



**SEA · AIR · LAND
TECHNOLOGIES**

FL Solar Contractor CVC 56734
FL Electrical Contractor 13008657

Serving the Florida Keys since 1989

Date: March 9, 2021

Prepared by: Caleb Mandile

Description: Historic Architecture Review Commission Application for a Grid-Tied Solar PV System for the Herr Residence: 898 United Street, Key West FL 33040.

Preferred Layout: 10x SunPower A410 Solar Panels resulting in 4,100 watts, with 3 mounted on the back flat roof, and 7 mounted as far back from the street as possible on the Southwest roof location. This system is designed to offset roughly 25% of the property's electricity consumption.

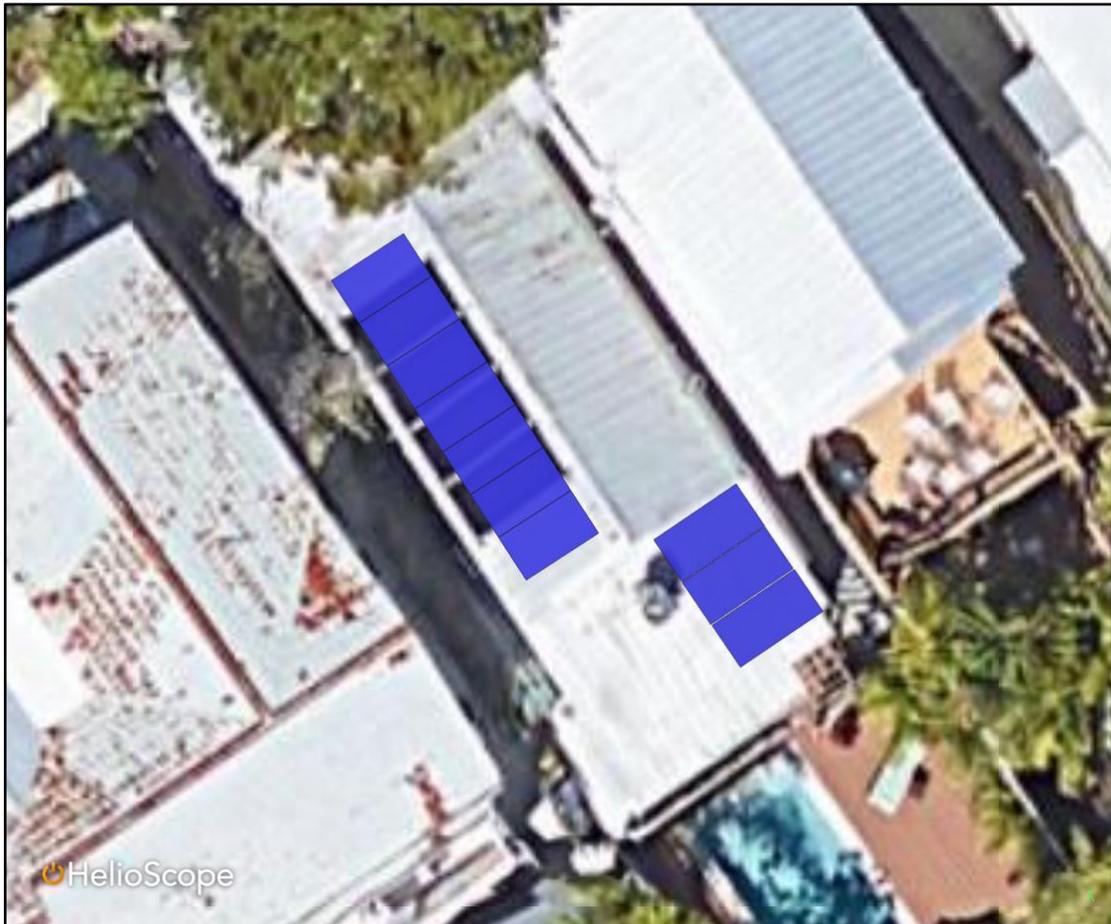


Image 1: Preferred Layout

HARC Guidelines: SALT Energy believes that the Preferred Layout shown above makes use of the most efficient roof surfaces while also accommodating the guidelines put in place by the Historic Architectural Review Commission to preserve the character of Key West. Each guideline is addressed in detail below.

1. *HARC supports the introduction of new and emerging technology for renewable energy but will seek to achieve this by ensuring equipment is installed without permanent detriment to the historic fabric already established in the district and the least visual impact to buildings and streetscapes HARC's goal is high performance conservation with low public visibility. HARC recommends applicants exhaust all other ways of reducing the carbon footprint before putting forward applications for the installation of solar devices.*

The Herr Residence has already exhausted all other means to lower their carbon footprint. Since purchasing the house in January 2020, they have replaced the old A/C, ceiling fans, mini-fridge, and lightbulbs with new energy star models. They also installed a new ecobee thermostat to better regulate the temperature inside the home. Mr. and Mrs. Herr typically use their motor-scooters or bicycles as their primary source of transportation around the island. They do own one automobile that they rarely use except for long trips outside of Key West or for grocery runs.

2. *Any proposal to install solar energy collectors shall be based on a hierarchy of preferred locations starting with roofing not visible from public streets, then locations within rear gardens or on pergolas and only if none of these are viable because of orientation or overshadowing will HARC consider schemes which involve collectors on roofing areas or other locations visible from public streets.* Image 2.1 below is a reference of roof locations and how they will be referred to moving forward. The 4 solar water heater panels depicted in Image 2.1 are no longer present and were installed by the previous owner. Mr. and Mrs. Herr were not responsible for the solar water heaters and removed them since obtaining ownership in January 2020.



