



CUSTOMER GUIDELINE



# **CUSTOMER GUIDELINE – Subtransmission Connected Embedded Generation**



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Table of Contents

- 1. Introduction and Purpose ..... 6
  - 1.1. Introduction ..... 6
  - 1.2. Purpose ..... 6
  - 1.3. Disclaimer ..... 7
- 2. Definitions..... 8
  - 2.1. Regulatory Terms..... 8
  - 2.2. Technical Terms ..... 9
- 3. Standards and Guidelines ..... 11
  - 3.1. Australian Standards..... 11
  - 3.2. Other International Standards..... 12
  - 3.3. Access Standards and NER Conditions..... 12
- 4. The CitiPower/Powercor Network..... 13
- 5. Connection Process ..... 14
  - 5.1. NER Chapter 5 Connection Process ..... 14
  - 5.2. Non Registered Embedded Generators..... 14
- 6. Technical Requirements ..... 15
  - 6.1. Quality of Supply..... 15
  - 6.2. Reliability of Supply..... 15
  - 6.3. Operation of Generators and the effect on network and customers..... 16
  - 6.4. System Strength Studies ..... 16
  - 6.5. Minimum Customer Installation Requirements ..... 16
  - 6.6. Embedded Generator Transformer Requirements..... 17
  - 6.7. Primary Plant Requirements..... 17
  - 6.8. Asset Interface Labelling ..... 18
  - 6.9. Fault level Contribution ..... 18
  - 6.10. CitiPower/ Powercor Asset Augmentation..... 19
  - 6.11. Auto Reclose ..... 20
  - 6.12. Synchronisation ..... 20
  - 6.13. Islanding..... 20
  - 6.14. Remote Control & Monitoring Requirements ..... 21
    - 6.14.1. SCADA Control ..... 21
    - 6.14.2. SCADA Monitoring (CitiPower/Powercor)..... 22
    - 6.14.3. SCADA Monitoring (Customer)..... 22
    - 6.14.4. SCADA Metering (CitiPower/Powercor)..... 22

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6.14.5.	SCADA Metering (Customer) .....	23
6.14.6.	SCADA Metering (AEMO) .....	23
6.15.	Protection Requirements.....	23
6.15.1.	Customer Substation Protection .....	23
6.15.2.	CitiPower/Powercor 66 kV Line Protection.....	25
6.15.3.	CitiPower/Powercor 66 kV Incoming Supply Overcurrent Protection .....	26
6.15.4.	Adjacent CitiPower/Powercor Zone Substations .....	26
6.15.5.	Adjacent Transmission Terminal Stations .....	26
6.15.6.	Fault Clearance Times.....	26
6.15.7.	Export Limited Connection .....	27
6.15.8.	Generation Level Reduction (Runback).....	27
6.15.9.	Generation Voltage Reduction .....	27
6.15.10.	System Strength Power System Stability Generation Reduction .....	27
6.16.	AEMO Signals .....	28
6.16.1.	AEMO Metering Data .....	28
6.16.2.	AEMO Dispatch Signals (Values calculated by Market Systems).....	28
6.17.	Communication Requirements.....	29
6.17.1.	General Requirements.....	29
6.17.2.	Fibre Optic Cable .....	30
6.17.3.	Point-to-Point Radio .....	30
6.17.4.	3G/4G Network Access.....	30
6.17.5.	Telephone Line Isolation .....	31
6.18.	Auxiliary Supply Requirements.....	31
6.18.1.	DC Supply Requirements .....	31
6.18.2.	AC Supply Requirements .....	31
6.18.3.	Standby Network Supply Requirements .....	32
6.19.	Interface Requirements .....	32
6.20.	Connection Configuration.....	33
6.21.	CitiPower/Powercor Cubicle Requirements .....	34
6.22.	Customer Documentation Requirements.....	35
7.	Testing and Commissioning.....	36
8.	Embedded Generator Operation and Maintenance .....	37
9.	Installation Approvals .....	38
10.	Revenue Metering.....	39
10.1.	General Requirements.....	39
10.2.	Market Generator Requirements .....	40
10.3.	Non-Market Generator Requirements .....	40
11.	Environmental .....	41
12.	Safety.....	42
13.	Contact .....	42

# 1. Introduction and Purpose

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**1.1. Introduction** These guidelines are intended to cover the installation of generating sources of capacity greater than ten megawatt (10 MW) which existing or new customers wish to connect to the CitiPower/Powercor sub-transmission (nominally 66kV) system that is part of the CitiPower/Powercor distribution system network.

