SMALL SCALE EMBEDDED GENERATION

Current status of South African national standards

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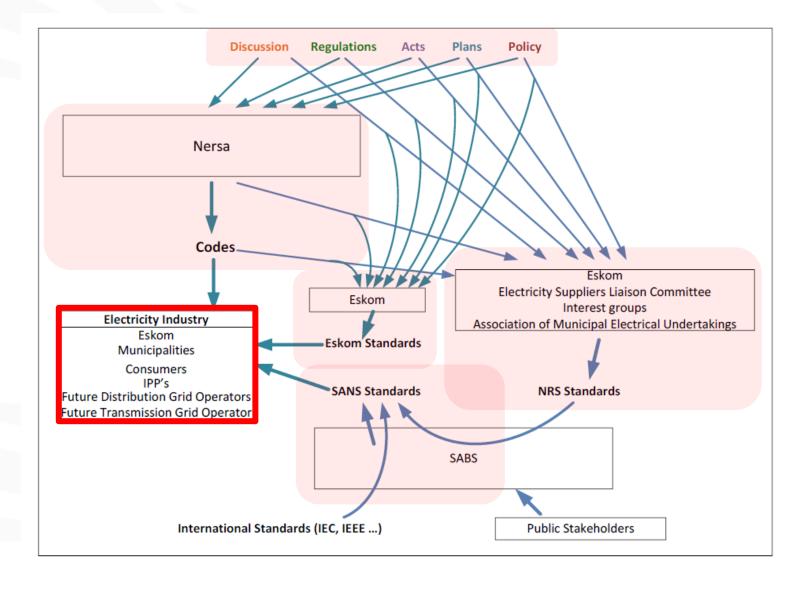