Image 2.1



Image 2.2: **Preferred Layout**, Layout 1

Image 2.2 above shows Layout 1, or the preferred layout that was decided upon using a hierarchy of roof surface preference based on maximizing efficiency while still meeting HARC guidelines. First, SE was prioritized as it has no visibility and is the most efficient location. When designing a layout, solar must allow a 36” perimeter around all rooftop equipment like A/C units for fire code, and a minimum of 10” between the edge of the array and any roof edges for wind-load requirements. Because of these limitations, only 3 panels could be mounted on SE. The remaining 7 panels could be mounted on SW or NE.

Both SW and NE are visible from United Street, but NE is obscured from view by the large tree in front of the house. However, according to criteria discussed during the pre-application meetings, trees are not considered when determining if a roof surface is visible or not. Therefore, SW and NE should be considered equally in terms of visibility from United Street.

SW is also visible from Margaret Street, as shown in Appendix 1 with 898 United circled in red. However, SALT would consider this visibility from Margaret street to be negligible due to past precedent with the solar water panels, which again Mr. and Mrs. Herr had no part in. These 4 solar water panels were never brought before HARC when they were initially installed by the previous owner and were never discovered by or reported to HARC during the duration they were on the roof. It was not until SALT provided an outdated satellite view layout of the new solar panel locations that the previous existence of these solar water panels was made known. SALT believes that the new 7 solar PV modules would have similar visibility. Unless a person had prior knowledge of their existence or saw them from a satellite view, the panels would not disrupt the view of the historic architectural landscape, even from Margaret Street. Therefore, the remaining 7 panels are mounted on SW according to Layout 1 for efficiency.

3. *Any proposals that include collectors and/or related equipment and cabling visible from public streets will be required to show (by way of calculation of energy outputs) that it is not possible to achieve similar performance from equipment located away from public view.*

The preferred layout shown again in Image 2.2 was created using a hierarchy of roof surface preference based on maximizing efficiency while still meeting the HARC guidelines. If the 7 panels on SW are still considered visible from the street, the following calculations are provided to demonstrate the loss in efficiency of moving any of these panels to NE, the only other available surface. A ratio known as the Kilowatt-Hour per Kilowatt (kWh/kWp) is used as the basis for the efficiency loss calculations. This ratio tells us the expected yearly kWh energy yield for each kW of solar installed on a particular roof surface. This value changes depending on the geographic location, tilt, and azimuth of the solar array. An azimuth greater than 90° (East) and less than 270° (West) is ideal for solar. SALT Energy has determined the values in Table 3.1 using Helioscope software which accounts for these parameters.

Roof Surface	SE	SW	NE
Azimuth	145°	235°	55°
Tilt	5°	30°	30°
kWh/kWp	1,547.6	1,537.5	1281.4
Energy Loss	N/A	0.7%	17.3%

Table 3.1

This means that every watt of solar installed on NE will produce 16.6% less energy per year than the equivalent on SW. Since 70% of this system is located on SW, moving those 7 panels to NE would reduce the energy output of the entire system by 13%. This is why the preferred layout utilizes SW for the remaining 7 panels.

4. *Installations shall not exceed power generation greater than that reasonably needed for the property. All applications must contain calculations of power outputs and on energy retained.*

898 United utilized 27,485 kWh of electricity between November 8th 2019 and November 7th 2020 according to Keys Energy records shown in Appendix 2. Layout I Image 2.2, using the expected energy yield values shown in table 3.1 above, would be expected to produce about 6,400 kWh of electricity per year. This equates to an electricity use offset of about 25%.

5. *Character defining features of existing buildings (i.e. roofline, chimneys, and dormers) shall not be damaged or obscured when introducing new roof or exterior wall-mounted energy conservation systems.*

The roofline of 898 United will not be affected by the addition of solar panels according to Layout I, Image 2.2. All panels will be installed a minimum of 10” from all roof edges to meet wind-load requirements.

6. *All energy collection equipment shall be screened or hidden to the greatest possible while still achieving maximum function and effectiveness.*
Layout I maximizes the use of low visibility locations to screen or hide the panels while still prioritizing the more efficient surfaces over less efficient surfaces. The panels on SE will be hidden from view as SE is a rear facing roof section that is entirely hidden from street view. The panels on SW will be mounted as far away from the road as possible with the distance from the back edge of the array to the back edge of SW being 10". This leaves over 10 feet of space from the front of SW to the leading edge of the array.
7. *On pitched roofs, solar collector arrays shall run parallel to the original roofline and shall not rise above the peak of the roof. On flat roofs, solar collector arrays shall be set back from the parapet edge or wall/ roof conjunction and may be set at a slight pitch if not highly visible from public streets.*
All panels will be installed a minimum of 10" from the roof peak and any roof edges to meet wind-load requirements, therefore the panels will not rise above the peak of the roof. All panels will be installed parallel to the original roofline.
8. *All energy collection equipment shall be considered part of the overall design of the structure. Color, shape and proportions of the solar collection array shall match the shape and proportions of the roof. Single installations on single-plane roofs are preferable to disjointed arrays or arrays on multiple roof planes. If more than one array is needed, it shall be limited to one panel section on each side of the structure if the arrays cannot be placed on a rear location. Scattered or disjointed arrays are not appropriate.*
The proportions and shapes of all arrays are designed to match the shape and proportions of the roof. No arrays will exceed the proportions of the roof they are installed on. All arrays will stay within the "shape" or boundary of the roof surface it is installed on. Layout I utilizes all available space on the rear location (SE) and based on visibility from the street, qualifies as a single installation on a single plane roof as described above with the remaining 7 panels mounted on SW.
9. *All energy collection equipment shall not be mounted to project from walls or other parts of the building.*
No equipment will be mounted to project excessively from the walls of the building. No wall-mounted equipment will be visible from the street.

