of 6 square millimeters (mm²) copper or its equivalent. If the array exposed-conductive part is required to be earthed for lightning protection, the minimum size of the earthing conductor shall be 16 mm². The earthing system must have less than 1-ohm resistance. When required, functional earthing has to be done as per the equipment manufacturer's instruction. URA's standards have to be followed in all earthing requirements.

(o) Marking and Danger Signs

Marking and danger signs in English and the local language will be provided for emergency responders with appropriate warning and guidance so that they can work their way around the system and know how to isolate it. This will facilitate identifying energized conductors or wires that connect the solar modules to the inverter. As per IEC 62548: Photovoltaic (PV) arrays – Design requirements, all signs shall be

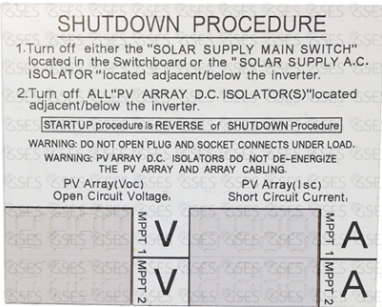
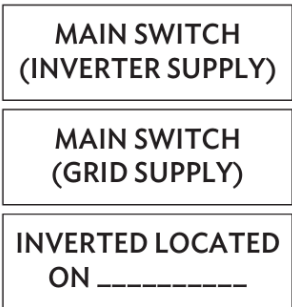
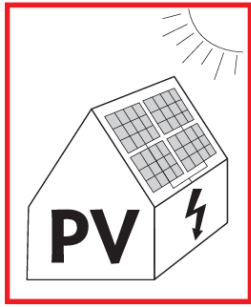
- (1) indelible,

- (2) legible from at least 0.8 meters (m),
- (3) constructed and affixed to remain legible for the life of the equipment it is attached or related to, and
- (4) understandable by the operators

Recommended signages and labeling for solar PV system are presented in Figure 5.

Figure 5: Recommended Signage and Labeling for Solar PV System

			
Permanently and legibly marked with "SOLAR DC" every 5 meters	Sign installed on PV array and PV string combiner boxes with "SOLAR DC" and "Live during daylight"	Sign located in a prominent location on the disconnecter with "PV array DC disconnecter"	Sign adjacent to the inverter with "Warning: Multiple DC sources. Turn off all DC isolators to isolate equipment"

		
The shutdown procedure should be on a sign, generally at the inverter. The wording used to identify the disconnectors should be exactly the same as is used on the labeling of the disconnectors.	A sign adjacent to the inverter main switch with "Main Switch (Inverter Supply) Inverter Located at _____" A sign adjacent to main service switch with "Main adjacent to main service switch with _____"	For emergency services, maintenance workers, network operators, etc., a sign indicating the presence of PV at the service connection point/electric meter/switchboard to which the inverter is connected

DC = direct current, PV = photovoltaic.

Source: Produced by Global Sustainable Energy Solutions.

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1. system-level Performance evaluation

No.	Parameters	Method/Tools to Use	Findings
1	Instantaneous PR measurement	$\left(\frac{\text{Power output from inverter in kW}}{\text{DC capacity of plant in kW}} \times \frac{1,000 \text{ Watt/m}^2}{\text{Measured solar irradiance in Watt/m}^2} \right)$ Both inverter power and solar irradiance should be measured at the same instance	Record calculation as per the estimate
2	Long duration PR estimation	$\left(\frac{\text{Energy delivered by the inverter for \# number of days}}{\# \text{ number of days} \times \text{average daily PSH for those days} \times \text{DC capacity of plant}} \right)$	Record calculation as per the estimate
3	Specific yield (kWh/kWp/day)	$\left(\frac{\text{Energy delivered by the inverter for \# number of days}}{\# \text{ number of days} \times \text{DC capacity of plant}} \right)$	
4	Capacity utilization factor (CUF) for AC capacity	$\left(\frac{\text{Specific yield [kWh/kWp/day]}}{24 \times \text{AC capacity of plant}} \right)$	
5	Loss of performance due to grid outage	Ask the owner and estimate	
Comments on system performance:			

AC = alternating current, DC = direct current, kW = kilowatt, kWh = kilowatt-hour, kWp = kilowatt-peak, m² = square meter, PR = performance ratio, PSH = peak sun-hours.