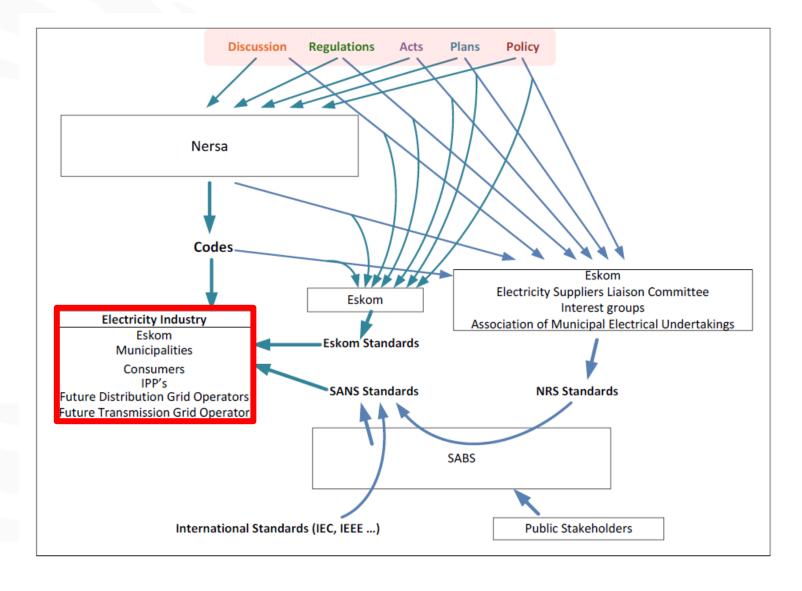










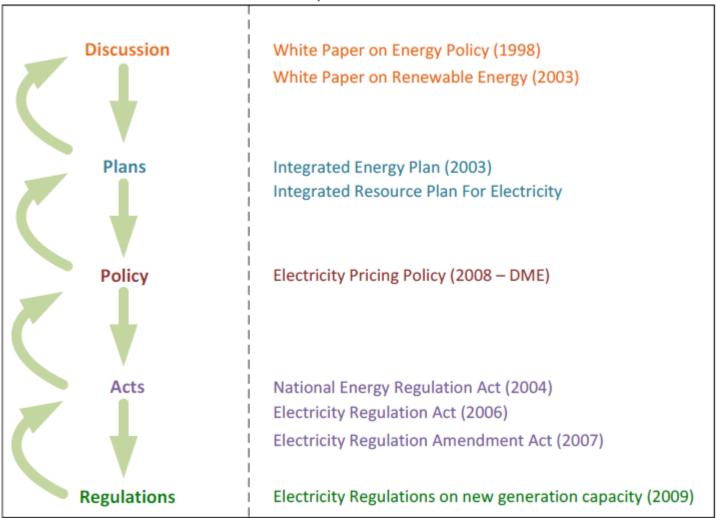




SA Government: pro renewable energy

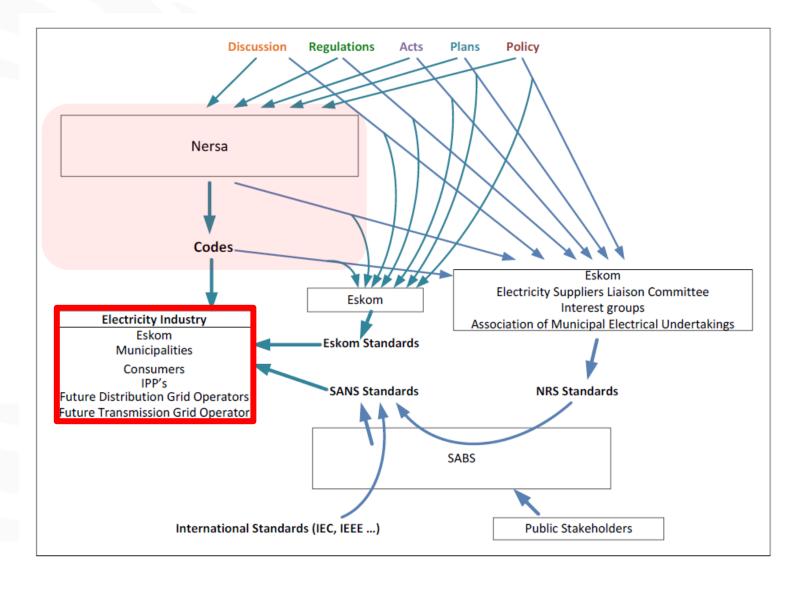


Government Process Examples











NERSA licensing conditions



 "Standard Conditions for Small Scale (less than 100kW) Embedded Generation within Municipal Boundaries" Sept 2011

All municipalities must:

- Maintain a database of all SSEGs < 100kW in their area
- Annually report to NERSA about the number and performance of these SSEGs
- Ensure the safety of their operating personnel with regards to these SSEGs
- Ensure compliance at least to NRS097-2-1



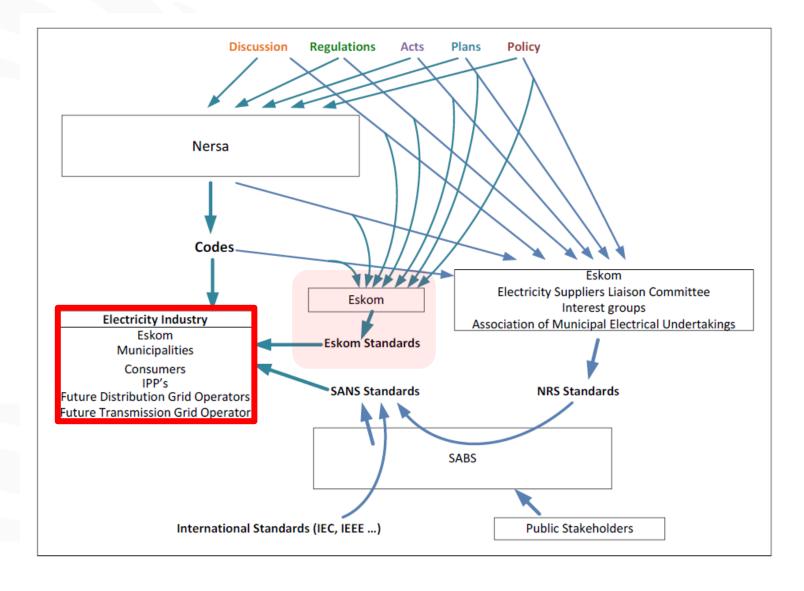
NERSA licensing conditions



- For >100kWp systems:
 - If self-consumption only:
 - No generation license required
 - Only notify NERSA
 - If excess energy exported into network
 - 1) Apply for NERSA generation license
 - 2) Power Purchase Agreement between Munic and client
 - 3) Approval from Minister of Energy to be incorporated into the scope of the Integrated Resource Plan









EG from Eskom's perspective



- What will happen to an Eskom worker servicing "dead" distribution lines when:
 - inverter anti-islanding does not function: e.g. when load match generator?
 - transformer-less inverter is broken, and high voltage DC is connected to the "dead" lines?
 - Inverter not covered by Certificate of Compliance under SANS10142-1 (only AC and DC wiring)
- Conclusion: Safe working practices not in place...