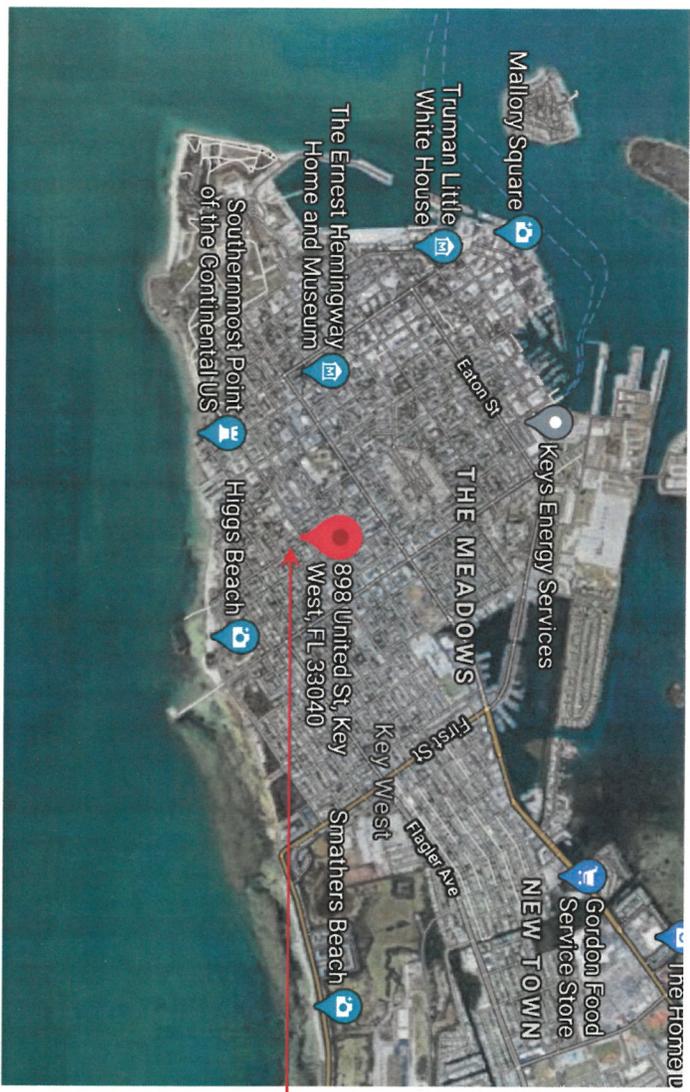
Appendix 1: Margaret Street Visibility



Appendix 2: Keys Energy Records:

ACCOUNT_NO	OCCUPANT_CODE	BILDATE	USAGE_BILLED	DEMAND_KW	ACCOUNT_NO2	OCCUPANT_CODE3	NAME	SERV_STREET_NO	SERV_STREET	SERV_UNIT
1024210	31	Nov 6, 2019 12:00:00 AM	1583		1024210	31	THOMAS JOSEPH HERR	898	UNITED ST	
1024210	31	Dec 6, 2019 12:00:00 AM	2085		1024210	31	THOMAS JOSEPH HERR	898	UNITED ST	
1024210	31	Jan 8, 2020 12:00:00 AM	1451		1024210	31	THOMAS JOSEPH HERR	898	UNITED ST	
1024210	31	Feb 6, 2020 12:00:00 AM	2358		1024210	31	THOMAS JOSEPH HERR	898	UNITED ST	
1024210	31	Mar 6, 2020 12:00:00 AM	3423		1024210	31	THOMAS JOSEPH HERR	898	UNITED ST	
1024210	31	Apr 9, 2020 12:00:00 AM	2991		1024210	31	THOMAS JOSEPH HERR	898	UNITED ST	
1024210	31	May 6, 2020 12:00:00 AM	2206		1024210	31	THOMAS JOSEPH HERR	898	UNITED ST	
1024210	31	Jun 8, 2020 12:00:00 AM	2428		1024210	31	THOMAS JOSEPH HERR	898	UNITED ST	
1024210	31	Jul 8, 2020 12:00:00 AM	2189		1024210	31	THOMAS JOSEPH HERR	898	UNITED ST	
1024210	31	Aug 6, 2020 12:00:00 AM	1718		1024210	31	THOMAS JOSEPH HERR	898	UNITED ST	
1024210	31	Sep 9, 2020 12:00:00 AM	1783		1024210	31	THOMAS JOSEPH HERR	898	UNITED ST	
1024210	31	Oct 7, 2020 12:00:00 AM	2279		1024210	31	THOMAS JOSEPH HERR	898	UNITED ST	
1024210	31	Nov 6, 2020 12:00:00 AM	2574		1024210	31	THOMAS JOSEPH HERR	898	UNITED ST	

CONSTRUCTION PLANS FOR
HERR RESIDENCE
 SOLAR PV SYSTEM



Site Location:
 898 United Street
 Key West FL 33040

Solar Installer:
 Salt Service Inc.
 2992 Overseas Highway
 Marathon, FL 33050
 (305) 289-1150
 FL SOLAR CONTRACTOR LICENSE: CVC56734

TITLE:	Herr Site	PROJECT #:	SCO 027
SHEET #:	SCO 027-100	DATE:	2/23/21
SYSTEM:	10 x Sunpower A410's - 4100 Wp	 SALT SERVICE, INC. 2992 Overseas Highway Marathon, FL (305) 289-1150 Florida Solar Contractor License CVC56734	
CUSTOMER:	Traci Herr		
898 United Street, Key West FL 33040			

Structural Calculations - PV Racking & Attachment
 Florida Building Code 2014, ASCE 7-10, CFP Wind Tunnel Test Report 9790 (12/29/15)