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**1.2. Purpose** The guidelines have been prepared in order to facilitate generator connection. These Guidelines should be read in conjunction with the National Electricity Rules (NER) and any other relevant standards and regulations.

The aim of these Guidelines is to ensure that:

- Reliability and quality of the grid supply to other customers is not to be adversely affected by operation of the customer's generating plant.
- The safety of other customers and of CitiPower/Powercor employees and contractors is not put at risk.
- The customer's plant is of an accepted design and capable of operating reliably for extended periods.
- The connection complies with the requirements of CitiPower/Powercor.

Prior to the commencement of connection works by CitiPower/Powercor a formal Network Connection Contract must be executed. This agreement will contain Schedules which describe all key technical and commercial aspects of the agreement between the two parties.

The installation of a private generating plant must comply with the Electricity Safety Act and its Regulations.

It is also the responsibility of the Customer intending to install a private generating plant to ensure the installation and operation of the plant conforms to the requirements of all other Government and statutory authorities.

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**1.3. Disclaimer** While CitiPower/Powercor makes every effort to ensure that this information and material is current and accurate, the information and material is provided to you on the understanding that:

- CitiPower/Powercor makes no warranty, guarantee or promise, express or implied, in relation to the content or accuracy of this information and material.
- You will seek verification and/or professional advice from an independent source before relying on or acting upon any of this information and material.
- CitiPower/Powercor is not liable or responsible in any way for the results of any actions taken on the basis of this information and material.

To the fullest extent permitted by law, CitiPower/Powercor expressly excludes any and all liability whatsoever and responsibility to any person arising in connection with their use or reliance on the information and material in whole or in part.

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## 2. Definitions

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	<b>Term</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>2.1. Regulatory Terms</b>	AER	Australian Energy Regulator.
	AEMO	Australian Energy Market Operator
	Agreed Capability	In relation to a connection point, the capability to receive or send out power for that connection point determined in accordance with the relevant augmentation agreement.
	Distributor	The owner and operator of the electricity distribution network (grid) to which the customer is connected. The retailer's energy must be delivered to the customer via the distributor's poles and wires (network); the distributor charges for this service. Sometimes referred to as a Distribution Network Service Provider (DNSP).
	DNSP	Distribution Network Service Provider.
	Embedded Generator	An entity which owns and operates generating units, which are connected within the distribution network and do not have direct access to the transmission network.
	ESC	Essential Services Commission.
	Generation Dispatch	The process by which Scheduled generating units are directed to start, stop and adjust output by a central controller so that the aggregated generation balances the total customer load.
	Generator Technical Requirement (GTR)	In the context of the Victorian System Code, the technical requirements for Large Units which are given in Schedules S5.2.5 and S5.2.6 of the NER.
	LNSP	Local Network Service Provider
	Market Generator	A Generator which sells all of its sent-out electricity on the national spot market and accepts payments from AEMO.
	Market Settlement	The process of producing bills and credit notes as a result of interactions by participants with the National Electricity Market.
	NER	National Electricity Rules
	Network Service Provider	NSP is the owner and operator of a transmission network or a distribution network.
	Non-Market Generator	A Generator which sells all electricity under contract to a retailer, or to a customer at the same connection point.
	Non-Scheduled Generator	A Generator whose generating units operate independently of the centralised generation dispatch process.
	NSP	Network Service Provider.
	Point of Connection	The point on a distribution feeder at which an embedded generator is connected to the distributor's network.
	Retailer	The seller of electrical energy (as a market commodity) to customers otherwise than through the wholesale electricity market. Sells energy to any customer independent of location.
	Scheduled Generator	A Generator who participates in the centralised generation dispatch process managed by AEMO.

TNSP	Transmission Network Service Provider.
Transmission Network	A network within any participating jurisdiction operating at nominal voltages of 220 kV and above plus: (a) any part of a network operating at nominal voltages between 66 kV and 220kV that operates in parallel to and provides support to the higher voltage transmission network; (b) any part of a network operating at nominal voltages between 66 kV and 220kV that is not referred to in paragraph (a) but is deemed by the AER to be part of the transmission network.