2. Diagnostic Performance Evaluation

No.	Parameters	Method/Tools to Use	Findings
1	Appearance of PV modules	Observe and record	☐ Check for any change in color or browning of modules (partial or full) ☐ Check for any snail trails ☐ Check for any visible cracks or marks on the module
2	Broken module	Count and record	Check for any broken modules in the system
3	Module back sheet quality	Observe and record Infrared camera	☐ Observe if there are any bubbles or uneven surfaces on the back sheet ☐ Observe if there is uneven temperature on the back sheet
4	Installation practice	Interview with the owner	Check if the installer stepped on the modules while installing them
5	Infrared imaging	Infrared camera Take photo	Take infrared image of modules when any one of the issues mentioned in items 1, 2, 3 and 4 above is confirmed
6	String level performance	Use a current voltage curve (I-V) tracer to measure string level performance	Use string level I-V curve tracing to confirm for defects in one or more modules in the string
7	Module level performance	Use an I-V tracer to measure module level performance	Use module level I-V curve tracing to confirm for defects in the tested module
8	Electroluminescence (EL) testing	EL camera	☐ Identify modules with hotspot ☐ Conduct EL test for one or two modules that are having severe hotspot
Comments on system diagnostic performance evaluation: 			

I-V = current-voltage, PV = photovoltaic.

The following table provides frequency and advisory for preventive maintenance work of rooftop PV plant.

Preventive Maintenance Advisory		
Maintenance Work	Frequency	Advisory
Securing the power plant	Day-to-day	Owner shall keep the site secured and debar trespassing of unauthorized persons on the roof or terrace where solar arrays and inverters are installed
Cleaning the solar PV panels	Bi- weekly or monthly (depending on dust level)	Pressurized water supply and cleaning tools (e.g., flexible pipes, nozzle) shall be made available at the required points on the roof Trained personnel shall be deployed for cleaning the solar arrays regularly
Monitoring power generation and export	Daily or weekly (can be done remotely)	Owner shall be trained and encouraged to monitor system output and performance regularly
Keeping the inverters clean	Quarterly	Only qualified technicians shall conduct the following inspection of inverters every 3 months: ☐ Check cooling fans ☐ Clean dust and blockage in filters ☐ Check fuses ☐ Check surge protection ☐ Check surge protection ☐ Thermography inspection
Ensuring all electrical connections are kept clean and tight	Bi-annually	Only qualified technicians shall carry out inspection and tidying up of cables every 6 months
Checking mechanical integrity of the array structure	Annually	Only competent personnel shall carry out inspection and take remedial action as and when needed
Checking all cabling for mechanical damage	Annually	Only competent personnel shall carry out inspection and take remedial action as and when needed
Monitoring module performance (e.g., checking output voltage and current of each string of the array and comparing with the expected output under existing conditions)	Annually	Only qualified personnel shall carry out the following tests and take remedial action as and when needed: ☐ Visual inspection ☐ IR imaging ☐ I-V curve tracing ☐ EL test if required

Continued

Maintenance Work	Frequency	Advisory
Checking the operation of the PV array and DC isolator electrical switchboards (DCCB and ACCB)	Annually	Only qualified personnel shall carry out the following inspection and take remedial action as and when needed: ☐ Integrity check and cleaning ☐ Check fuse status ☐
Cables DC, AC, Communication	Annually	Only qualified personnel shall carry out the following inspection and take remedial action as and when needed: ☐ Thermography inspection ☐ Integrity or damage
Module mounting structure	Annually	☐ Only qualified personnel shall carry out the following inspection and take remedial action as and when needed: ☐ Check tightening of clamps and nuts and bolts

AC = alternating current, ACCB = AC combiner box, DC = direct current, DCCB = DC combiner box, ☐ = electroluminescence, I-V = current-voltage, IR = infrared, PV = photovoltaic.