Dimensions

Roof height: 30 ft
 Roof slope: 18.50 deg
 PV module long dimension: 5.12 ft
 PV module short dimension: 3.43 ft
 Rail industry width: 2.56 ft
 Cable End Width, W = 40.00 ft
 Ridge Length, L = 60.00 ft



Dead Loads
 Rail: 0.54 lb/ft
 Module: 0.2 pcf
 46 lb
 2.6 pcf
 Total: 2.8 pcf
 7.3 lb/ft along rail
 6.88 lb/ft along rail
 2.30 lb/ft along rail

Snow Loads
 Ground snow load s_g : 0 pcf (ASCE 7 Figure 7-1 and Table 7-1)
 C1: 1.20 (ASCE 7 Table 7-3)
 C2: 0.90 (ASCE 7 Table 7-2)
 b: 1 (ASCE 7 Table 1.5-2)
 C3: 0.94 (ASCE 7 Figure 7-2)
 Flat roof snow load s_f : 0.00 pcf (ASCE 7 Equation 7.3.1)
 Sloped roof snow load s_s : 0.00 pcf (ASCE 7 Equation 7.4.1)
 Load normal to PV surface: 0.00 lb/ft along rail
 Load parallel to PV surface: 0.00 lb/ft along rail

Wind Loads
 Wind Speed V: 180 mph (ASCE 7 Figure 26.5-1)
 Exposure: D (ASCE 7 Section 26.7-3)
 K1: 1.18 (ASCE 7 Table 30.3-1)
 K2: 1.00 (ASCE 7 Section 26.8-2)
 K3: 1.00 (ASCE 7 Section 26.8-2)
 K4: 0.83 (ASCE 7 Table 26.8-1)
 q = 0.00256K1K2K3K4V^2 = 81.54 psf (ASCE 7 Equation 30.3-1)
 GCII = 0.92 (CFR Report Figure 3-2)
 ZF = 1.00 (CFR Report Figure 3-3)
 ZP = 1.00 (CFR Report Figure 3-4)

VH = 1.00 (CFR Report Figure 3-5)
 Pressure Up = -75.64 psf (CFR Report Equation 8)
 Pressure Down = 40.97 psf (ASCE 7 Downforce)
 Load normal to PV surface Up = -193.50 lb/ft along rail
 Load normal to PV surface Up = 104.81 lb/ft along rail

Seismic Loads
 SS: 1.8 (ASCE 7 Figure 22-1)
 Site Class: D (ASCE 7 Section 11.4.2 - Assumed)
 Fa: 1.1 (ASCE 7 Table 11.4-1 - Site Class D)
 Sms: 1.1 (ASCE 7 Equation 11.4-3)
 Sds: 0.73333 (ASCE 7 Equation 11.4-3)
 Ip: 1.00 (ASCE 7 Section 13.1.3)
 ap: 1 (ASCE 7 Table 13.6-1)
 Rp: 1.5 (ASCE 7 Table 13.6-1)
 Z/N: 1.00 (ASCE 7 Section 13.3.1)
 Fp = (0.4 * ap * Sds * Wt) * (1 + 2 * Z/N) / (Rp / Ip) = 1.66 pcf (ASCE 7 Section 13.3.1)
 Fv = 0.2 * Sds * Wt = 0.42 pcf (ASCE 7 Equation 12.4-4)
 Horizontal load Fh: 4.26 lb/ft along rail
 Vertical load Fv = 1.06 lb/ft along rail
 Load normal to PV surface +/- 0.34 lb/ft along rail
 Load parallel to PV surface +/- 4.38 lb/ft along rail

Load Combinations - lb/ft along rail

1.4D	9.16		
1.2D+1.6S+0.5W (All Zones)	60.7	DOWN	
1.2D+0.5S+1.0W (All Zones)	113.1		
1.2D+1.0E+0.2S	7.9		
0.9D+1.0W	-187.3	UP	
1.4D	3.2		
1.2D+1.6S	2.8		
1.2D+0.5S	2.8		
1.2D+1.0E+0.2S	7.1		
0.9D	2.1		

1.4D	9.16		
1.2D+1.6S+0.5W (All Zones)	60.7	DOWN	
1.2D+0.5S+1.0W (All Zones)	113.1		
1.2D+1.0E+0.2S	7.9		
0.9D+1.0W	-187.3	UP	
1.4D	3.2		
1.2D+1.6S	2.8		
1.2D+0.5S	2.8		
1.2D+1.0E+0.2S	7.1		
0.9D	2.1		

Maximum Demands on Rails/Connections

Worst Case Uplift	-187.31	plf
Worst Case Downward	113.07	plf
Worst Case Seismic Demand	7.92	plf
Worst Case Shear for Uplift Cases	2.07	plf
Worst Case Shear for Downward Cases	3.22	plf
Worst Case Shear for Seismic Cases	7.14	plf

Maximum Allowable Spacing
 Designed attachment spacing: 48.00 in
 Max allowable centerline: 14.00 in

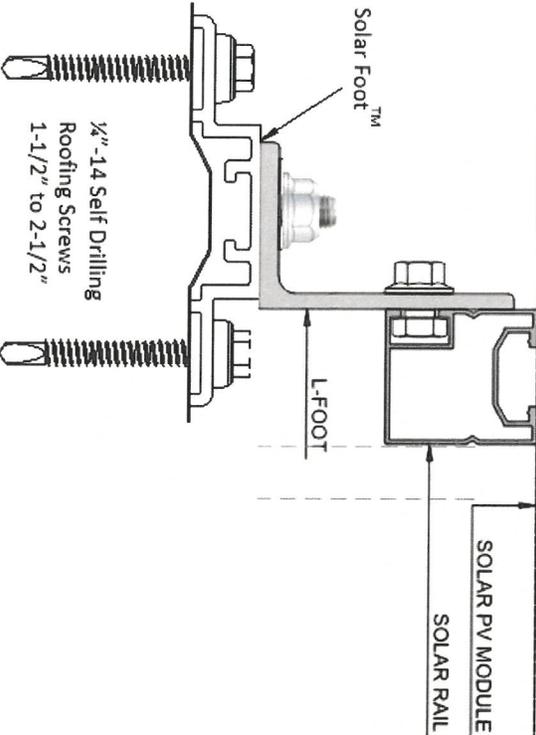
Check Strength of Rail
 $M_{max} = 1/8 * W * L^2 = -375$ lb-ft
 $M_{allow} = 548$ lb-ft
 $D/C_{rail} = 0.68$ OK