Table 1 – Glossary of Regulatory Terms

**2.2. Technical Terms**

Term	Description
Active Power	The component of an AC electric current which is converted to mechanical power or to heat.
Demand	The power consumed by a customer at any point in time; normally measured by integrating kilowatt hours of energy consumed over a period 15 or 30 minutes, and expressed as an average in kilowatts. May sometimes be defined, measured and expressed in kilovolt-amperes.
Subtransmission Line	An electric line and associated equipment operating at a voltage of 66kV or 22 kV which a DNSP uses to distribute electricity from terminal stations to bulk supply substations.
Distribution Feeder	An electric line and associated equipment operating at a voltage of 6.6kV, 11kV or 22kV, which a DNSP uses to distribute electricity.
Distribution Network	A network which is not a transmission network.
Subtransmission System	A subtransmission network operating at a voltage of 66kV or 22kV, which is intermediary between a transmission network and a distribution network.
Distribution System	A distribution network, together with the connection assets associated with the distribution network, which is connected to another transmission or distribution system. Connection assets on their own do not constitute a distribution system.
Fault Level	The maximum electrical current, usually expressed in thousands of amperes (kA), which can flow at a point in the supply network if one phase of the supply is short-circuited to earth or to one or more of the other phases.
Power Factor	A measure of the relative proportions of active power and reactive power in an AC load current; if p.f. = 1, all current is used in producing heat or mechanical power; if p.f. = 0, then all is used in maintaining magnetic or electric fields.
Quality of Supply	(At a point of supply to a customer): The degree to which the voltage of the electricity supply departs from a pure 3-phase sinusoidal waveform of constant magnitude and frequency.

<b>Term</b>	<b>Description</b>
Reliability of Supply	(To a customer) The extent to which power supply is available without interruption or curtailment over a long period of time. Usually quantified as availability (no. hours available/total no. hours).
High Voltage	In this document High Voltage refers to voltages between 1kV and 66kV. Typically in the CitiPower and Powercor networks this will be the voltages that the Distribution Feeders operate at, 6.6kV, 11kV or 22kV phase to phase.
Low Voltage	Refers to voltages less than 1kV. For Victoria typically 230V or 400V.
Zone Substation	The origin of distribution feeders at 6.6, 11 or 22 kV; contains transformers which reduce voltage from subtransmission level (usually 66kV) to distribution level (6.6, 11 or 22 kV).

Table 2 – Glossary of Technical Terms

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### 3. Standards and Guidelines

The following lists are not necessarily updated and not exhaustive. They are intended as a guide to prospective Embedded Generators. It is incumbent on the proponent and proponents' consultant to ensure that the project complies with appropriate standards, guidelines and rules.

#### 3.1. Australian Standards

Australian Standards are employed by the DNSP's to provide a standard approach for technical requirements. Below is a table that provides a list of relevant Australian Standards.

Australian Standard	Standard Title
AS 1319	Safety signs for occupational environment
AS 1359	General Requirements for Rotating Electrical Machines
AS 1931	High Voltage Test Techniques
AS 2006	Diesel Generators/internal combustion engines
AS 2067	Substations and high voltage installations exceeding 1 kV a.c.
AS 2344	Limits of electromagnetic interference from overhead a.c. powerlines and HV equipment installations in frequency range 0.15 to 1000 MHz
AS 2373	Electric Cables
AS 2374	Power Transformers
AS 2915	Solar Photovoltaic Modules – Performance Requirements
AS/NZS 3000	Electrical Installations (Wiring Rules), 3010 – Electrical Installations – Generating Sets, 3017 – Testing Guidelines
AS/NZS 3008	Electrical installations - Selection of cables - Cables for alternating voltages up to and including 0.6/1 kV
AS 3010	Electrical Installations
AS/NZS 3017	Electrical installations – Testing Guidelines
AS/NZS3100	Approval and test specification – General requirements for electrical equipment
AS 4509	Stand-alone power systems, Parts 1,2,3
AS 4777	Grid Connection of Energy Systems via Inverters, Parts1, 2, 3
AS/NZS 5033	Installation of photovoltaic (PV) arrays
AS60044	Instrument Transformers - (Parts1, 2)
AS 60038	Standard Voltages
AS/NZS 60265.1	High-voltage switches - Switches for rated voltages above 1 kV and less than 52 kV
AN/NZS 61000 Series	Electromagnetic Compatibility
AS 62271 Series	High-voltage switchgear and control gear
AS/NZS 7000	Overhead line design standard

Table 3 – Australian Standards

### 3.2. Other International Standards

To assist in providing a standard approach for technical requirements below is a table of International standards and guidelines which may be referred to.

