

CSI-THERMAL PROGRAM INSTALLATION INSPECTION CHECKLIST- SINGLE FAMILY PROJECTS

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| Customer Name: | Address: | Project ID #: |
| Initial Inspection Date: | Initial RESULTS (circle): PASS FAIL | Inspector: _____ Signature: _____ |
| Re-inspection Date: | Re-Inspection RESULTS (circle): PASS FAIL N/A | Inspector: _____ Signature: _____ |

CSI-Thermal Program Inspection Checklist is based on the Solar Rating and Certification (SRCC) Operating Guidelines (OG) 300, as referenced in column A. The SRCC comments are noted in the explanation column using this same font. Comments written in *Italics* represent explanations from the CSI-Thermal Program Administrators.

FAILURE ITEMS

| SRCC # | Inspection Item | Explanation | Inspection Findings: Pass or Fail (Explanation required for failure) |
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| | Operational | <i>Is the system operational?</i> | |
| | Consistent with ICF | <i>Is the installed system the same as reported on the ICF?</i> | Back up Fuel Source (circle): Natural Gas Electricity # of Tanks (circle): 1 2 1 with tankless backup Additional Comments: |
| 6.1.1.1 | Operating Limits | Means shall be provided to protect the SWH system within the design limits of temperature and pressure. Limit tank temperatures to a value not to exceed the tank supplier's specified hightemperature limit (<i>unless using emergency stagnation prevention cycling.</i>) The pressure/temperature relief valve shall not be used for this purpose under normal operating circumstances. <i>Emergency stagnation prevention cycling is when the controller cycles the solar loop pump on and off during the day to allow the tank temperature to rise above the high temperature limit in order to prevent stagnation in the collector.</i> The system shall be able to withstand prolonged periods of stagnation (high solar flux, no hot water demand) without significant system deterioration and with no maintenance. This includes conditions during loss of electrical power to the system. <i>Acceptable overheat control mechanisms are:</i> <i>Controller with "Vacation Mode" or with stagnation prevention cycling mode,</i> <i>Steam Back Heat dump radiator or convector,</i> <i>Pressure Stagnation Protection,</i> <i>Integral Stagnation Temperature Control,</i> <i>Hartgard Thermosiphon Protection</i> | |

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| 6.2.5 Freeze Protection Measure | <p>Protection from freeze damage under the most severe environmental conditions that can be expected in actual use shall be provided for all system components containing heat transfer fluids. The supplier of each system shall specify the limit ("Freeze Tolerance Limit") to the system's tolerance of freezing weather conditions. Systems installed in a location which has no record of an ambient air temperature below 41°F may be exempted from the requirements of this paragraph except the specification of a freeze tolerance limit. <i>Note: Since every California climate zone has experienced recorded temperatures below 41°F, freeze protection is required.</i></p> <p>For systems that rely on manual intervention for freeze protection, the Supplier shall specify the system's freeze tolerance limit based on exposure for 18 hours to a constant atmospheric temperature. SRCC will evaluate the system design to determine the reasonableness of the specified limit. For solar systems where the collector fluid is water, a minimum of two freeze protection mechanisms shall be provided on each system. Manual intervention (draining, changing valve positions, etc.) is suitable as one mechanism. At least one freeze protection mechanism, in addition to manual intervention, shall be designed to protect components from freeze damage, even in the event of power failure. The thermal mass of a system can be considered to be a limited form of freeze protection. A system in which components and/or piping are subject to damage by freezing shall have the proper fittings, pipe slope and collector design to allow for manual gravity draining and air filling of the affected components and piping. Pipe slope for gravity draining shall have a minimum 1/4 inch per foot vertical drop. This also applies to any header pipes or absorber plate riser tubes internal to the collector. At the time of installation, a conspicuously placed label explaining how the system is protected from freezing and what actions the homeowner should take the system. For systems which rely on manual intervention for freeze protection, this label shall indicate the minimum ambient temperature conditions (Freeze Tolerance Limit) below which owner action is recommended and the procedure to be followed.</p> | |
| Glycol systems: pressure gauge | <i>A pressure gauge showing minimum acceptable collector loop pressure shall be provided.</i> | |
| Drainback: water level gauge | <i>A water level gauge or a properly installed transparent in-line flowmeter shall be installed.</i> | |
| 6.1.2.2 Protection from UV Radiation | <p>Components or materials shall not be affected by exposure to sunlight to an extent that will significantly deteriorate their function during their design life.</p> <p><i>Insulation must be protected from UV by jacketing or at least two coats of the insulation manufacturer's recommended UV coating.</i></p> | |
| 6.1.1.5 Back Thermosyphon Prevention | <p>Means shall be provided to prevent undesired escape from storage through thermosyphoning action.</p> <p><i>Acceptable means are check valves, solenoid valves, and/or 18" heat traps.</i></p> | |
| 6.2.6 Protection from Leaks | <p>All potable water sections of a solar water heating system shall not leak when tested in accordance with the codes in force at the installation site. All non-potable sections of a solar water heating system shall be tested for leaks in accordance with the supplier's instructions.</p> | |
| 6.1.2 Collector | <p>The collector model and size must be consistent with the ICF and with SRCC label.</p> | <p>Number of Collectors: Manufacturer: Model: True Azimuth: Tilt:</p> |
| Shade | <p>No more than 15% annual shading is allowed on the solar collectors between the hours of 10am and 3pm.</p> | <p>Shading %:</p> |