Attachment Loads
 $T_{up} = W * L = 226$ lb-ft
 $T_{down} = W * L = 580$ lb-ft
 $P_{down} = W * L = 0.39$ OK

Attachment Loads
 $T_{up} = W * L = 748$ lb
 $T_{down} = W * L = 452$ lb
 $V_{max} = W * L = 29$ lb

TITLE:	Wind Load Calculations
SHEET #:	SCO 027-200
SYSTEM:	10 x Sunpower AA10's - 4100 Wp
CUSTOMER:	Traci Herr
PROJECT #:	SCO 027
DATE:	2/23/21

SALT ENERGY
 SALT Service, Inc.
 2892 Overseast@hwy/Marathon, FL
 (305) 289-1150
 Florida Solar Contractor License CXC56734



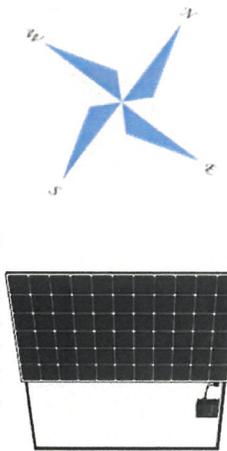
WIND LOAD CALCS		180D	Small Frame Panel A-Series
Pressure Up Wind Tunnel)		-75.64 Trib Area	Panel W(ft)
L (1/2 of 1 Panel in portrait)		3.008333	3.33
W (LB/ft on Rail)		-227.55	Panel L (in)
D (psf)		8.423333	72.2
D (psf)		2.8	40
0.9 D + W (psf)		-219.969	56.16
WORST CASE UPLIFT			
ASCE 7-10 Chapter 31 (Wind Tunnel Procedure)		24 in.	ASCE 7-10 Chapter 30 (Components and Cladding)
Attachment Spacing (Wind Tunnel):		-455.101 lb	S-5 SOLARFOOT ANCHOR IN MINIMUM 19/32" PLYWOOD
ATTACHMENT LOADS		558 SOLARFOOT	MAXIMUM SPACING BASED ON 2X SAFETY FACTOR
Allowable Load (LB)		29.4	Solarfoot with 4 x 1/4" Screws
Allowable Spacing (Wind Tunnel)		14	Max Attachment Spacing C&C ZONE 1 (in)
Max Cantilever		-113.8 ft-lb	Max Attachment Spacing C&C ZONE 2 (in)
Max up L*2"W/8		-548 ft-lb	Max Attachment Spacing C&C ZONE 3 (in)
Load up on Rails		0.207619 OK	Max Allowed Load on rail is 1096 lb
CHECK			a = 4.00

Load Test Results		Product Information		Panel Information		Peak Load (lbf)	
Name							
Test 1	SolarFoot (4) 0.25 14 Self Drilling Screw 1-1/2" to 2-1/2"		19/32" Plywood		915.608		
Test 2	SolarFoot (4) 0.25 14 Self Drilling Screw 1-1/2" to 2-1/2"		19/32" Plywood		1209.744		
Test 3	SolarFoot (4) 0.25 14 Self Drilling Screw 1-1/2" to 2-1/2"		19/32" Plywood		1038.427		
Test 4	SolarFoot (4) 0.25 14 Self Drilling Screw 1-1/2" to 2-1/2"		19/32" Plywood		1300.195		
		Mean			1115.993		
		Standard Deviaton			172.134		
		Allowable load (Safety factor of 2)			557.9965		

TITLE:	Attachment Details
SHEET #:	SCO 027-300
SYSTEM:	10 x Sunpower AA10's - 4100 WP
CUSTOMER:	Traci Herr
PROJECT #:	898 United Street, Key West FL 33040
DATE:	SCO 027 2/23/21