The following list is not necessarily updated and not exhaustive. It is intended as a guide to prospective Embedded Generators. It is incumbent on the proponent and proponents' consultant to ensure that the project complies with appropriate standards, guidelines and rules.

Standard	Document Title
IEEE 519	Recommended Practices and Requirements for Harmonic Control in Electrical Power Systems
G59 <sup>1</sup>	Recommendations for the connection of embedded generating plant to the DNO's distribution systems and the provision of standby generators
ETR 113 <sup>2</sup>	Engineering Technical Report No ETR 113

Table 4: Other relevant Standards and Guidelines for reference

### 3.3. Access Standards and NER Conditions

This document outlines the specific Minimum Access Standards as required by CitiPower/Powercor and should be read in conjunction with the Access Standards as specified in Chapter 5 of the NER with specific reference to Schedules 5.1 and 5.2 (S5.1 and S5.2).

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<sup>1</sup> Energy Networks Association (UK)

<sup>2</sup> Energy Networks Association (UK)

## 4. The CitiPower/Powercor Network

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As a general rule, a generating plant of capacity greater than 10 MW cannot be connected to the high voltage distribution system, and must be connected to the 66 kV subtransmission system. This limit is indicative only, being dependent on the location, the nature of other loads on the relevant network section, and other local factors.

It is sometimes necessary for CitiPower/Powercor to upgrade local subtransmission or distribution networks to and/or modify the operational regime of the network to accommodate a generating plant whilst maintaining the required quality of supply to other customers.

For larger generating station connections augmentation of terminal stations may be required.

Refer to The CitiPower/Powercor website ([www.powercor.com.au](http://www.powercor.com.au)) for further information about the distribution network.

The connection process will identify the extent of network extension and augmentation that is required to facilitate a generator connection.

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## 5. Connection Process

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Below is a brief summary of the different connection processes and where they are applicable. Further details of the connection process can be found on the 'Connecting Generation' section of the CitiPower/Powercor website ([www.powercor.com.au](http://www.powercor.com.au)).

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### 5.1. NER Chapter 5 Connection Process

The NER Chapter 5 connection process is automatically applicable to registered embedded generators with a generation capacity greater than 5 MW. The process, as defined in the amendments to Chapter 5 of the NER effective as of 1 October 2014, includes defined stages of application and details of the required information exchanges between the two parties and the timeframes applicable to each stage.

Customers wishing to connect generators smaller than 5 MW in capacity may also elect to use this process.

See the CitiPower/Powercor website ([www.powercor.com.au](http://www.powercor.com.au)) for further details of the process.

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### 5.2. Non Registered Embedded Generators

Customers wishing to connect an embedded Generator with capacity less than 5 MW and not electing to go through the NER Chapter 5 process are subject to this process.

See the CitiPower/Powercor website ([www.powercor.com.au](http://www.powercor.com.au)) for further details of the process.

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## 6. Technical Requirements

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The technical requirements have been written to provide the generator proponent with details that have to be considered and addressed in the determination of any connection. Technical requirements surrounding the connection of generation to a network are essential and must be addressed to ensure the overall integrity of the network, its impact on public health and safety, existing customers, the network assets and any future connection or network configuration.

Unless otherwise stated, the requirements outlined in this section are applicable to ALL embedded generators connecting to the CitiPower/Powercor Subtransmission Network.

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### 6.1. Quality of Supply

The Victorian Electricity Distribution Code (VEDC) requires electricity DNSPs to maintain the quality of electricity supply to its customers in respect of:

- Steady state voltage
- Voltage fluctuations
- Harmonic voltages
- Voltage unbalance

In turn, customers are required by the same code to control the following at their point of connection:

- The power factor of their generation and load.
- The harmonic currents generated by their generators and loads.
- The load balance between phases.
- The magnitude and rate of occurrence of generation fluctuations (which cause corresponding voltage fluctuations to be imposed on other customers).

The regulatory limits applicable to each of the above quality indicators may be found in the Victorian Electricity Distribution Code, which can be viewed on the website of the Essential Services Commission at [www.esc.vic.gov.au](http://www.esc.vic.gov.au).

The customer shall comply with these codes and CitiPower/Powercor will nominate any additional requirements.