EG on Eskom's network

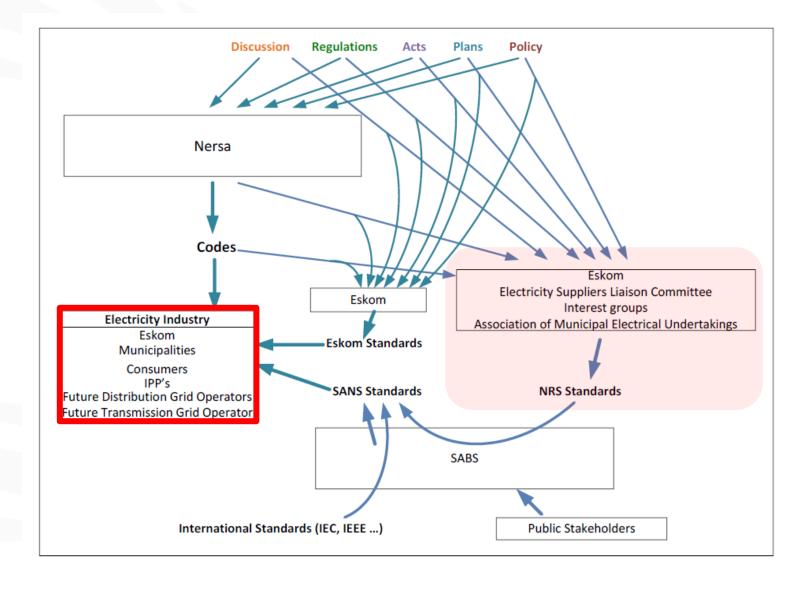


Eskom's solution:

- Low Voltage side of transformer
 - Current status: EG not allowed
 - Medium-term: EG allowed where customer has dedicated feeder, but not where feeder is shared amongst customers
- Medium Voltage side
 - Allowed if suitable protection is installed on Eskom side
 - If not installed, customer must pay for installation of protection, at ~R400 000









National Rationalised Specifications



- NRS097 = embedded generation
- Key drivers:
 - LV networks designed for power flow downstream;
 - Incorrect interfacing can affect network performance and quality of supply (Voltage dips and spikes, harmonics, etc)
 - Safety:
 - Equipment incorrectly rated both utility and customer;
 - Equipment damaged due to EG not meeting requirements;
 - Utility network energised... Maintenance personnel;
 - Reclosing operations;
 - Emergency personnel, e.g. fire brigade.



NRS097-1



- Does not exist yet
- EG (>100kW) connections to MV and HV networks
- Will based on Eskom's "Standard for Interconnection of Embedded Generators"
 - Complements the SA Grid Code
 - Protection details
 - Anti-islanding details
 - SCADA details
 - Metering details



NRS097-2



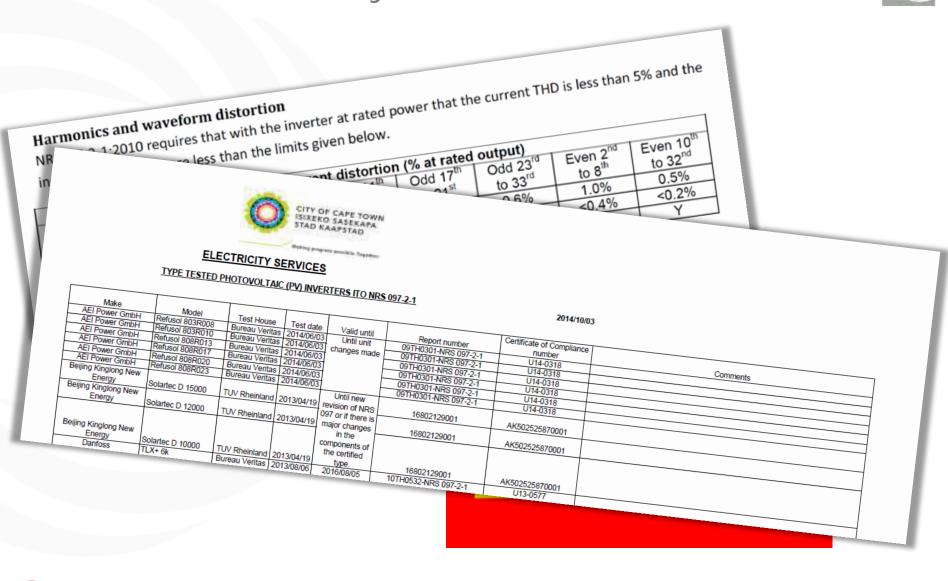
 Small Scale EG (<100kW) connections to Low Voltage networks