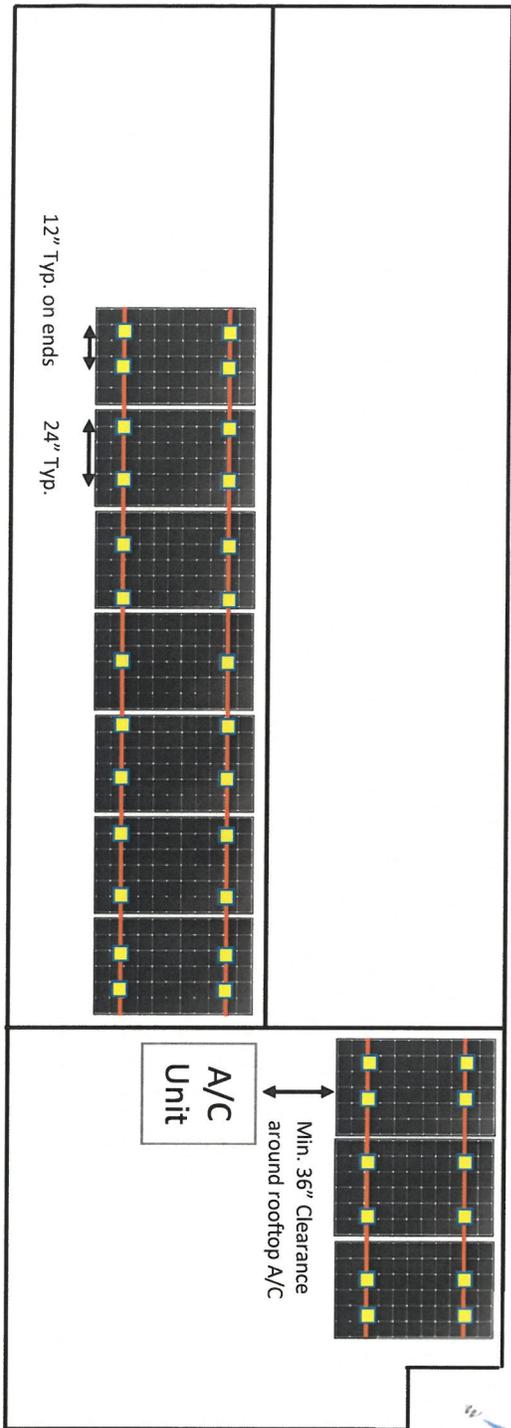


SUNPOWER
Solar PV Panel with Micro-Inverter



Panel Technical Information

TYPE: SPR-A410-G-AC
 Size: 72.2 x 40 x 1.57in.
 Nominal Power: 410 W
 AC Output: 240V
 Frequency: 60.0 Hz
 AC Imax: 1.45 A @ 240V
 Max Output: 366 VA

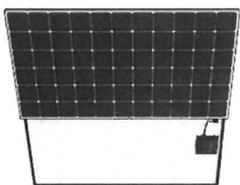


TITLE:	PV Panel & Attachment Layout
SHEET #:	SCO 027-400
SYSTEM:	10 x Sunpower A410'S - 4100 Wp
CUSTOMER:	Traci Herr
PROJECT #:	SCO 027
DATE:	2/23/21

SALT'S SERVICE, INC.
 2992 Overseas Highway, Marathon, FL
 (305) 289-1150
 Florida Solar Contractor License CXC 58734

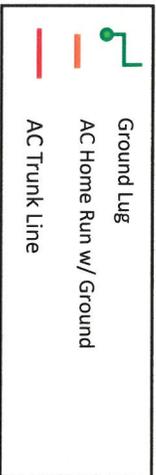
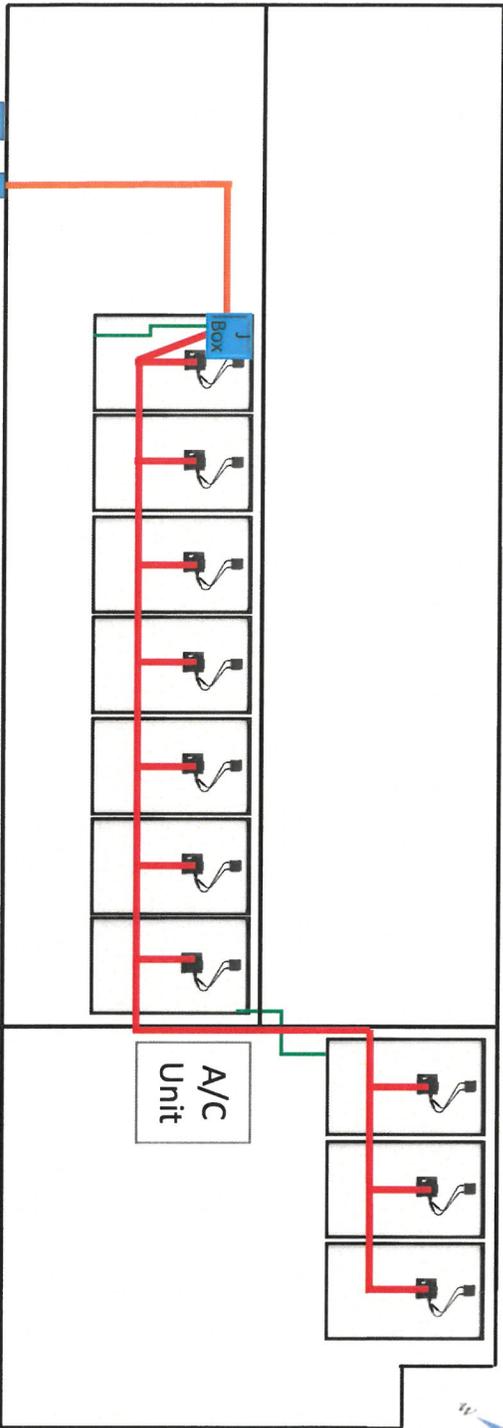