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### 6.2. Reliability of Supply

In connecting onto the network the level of reliability should be taken into account. In general the highest level of reliability exists in built-up areas where intermeshed subtransmission systems exist. In rural areas the level of reliability may be significantly affected by long radial subtransmission systems. In such areas the network is predominantly of bare overhead conductors subject to many external influences.

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**6.3. Operation of Generators and the effect on network and customers**

For large generation it is expected that the generation will ride through transmission, subtransmission and distribution faults as specified in the NER.

The stability performance of the generator shall be such as not to impact adversely on existing CitiPower/Powercor customers. CitiPower/Powercor may require stability studies to confirm this.

If required the individual machine model will need to be proven to match the machine specification and designated response.

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**6.4. System Strength Studies**

For each large generation connection the NER (Clause 5.3.4B) requires the connecting NSP, in collaboration with AEMO, to perform a two stage system strength impact assessment, both preliminary and full, if required. CitiPower/Powercor requires at least, the initial assessment to be carried out as part of the steady state study.

If system strength issues exist some practical options to mitigate them may include installing a STATCOM, synchronous condenser or installing a fast runback or inter-tripping scheme for contingency events.

Irrespective of study results, a site specific PSCAD model of the proposed generator is required to be provided to CitiPower/Powercor and AEMO.

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**6.5. Minimum Customer Installation Requirements**

Every customer installation which interfaces an embedded generating plant with CitiPower/Powercor's network shall include as a minimum:

- An incoming circuit breaker
- Associated protection systems
- A mechanically interlocked line disconnect switch and earth switch combination on the CitiPower/Powercor network side of the incoming circuit breaker. The earth switch shall be on the customer side of the isolating switch and the interlocking shall prevent both switches being closed at the same time.

The customer's installation must be designed/approved by an experienced electrical power engineer. All work must conform to the appropriate Australian Standards. The customer is responsible for arranging all planning and building permits.

For a 66 kV point of connection, CitiPower/Powercor has additional specific requirements for the Customer's substation regarding:

- Building space provision for CitiPower/Powercor protection and control equipment cubicles and wall-boxes
  - Personnel access to switchyard and control building
  - Signage, nameplates and labels
-

**6.6. Embedded  
Generator  
Transformer  
Requirements**

The generation station transformer/s must be connected to the CitiPower/Powercor distribution network via an unearthed winding to prevent the generating station being a source of earth fault current. (i.e. There must be no zero sequence source.)

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**6.7. Primary  
Plant  
Requirements**

The customers incoming 66 kV CB's shall be fitted with a minimum of three (3) electrically independent trip coils of which at least two are rated to 125V DC. Coil 1 is for CitiPower/Powercor 'X' Trip, coil 2 for CitiPower/Powercor and Customer 'Y' Trip, coil 3 for customer 'X' Trip. Access to trip coils is required by CitiPower/Powercor to facilitate independent tripping of this CB from the duplicate 66 kV Line protection. (X & Y).

CitiPower/Powercor will make available a 'Y' 125V DC supply for the customer to utilise for 'Y' protection tripping of incoming CB's.

The customer shall make available to CitiPower/Powercor:

- Two off three phase sets of protection class CT's with 5 amp secondaries for CitiPower/Powercor protection application.

These CT cores shall be installed on the customer's transformer side of the customer's transformer protection CT's such that the CitiPower/Powercor and the customer's protection zones overlap.

Note that the Retailer's Revenue metering provider will require access to an additional dedicated revenue metering set of CT's of the appropriate class and a dedicated revenue metering VT winding of the appropriate class. (Refer to Section 10, Revenue Metering, below)

CitiPower/Powercor will install two(2) off, three(3) phase, dual secondary winding 66 kV Line VT's for CitiPower/Powercor protection and metering applications.

Supplies from these VT's will be made available for customer protection and metering application if required.

All protection CT and VT connections shall be made available at the designated Customer Interface Terminals in the Cable Termination Cubicle (CTC) secondary interface.

Details of the customer’s main transformer/s and installation shall be provided to CitiPower/Powercor as soon as known and shall include at least the following details:

- Vector group.
- Impedance.
- Tapping range and tap percentage.
- Earthing arrangement.
- Cable/overhead line impedance between transformer and associated LT transformer CB. (Not required if both transformer and CB are located in the customer substation switchyard.)