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| 6.1.2.4 Collector Flow Rate | In multiple collectors arrays the instantaneous flow rate variation between collectors shall not exceed 10% of the array average flow. When an array of collectors is connected by manifolds to form a parallel flow configuration, provision shall be incorporated in the manifold and/or collectors to maintain the proper design flow rate of the heat transfer fluid through each collector. | |
| 6.5.6 Water Damage | Collectors and support shall be installed in such a manner that water flowing off the collector surface <i>or from the pressure relief valve</i> shall not damage the building or cause premature erosion of the roof. Water tanks located in or above the living space shall be installed on a drip pan with a drain line to a waste or outside or have other means to safely remove any excess liquid. | |
| 6.1.3.1 Solar Tank | Both pressurized and non-pressurized tanks shall meet the requirements set by a nationally accepted standard setting organization. Non-pressurized tanks shall be vented to atmospheric pressure. Non-fiberglass hot water storage tanks shall comply with ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Division 1, Section viii, "Rules for Construction of Pressure Vessels" unless they fall into one of the classes of vessels exempted in Part u-1c. Fiber-reinforced plastic pressure vessels shall comply with ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section X, "Fiber-Reinforced Plastic Pressure Vessels" unless they fall into one of the classes of vessels exempted in Part RG-121. Gas water heaters shall comply with ANSI Z21.10.1-2004?CSA 4.1-2004 'Gas Water Heaters Volume 1, Storage Water Heaters With Input 21.10.3 -2004?CSA 4.3_2004' Gas Water Heaters - Volume III, Volume 111, Storage Water Heaters with Input Ratings Above 75,000 Btu per hour, Circulating and Instantaneous'. | Capacity: Manufacturer: Model: |
| 6.1.3.3 Waterproofing | Underground and above ground unsheltered storage tanks shall be waterproofed to prevent water seepage. <i>Storage tanks used outdoors shall be rated for outdoor use.</i> | |
| 6.1.2.7 Collector Circulation Control | The collector subsystem control shall be designed to be compatible with control requirements of the system. | |
| 6.1.5.5 & 6.5.18 Control Line and Sensors | All wires and connections, sensors, pneumatic lines, hydraulic lines or other means for transmitting sensor outputs to control devices shall be sufficiently protected from degradation or from introducing false signals as a result of environmental influence such as wind, moisture, temperature or other factors which may alter their intended sensing function. Weather-exposed wiring must be rated sunlight and moisture resistant and comply with NEC Articles 340 and 690. <i>Sensor wiring shall be separated from hot collector piping and shall be protected from UV.</i> | |
| 6.1.5.6 Temperature Control/Mixing Valve | The system shall be equipped with a mixing valve to limit scalding temperature water to the end-users, according to manufacturer's manual. <i>Acceptable means are: Properly installed mixing valves or ASSE anti-scald valves with a setpoint option appropriate for use. Other ASSE rated anti-scald valves such as point-of-use anti-scald valves</i> | |
| 6.1.6.3 Insulation | <i>All interconnecting hot water piping and the final 5 feet of metallic cold water supply pipe leading to the system, or the length of piping which is accessible if less than 5 feet, shall be insulated with R-2.6 °F-ft²-hr/Btu or greater insulation. All exterior piping insulation shall be at least 3/4" thick wall, rated for the temperatures expected, and protected from UV or moisture damage. Systems with recirculation loops must insulate all accessible piping with a minimum of R2.6 value insulation. This includes the hot supply line from the auxiliary water heater to the farthest accessible point of use and the return line from the farthest accessible point of use back to the auxiliary water heater.</i> | |

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| 6.6.1 | <p>Owner's Manual</p> <p>An owner's manual or manuals shall be provided with each SWH system. The manual shall contain the name, phone number and address of the system supplier, the system model name or number and shall describe the operation of the system and its components and the procedures for installation, operation and maintenance.</p> <p>Manuals for OG-300 systems shall be approved by the SRCC for content as described in Sections 6.6.2 to 6.6.7. This approval shall be indicated on the manuals as follows: "The solar energy system described by this manual, when properly installed and maintained, meets the minimum standards established by the SRCC. This certification does not imply endorsement or warranty of this product by SRCC." The manual shall include a comprehensive plan for maintaining the specified performance of the SWH system. The plan shall include a schedule and description of procedures for ordinary and preventive maintenance including cleaning of collector exterior surfaces. The manual shall include minor repairs and give the projections for equipment replacement. Multifamily and Commercial systems using OG-100 collectors must also have an owner's manual, provided by either the manufacturer or solar contractor.</p> | |
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INFRACTIONS