SUNPOWER
Solar PV Panel with Micro-Inverter



Panel Technical Information

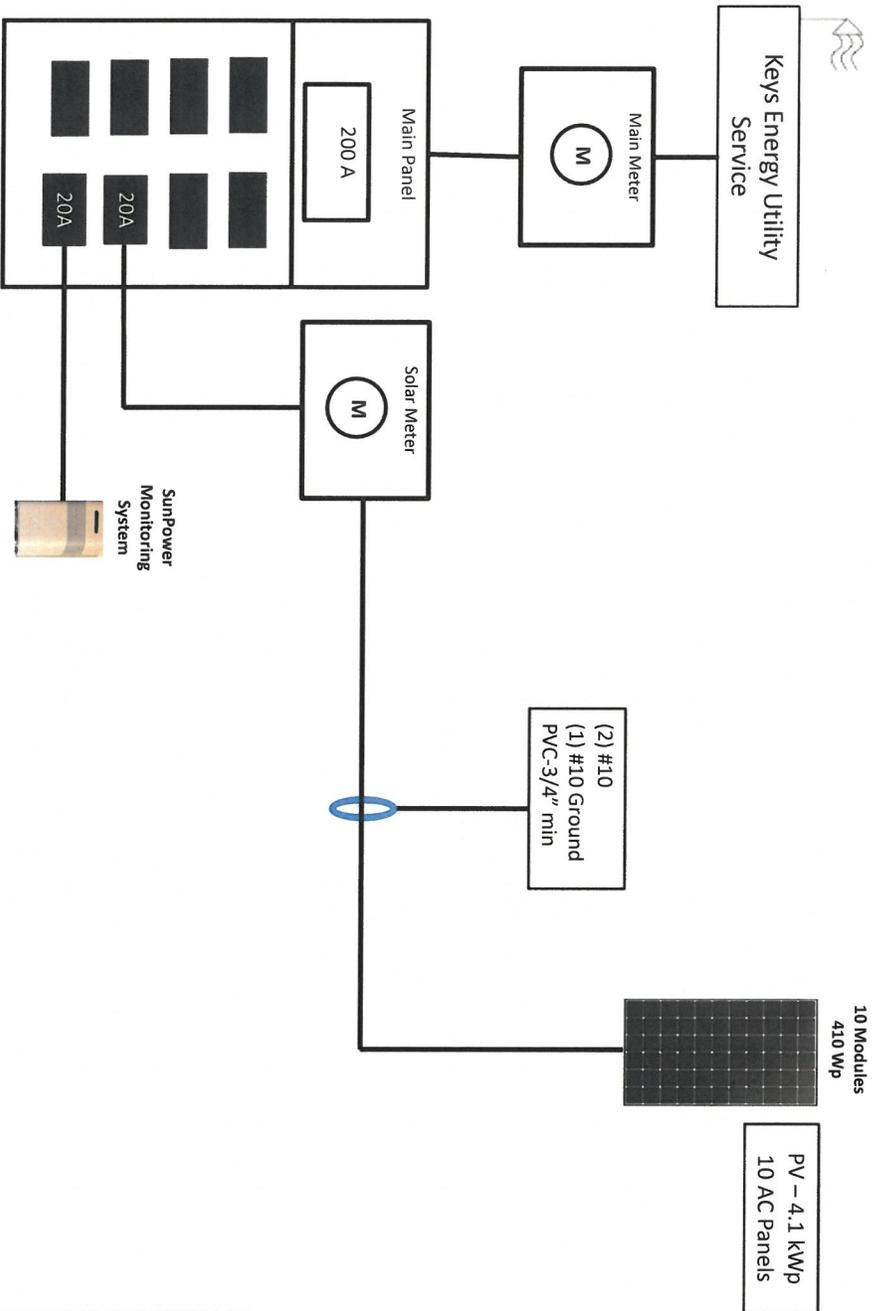
TYPE: SPR-AA10-G-AC
 Size: 72.2 x 40 x 1.57in.
 Nominal Power: 410 W
 AC Output: 240V
 Frequency: 60.0 Hz
 AC I_{max}: 1.45 A @ 240V
 Max Output: 366 VA



TITLE:	AC Module Array Wiring
SHEET #:	SCO 027-500
SYSTEM:	10 x Sunpower AA10'S - 4100 Wp
CUSTOMER:	Traci Herr
PROJECT #:	898 United Street, Key West FL 33040
DATE:	2/23/21



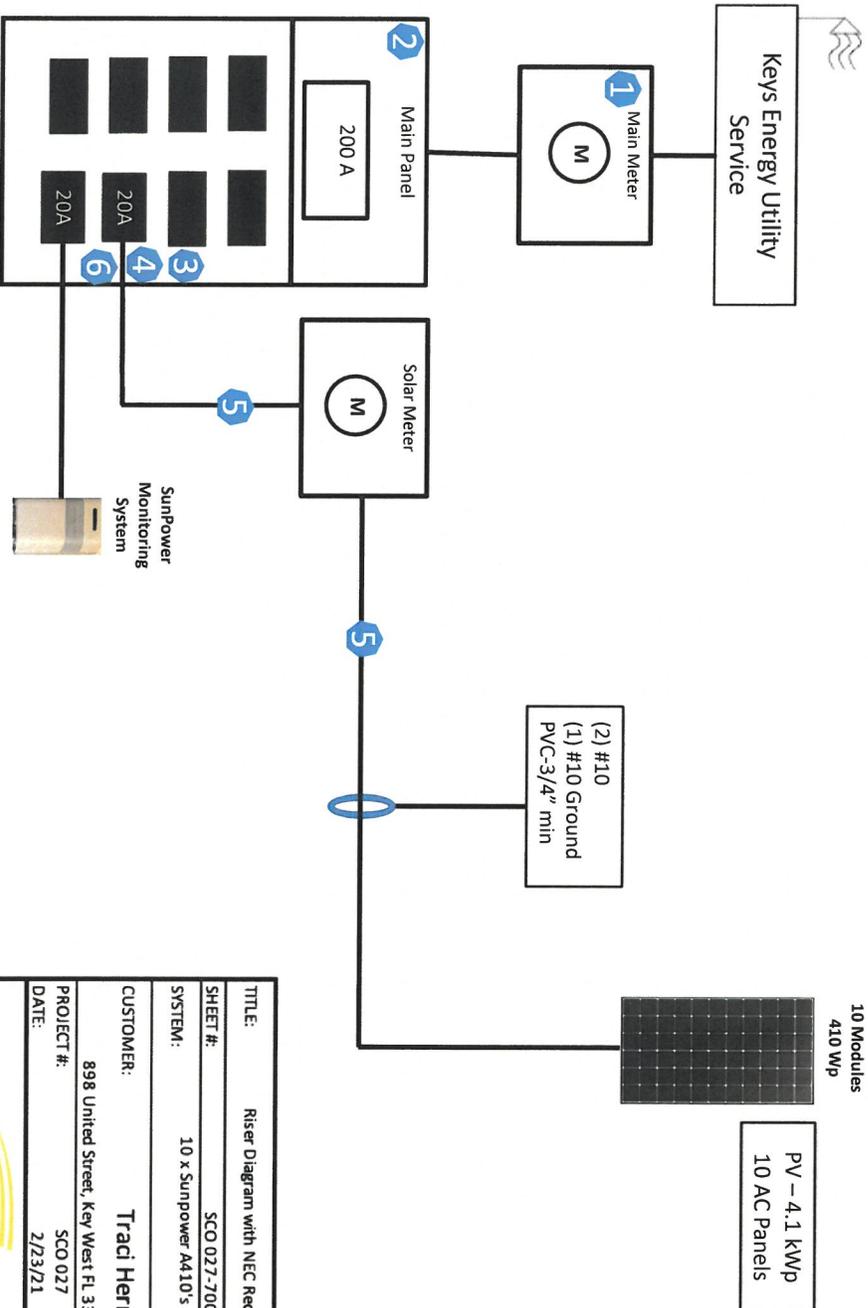
SALT Services, Inc.
 2392 Overseas Highway, Marathon, FL
 (351) 288-1150
 Florida Solar Contractor License OC# 58724