If a Neutral Earthing Resistor is connected between the transformer neutral and station earth CitiPower/Powercor require the following information:

- Resistance in ohms of the resistor
- Short time current rating and related time

**6.8. Asset Interface Labelling**

Where the generation is connected and synchronised to the network the asset interface must be clearly labelled and defined for ownership and responsibility at the point of supply.

**6.9. Fault level Contribution**

As per the VEDC an embedded generator must design and operate its embedded generating unit so that it does not cause fault levels in the distribution system to exceed the levels specified in Table 5, below.

<b>Voltage Level kV</b>	<b>System Fault Level MVA</b>	<b>Short Circuit Level kA</b>
66	2500	21.9
22	500	13.1
11	350	18.4
6.6	250	21.9
<1	36	50.0

Table 5: VEDC Fault Level limits

CitiPower/Powercor shall nominate the amount of short circuit fault current the customer’s generator is permitted to contribute. In setting the limit CitiPower/Powercor will consider the requirements of the VEDC fault level limitations as well as organic load growth in the area. The calculation of short circuit currents will be in accordance with the latest version of Australian Standard AS 3851.



Often there is limited fault level capacity in the CBD and urban areas. To ensure that fault level contribution is managed equitably in fault level constrained areas, embedded generators are limited to 2 x rated full load current contribution. Practically this has more relevance to synchronous generators. Proponents should consider series reactors as a means to limit fault level contribution. Other alternatives are available including use of inverters or other devices.

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**6.10. CitiPower/  
Powercor Asset  
Augmentation**

The impact of embedded generation on the CitiPower/Powercor 66 kV subtransmission lines and Zone Substations depends on the connection configuration and may require augmentation of existing assets.

66 kV Line augmentation works may include:

- inter-poling
- reconductoring the line
- lifting the conductor
- changing pole top construction to increase the line to ground clearances

Zone Substation augmentation works may include replacement of existing or new:

- circuit breakers
- bus conductor
- switches
- isolators
- current transformers
- voltage transformers
- protection schemes

In addition to above Terminal Station augmentation works may include replacement of existing or new:

- transformers
- circuit breakers

If the embedded generator 66 kV line is directly connected into a zone substation (see Figure 4, below), zone substation augmentation may include the building of new 66 kV bus work to form a ring bus and the addition of 66 kV circuit breakers in the ring bus.

The customer will incur any augmentation costs caused by the connection of any embedded generator.

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### **6.11. Auto Reclose**

The CitiPower/Powercor system standard is for single shot auto reclose on subtransmission lines. Customer incoming CB's will be tripped from CitiPower/Powercor line protection but auto reclose of these CB's is the responsibility of the customer.

The Customer CB Failure protection on the customer incoming CB's shall trip the Powercor Tie-CB, where appropriate, and block CitiPower/Powercor line auto reclose.

For radial lines to customers it is CitiPower/Powercor policy to initiate auto-reclose from the CitiPower/Powercor protection at the switching station or zone substation end only. Any Auto-reclose scheme at the customer's end of the connecting line will be the responsibility of the customer. A contact will be provided from the CitiPower/Powercor 66 kV Line protection with which the customer may initiate their auto reclose sequence.

Generator manual or automatic restart facilities following a fault and system separation must make allowance for auto reclose operations.

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### **6.12. Synchronisation**

All embedded generation synchronism requirements shall be provided within the customer's generation installation. The customer's synchronism check can be either automatic or manual, although the CitiPower/Powercor preference is for automatic synchronism check.

An out-of-synchronism reconnection can result in:

- Damage to the generator windings, shaft, couplings and prime mover
- Damage to other synchronous plant in the region
- Mal-operation of protective relays on other utility feeders
- Loss of reliability for the general network
- Damage to generation invertors.

It is therefore essential to prove during commissioning that, for all normal conditions of preloading, disconnection of the customer substation from the CitiPower/Powercor network due to a fault results in automatic disconnection of the generator/s in a time which is safely less than the auto reclose delay time.

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### **6.13. Islanding**

Islanding of an embedded generation source occurs when a protection or control operation separates the embedded generation connection from the general body of the CitiPower/Powercor network and leaves it to supply the local CitiPower/Powercor load.

The customer's embedded generation substation protection, generator protection and/or inherent generator design and control system philosophy shall ensure that under all reasonable circumstances, should the customer's network separate from the CitiPower/Powercor network, the generation CB's or the customer feeder CB's or the customer transformer MV CB's or the customer incoming CB shall trip ensuring that the embedded generation cannot be islanded to the CitiPower/Powercor load.