| SRCC # | Inspection Item | Explanation | Inspection Findings |
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| | <p>ICS Owner's Manual</p> <p>Glycol Systems</p> <p>Drain Back Systems</p> | <p><i>An ICS Owner's Manual shall, among normal matters, explain the homeowner's responsibility to drain the ICS system when the temperature may drop below the FTL.</i></p> <p><i>Glycol Systems Owner's Manuals shall, among normal matters, recommend the next date when the glycol should be tested.</i></p> <p><i>Drain Back Systems Owner's Manuals shall recommend regular checking by the homeowner of the water level.</i></p> | |
| 6.1.1.2 | Solar Loop Isolation | <p>Isolation/bypass valves must be installed to allow the system owner to bypass the solar storage tank in the case of a 2-tank system, or to shut off the cold water supply to the solar tank in a 1-tank system.</p> <p>All isolation valves shall be labeled with their normal operating position indicated.</p> | |
| 6.3.9 | Entrapped Air | <p>Suitable means of air or gas removal from all high points in the piping system and any other location where air is most likely to accumulate shall be provided. The method of removal shall be appropriate for the system type as follows: Automatic for open loop (direct) circulating systems using potable water as the heat transfer fluid, manual or automatic for closed loop (indirect) systems. Not required for integral collector storage (ICS).</p> | |
| 6.3.15 | Pressure Relief | <p>Each portion of the system where excessive pressures can develop shall have a pressure relief device to ensure that no section can be valved off or otherwise isolated from a relief device. Automatic pressure relief devices shall be set to open at not more than maximum design pressure, or as limited by code.</p> | |
| 6.4.1 | Operating Indicators | <p>The SWH systems shall include means for an observer to determine readily that the system is operating properly and providing solar heated water. <i>As a minimum, a temperature indication is required for the solar storage tank.</i></p> | |

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| 6.3.7 | Fluid Safety Labeling | Labels shall mark all drain and fill valves in the SWH system. Each label shall identify the fluid in that loop. The location of fluid handling instructions shall be referenced. The label shall list the heat exchanger type and heat transfer fluid class as defined by the American Water Works Association, Cross Connection Control Manual. (<i>Water is Class I. Propylene Glycol is Class II.</i>) The label shall include a warning that fluid may be discharged at a high temperature and/or pressure. The label shall contain the following warning: "No other fluid shall be used that would change the original classification of this system. Unauthorized alterations to this system could result in a hazardous health condition." | |
| 6.5.21 | Rain and Snow on Collector | The location, orientation, and position of the collector surface relative to nearby objects and surfaces shall be such that water run-off from the collector surface is not impeded nor is excessive build-up of snow on lower portions of the collector glazing permitted to occur. | |
| 6.1.3.4 | Expansion Tank | Expansion tanks shall be sized in accordance with <i>manufacturer's instructions or</i> ASHRAE methods. | |
| 6.1.5 | Pumps and Control | Pumps and controllers shall be those listed in the Installation Manual. For multifamily and commercial systems the pumps and controls shall be appropriate for the intended use and shall be listed by recognized standards organizations. | |
| 6.1.6.5 | Water Shut-Off | The SWH system shall be valved to provide for shut-off from the service water supply without interrupting normal cold water service to the residence. | |
| 6.1.6.6 & 6.4.7 | Service Connections and Permanent Maintenance Accessories | Suitable connections and permanent maintenance accessories shall be provided at readily accessible locations for filling, draining and flushing liquid systems. | |
| 6.2.10 | Buried Components | Solar components and materials that are intended to be buried in soils shall be protected from degradation under in-service conditions to insure that their function shall not be impaired. <i>Use proper jacketing and flashing to prevent rain penetration.</i> | |
| 6.5.14 | Pipe and Component Supports | Hangers shall provide adequate support and correct pitch of pipes. Hangers or supports for insulated pipes or components shall be designed to avoid compressing or damaging the insulation material. | |
| 6.5.15 | Pitch or Angle of Piping Installation | Piping should be sloped toward drain ports with a drainage slope of no less than 1/4 inch per foot. | |
| 6.1.1.3 | Thermal Expansion | The system design, components and subassemblies shall include adequate provisions for the thermal contraction and expansion of heat transfer fluids and system components that will occur over the design temperature range. | |
| 6.5.5 | Building Penetrations | Penetrations of the building through which piping or wiring is passed shall not reduce or impair the function of the enclosure. Penetrations through walls or other surfaces shall not allow intrusion by insects and/or vermin. Required roof penetrations shall be made in accordance with applicable codes and also practices recommended by the National Roofing Contractor's Association. | |