TITLE:	Riser Diagram - PV Grid Tie
SHEET #:	SCO 027-600
SYSTEM:	10 x Sunpower A410's - 4100 Wp
CUSTOMER:	Traci Herr
PROJECT #:	898 United Street, Key West FL 33040 SCO 027
DATE:	2/23/21

SALT ENERGY
 SALT Service, Inc.
 2893 Overseas Highway, Marathon, FL
 (305) 288-1150
 Florida Solar Contractor License: OC156734

- 1 ⚠ WARNING**
THIS SERVICE METER IS ALSO SERVED BY A PHOTOVOLTAIC SYSTEM
- 2 ⚠ WARNING**
ELECTRIC SHOCK HAZARD
DO NOT TOUCH TERMINALS
TERMINALS ON BOTH THE LINE AND
LOAD SIDES MAY BE ENERGIZED
IN THE OPEN POSITION
- 3 PHOTOVOLTAIC SYSTEM
AC DISCONNECT**
OPERATING CURRENT 14.5 A
OPERATING VOLTAGE 240 VOLTS
- 4 ⚠ WARNING**
SOLAR ELECTRIC BREAKER IS BACKFEED
- 5 ⚠ WARNING**
PHOTOVOLTAIC POWER SOURCE
- 6 SOLAR BREAKER**



TITLE:	Riser Diagram with NEC Required Labeling
SHEET #:	SCO 027-700
SYSTEM #:	10 x Sunpower A410's - 4100 Wp
CUSTOMER:	Traci Herr
PROJECT #:	898 United Street, Key West FL 33040 SCO 027
DATE:	2/23/21

SALT ENERGY
SALT Service, Inc.
2392 Overseas Highway, Marathon, FL
(305) 289-1150
Florida Solar Contractor License CFC 56734

2.1 Fire Classification

- The maximum distance between the roof deck and the bottom of the module frame is 3" (7.6 cm).
- In order to maintain the system classification, this assembly must be mounted over a fire resistant roof covering for the application.
- The system achieves a Class A fire rating when installed with modules having a Type 2 fire classification, or for modules specifically fire tested with the InvisMount system.
- The system achieves a Class A fire rating when installed in the manner specified in these instructions.
- The system was evaluated for use on roofs having a pitch $\leq 2/100$ (greater than or equal to 2.12).

3.0 System Ground Path

The InvisMount system features:

- Integrated module-to-rail as well as adjacent-module bonding (achieved through the mid clamp and end clamp).
- Integrated rail-to-rail bonding (achieved through the self-drilling splice screws and the splice)
- System bonding achieved through the equipment ground conductor (EGC).

For arrays where the installer chooses to use row-to-row (R2R) grounding clips (refer to Section 5.6.1) instead of additional ground lugs and copper wire, system bonding is achieved through the R2R clips.

The following two diagrams illustrate the key grounding and bonding aspects of the InvisMount system with and without the R2R grounding clip:

- the system ground path
- each component
- each bonding point
- the applicable NEC and UL references

5.5 Attach Ground Wire

For arrays with two or more rows, in order to achieve row-to-row grounding, you must install either:

- one ground wire, one ground lug assembly, and an R2R grounding clip (Fig. 10 and Section 5.6.1)

Note: An R2R grounding clip is required between each row pair—e.g., a three-row array would require two R2R clips.

- two ground wires and two ground lug assemblies (Fig. 11)
- If your array has a standalone module (refer to Section 5.7), you must install a ground lug assembly on one of its rails as well.

Important! Ensure that you install the system such that the copper ground wire will never contact any aluminum! (Refer to Fig. 16.)

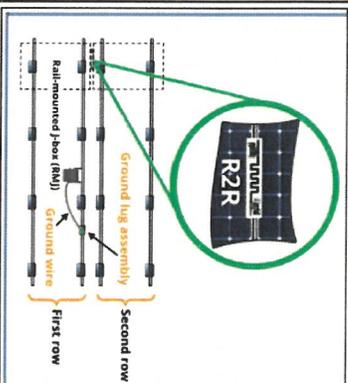


Fig. 10

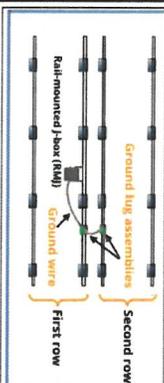


Fig. 11