Customer anti-islanding protection shall include at least duplicate:

- Rate-of-Change of Frequency
- Vector Shift
- Under/Over frequency
- Under/Over voltage

These anti-islanding protection schemes can be associated with:

- Generator CB's
- Feeder CB's
- Transformer MV CB's
- Incoming 66 kV CB's

Anti-islanding protection operate times shall take into consideration the auto reclose dead time such that the generation is disconnected from the CitiPower/Powercor network before a reclose attempt takes place.

Not with-standing the above the generator/s must be disconnected from the CitiPower/Powercor network if one or more phases of the distribution network at the connection point is lost.

For loss of network connection the customer's generator/s may continue to supply the customer's own load downstream of the network connection point, but must not continue to supply any CitiPower/Powercor customers.

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#### **6.14. Remote Control & Monitoring Requirements**

The following outlines the local and remote control, plant/equipment status and alarms and metering required by CitiPower/Powercor to operate the system. These requirements are required to enable operational switching to be carried out for both planned and unplanned outage situations and are additional to all other interface requirements specified elsewhere in this document.

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##### **6.14.1. SCADA Control**

The customer shall provide for CitiPower/Powercor remote manual trip control of the customer incomer CB.

CitiPower/Powercor shall provide the control signals in the form of voltage free normally open contacts available at the CTC or via DNP3 over Ethernet. If using voltage free contacts the source voltage for wetting the contact will be provided from within the customer site.

The following remote monitoring signals shall be provided to CitiPower/Powercor SCADA in the form of voltage free normally open contacts available at the CTC or via DNP3 over Ethernet.

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#### 6.14.2. SCADA Monitoring (CitiPower/Powercor)

The following remote monitoring signals shall be provided to CitiPower/Powercor by the Customer in the form of voltage free normally open contacts available at the CTC or via DNP3 over Ethernet.

- Customer Incomer circuit breaker Open and Closed Status.
  - Customer Transformer 66 kV side earth switch Open and Closed status.
  - Customer Incomer circuit breaker CB Condition Alarms.
  - Customer transformer MV CB Open and Closed Status
  - Customer MV Feeders CB Open and Closed Status
  - Protection Operate Alarms from all customer protections that trip the Incomer CB.
  - Protection Failure Alarms from all customer protections that trip the Incomer CB
  - Customer Auxiliary Transformer Supply Fail Alarm
  - Customer Diesel Generator (Standby Supply) Selected Status
  - Customer Diesel Generator (Standby Supply) Supply Fail Alarm
- 

#### 6.14.3. SCADA Monitoring (Customer)

The following SCADA monitoring will be provided by CitiPower/Powercor to the Customer in the form of voltage free normally open contacts via the CTC or via DNP3 over Ethernet:

- All CitiPower/Powercor circuit breaker Open and Closed Status at the Switching Station or Zone Substation that are relevant to the Customer.
  - Supply Isolating Switch Open and Closed Status
  - Customer Side Supply Earth Switch Open and Closed Status
  - Protection Operate Alarms from all protections that trip CitiPower/Powercor zone substation or switching station 66 kV line CB's that are relevant to the customer.
- 

#### 6.14.4. SCADA Metering (CitiPower/Powercor)

The following SCADA metering quantities are required by CitiPower/Powercor from the Customer at the point of connection and/or at the generation source:

- MW (bi-directional)
- MVAR (bi-directional)
- 66 kV Supply line current (three phase)
- 66 kV Bus voltage (three phase) (If VT available)
- MV Bus voltage

Some of these metering quantities can be derived from a CitiPower/Powercor Power Quality Meter that is connected to the customer metering CT's and VT's or from appropriate CitiPower/Powercor protection relays, some must be supplied by the customer.

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#### 6.14.5. SCADA Metering (Customer)

CitiPower/Powercor metering quantities can be derived from a CitiPower/Powercor Power Quality Meter that is connected to the customer metering CT's and VT's or from appropriate CitiPower/Powercor protection relays.