- Set of industry standards that cover:
 - Utility interface requirements (NRS 097-2-1: published in 2010, being reviewed)
 - Embedded generator requirements (NRS 097-2-2: draft)
 - Utility framework (NRS 097-2-3: published in April 2014)
 - Procedures for implementation and application (NRS 097-2-4: to be developed)



NRS097-2-1: utility interface

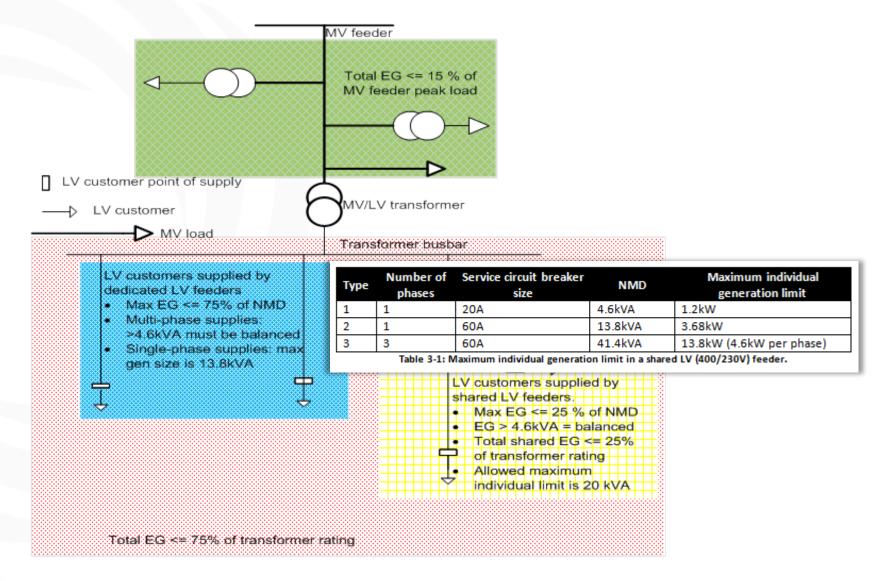






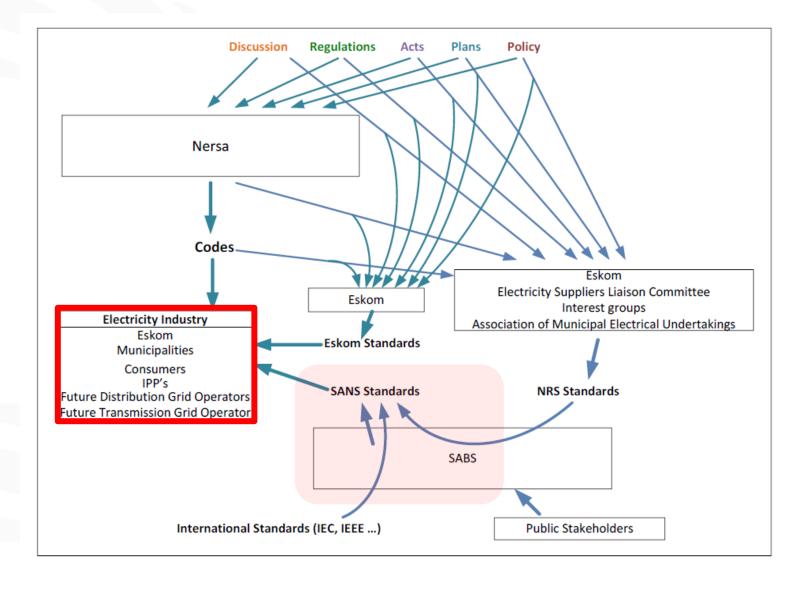
NRS097-2-3: simplified connection criteria













Wiring code



- SANS 10142-1:
 - Parallel connection not covered;
- SANS 10142-3:
 - Does not conflict or supersede SANS 10142-1;
 - Only cover from the generator terminals to the customer DB;
 - DC requirements in SANS 10142-1 to be upgraded;
 - Considering adoption of international documents/wording.
- Development driven by SABS. Seriously understaffed...





