

BX BALLASTED SYSTEMS LISTED TO UL 3741

INSTALL BX WITHOUT MLPE DEVICES

Summary: The IronRidge BX System is now listed to UL 3741, in addition to UL 2703, offering more design flexibility. This includes the option to design without using MLPE devices, which can reduce material and installation costs. Refer to the BX Installation Addendum for instructions on how to design and build a UL-3741-compliant system.

PV Hazard Prevention on Buildings

A new safety standard, UL 3741, was published in late 2020. It is now referenced in the 2020 National Electric Code (NEC) 690.12 B (2) as another option to comply with rapid shutdown requirements inside the array boundary. IronRidge's BX UL 3741, Photovoltaic Hazard Control System (PVHCS) listing, allows systems to be designed up to 1000V without the need for module-level power electronics (MLPE).

Cost Savings on BX Projects

The BX Ballasted System is listed to UL 3741 and approved with select string inverters that incorporate safety requirements for rapid shutdown. Without the need for MLPE, system costs can be dramatically reduced, saving on materials, installation time, and future O&M costs, all while ensuring firefighter safety—as verified by the certification requirements of the UL 3741 standard.

BX Systems can now use a 1000-volt string inverter, saving several cents per watt and cutting the number of cable connectors in half. And less connections mean less points of failure. As an added benefit, the BX Chassis are polymer-based—so having less exposed metal edges will reduce the risk of wire damage that could cause a ground fault.



UL Listings for Safer Solar

The Underwriter's Laboratories (UL) is a standards development organization responsible for developing and writing the safety standards for the US. Certification for BX and other IronRidge systems are tested and listed to UL standards by Intertek, a nationally-recognized testing laboratory. For more information on how installers can design projects to comply with this new safety standard, UL 3741, review the uses cases and addendum that are referred to on the next page.

Rapid Shutdown of PV on Buildings

In the 2020 National Electric Code (NEC), “Rapid Shutdown” inside the array boundary has been updated to include “PV Hazard Control Systems (PVHCS)” as a way to comply with Rapid Shutdown.

NEC 690.12 requires that all PV arrays installed on or in buildings shall include rapid shutdown functions to reduce shock hazard for Fire Fighters (FF) in accordance with 690.12(A) through (D):

(A) Controlled Conductors

- (1) PV system DC circuits
- (2) Inverter output circuits originating from inverters located within array boundary

(B) Controlled Limits

- (1) Outside Array Boundary: $\leq 30V$ within 30 seconds
- (2) Inside Array Boundary:
 - (1) Listed PV Hazard Control System (UL 3741)
 - (2) $\leq 80V$ within 30 seconds after rapid shutdown initiation
 - (3) PV array without exposed wiring methods or conductive parts

(C) Initiation devices

- Initiation device(s) shall initiate the rapid shutdown function of the PV system

(D) Equipment

- Equipment that performs rapid shutdown functions other than initiation devices, such as listed disconnect switches, circuit breakers, or control switches.

The simplest installation method to comply with NEC690.12 (B) is to utilize the BX UL 3741 system with a contiguous array (no separate sub-arrays) with one or more collocated inverters, as all inverter DC input circuits are within the 1ft array boundary (Case 1). Installations where sub-arrays are required and cannot be included within the 1ft array boundary can comply by alternative options (Case 4).

BX Installation Addendum for UL 3741

The BX Photovoltaic Hazard Control System (PVHCS) is a UL 3741 Listed system that complies with NEC 690.12(B)(2)(1), when installed by qualified installers per the installation procedures outlined in the [BX System Installation Manual](#) and the [BX System UL 3741 Installation Addendum](#). Please refer to subsequent sections of the addendum for various examples of system designs that comply with 690.12(B)(2).

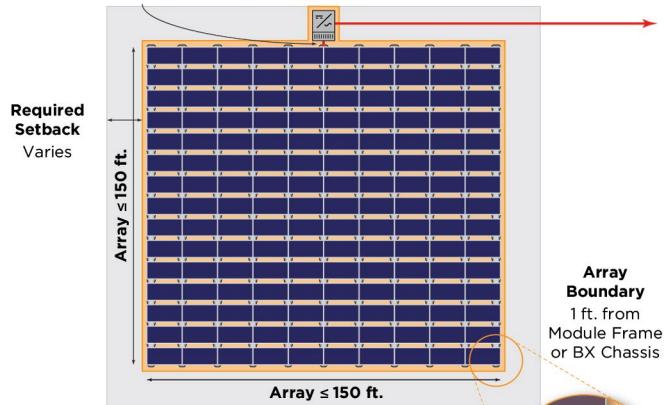
Case 1: Array(s) comply with NEC 690.12(B)(2)(1)

- Outside Array Boundary: $\leq 30V$ within 30 Seconds
- Inside Array Boundary: $\leq 1000V$

A: Inverter DC Input Circuits Within Array Boundary

Inverter(s)

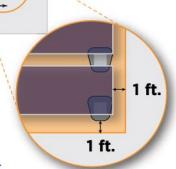
B: Inverter AC Output Conductors Outside Array Boundary



Case 1: Array(s) complies with 690.12(B) by utilizing a listed UL 3741 PV Hazard Control System

- A: All inverter input circuits (DC) are contained within the PV array boundary and do not require additional measures to reduce string voltages per 690.12(B)(2)(1) after initiation (Inverter DC disconnect, AC breaker or AC disconnect).

- B: Inverter output circuits (AC) are outside of the array boundary and meet the 690.12(B)(1) requirement after initiation (AC breaker or AC disconnect).

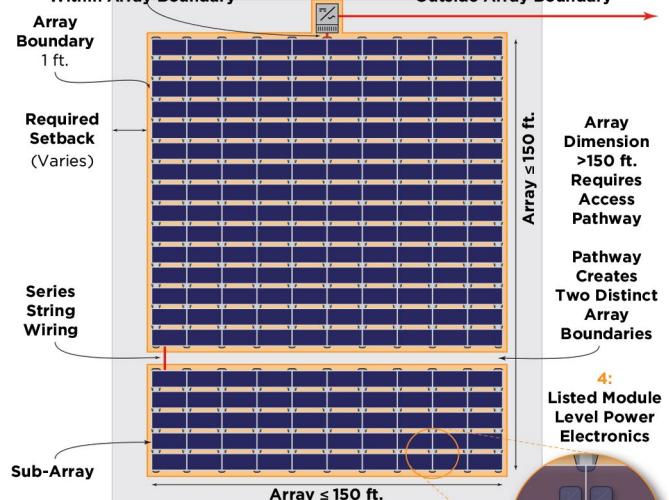


Case 4: Sub-array(s) using MLPEs to control circuits for 690.12(B)(1) and (B)(2) compliance

- Outside Array Boundary: $\leq 30V$ within 30 Seconds
- Inside Array Boundary: $\leq 1000V$
- Inside Sub-Array Boundary: $\leq 80V$ inside within 30 Seconds

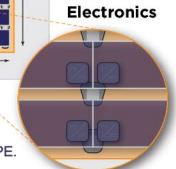
Inverter DC Input Conductors Within Array Boundary

Inverter AC Output Conductors Outside Array Boundary



Case 4: Maintaining NEC Compliance with sub-array(s) outside of array boundary

- Utilize Module-Level Power Electronics on lower sub-array.
- All modules on the same inverter input must be connected to an MLPE.
- Upper array utilizes UL3741 listing without MLPEs for compliance.



NOTE: When using MLPE devices, review installation instructions for both the MLPE device and Inverter to verify that both devices comply with UL1741 Rapid Shutdown requirements.