The following SCADA monitoring will be provided to the customer upon request by CitiPower/Powercor via DNP3 over Ethernet:

- Summated customer MW (bi-directional)
  - Summated customer MVAR (bi-directional)
  - 66 kV Supply current (three phase)
  - 66 kV Line voltage (three phase)
- 

#### 6.14.6. SCADA Metering (AEMO)

The following SCADA metering quantities are required by AEMO from the customer at the point of connection and/or at the generation source:

- Feeder Group MW (bi-directional)
  - Feeder Group MVAR (bi-directional)
  - MV Bus Voltage (three phase)
  - Generation status information
  - Transformer Tap Position indication
  - Wind/Solar Information
- 

### 6.15. Protection Requirements

#### 6.15.1. Customer Substation Protection

The customer protection design shall be based on detecting all faults within the customer's distribution system and operating the customers CB's to isolate the fault without impacting the CitiPower/Powercor system. It is the customer's responsibility to determine all further performance requirements for the generator protection, given that the functionality will depend on the type of machine and its method of electrical coupling.

The generator protection/control schemes shall allow the generators to ride-through CitiPower/Powercor network faults as prescribed by the NER.

The protection design should include primary protection and back-up protection. Back-up protection can be via duplicated unit protection schemes with local CB failure schemes or via non-unit protection schemes. The back-up protection must also cover all sections of primary plant and must provide protection for both relay failure and CB failure.

A degree of back-up protection may be available from the remote CitiPower/Powercor protection schemes at the zone substation or switching station, but this will depend on system configuration and the type of protection schemes utilised.

CitiPower/Powercor expect that customers duplicate protection schemes ('X' and 'Y') are supplied from separate 'X' & 'Y' DC supplies and trip the incoming 66 kV via the CB 'X' and 'Y' trip coils.

It is recommended to utilise as many unit protection schemes as possible to minimize the number of 'nested' over current schemes.

The protection design shall be carried out to 'best industry practice' and shall include the following principles:

- Adequate CT ratios and performance specifications such that protection mal-operations will not occur under the most severe system fault conditions as a result of CT saturation
- Overlapping protection zones with CT's located such that there are no 'blind spots'

The Protections systems shall incorporate neutral displacement (ND) protection to detect and isolate all phase-to-ground faults on the immediate CitiPower/Powercor network, which can be back-fed from the customer's transformer unearthed delta winding.

The customer shall provide *Protection Operate* alarms to the CitiPower/Powercor SCADA system via the secondary interface (See Section 6.14.2 above and 6.19 below). These alarms may be connected in parallel to give a single common Protection Operate alarm.

The customer shall provide *Protection Fail* alarms to the CitiPower/Powercor SCADA system via the secondary interface (See Section 6.14.2 above and 6.19 below). These alarms may be connected in parallel to give a single common Protection Fail alarm.

The customer shall submit to CitiPower/Powercor a single line protection diagram of all protection proposed for acceptance at the start of the project. Detailed design and the purchase of any equipment should not proceed until written acceptance is received from CitiPower/Powercor.

See Section 6.22, below, for details of documentation required by CitiPower/Powercor.

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#### 6.15.2. CitiPower/Powercor 66 kV Line Protection

For all radial 66 kV subtransmission line connections to a customer substation with embedded generation, either from a zone substation or from a switching station, duplicate current differential protection with inbuilt back-up distance protection is the current standard line protection. These schemes incorporate sensitive directional earth fault, bidirectional remote trip facilities, current check based CB failure protection and single shot auto reclose on the CitiPower/Powercor end (See Section 6.11 above).

The current differential schemes operate over a single CitiPower/Powercor fibre optic cable that runs subsidiary to the new 66 kV line. In the event of failure of this single fibre optic cable, the line will still be adequately protected by the inbuilt duplicate back-up distance protection.

Additional bidirectional remote trip facilities shall be provided via independent equipment if required.

In some network connection locations protection signalling paths may be available via the existing CitiPower/Powercor fibre optic network.

Protection Trips from CitiPower/Powercor to Customer via the CTC include but are not limited to:

- 'X' trip of incoming 66 kV CB's
- 'Y' trip of incoming 66 kV CB's
- Back-up trip of customer transformer LT CB/CB's

These trips will be in the form of voltage free normally open contacts available at the CTC.

Any trips from the CitiPower/Powercor Protection systems may be required to perform the following actions:

- trip of incoming 66 kV CB
- trip of customer transformer LT CB/CB's
- trip of any Voltage Support STATCOM's or Capacitor Banks

If generation is occurring at the time of the incoming 66 kV CB trip, any trips from the CitiPower/Powercor Protection systems may also be required to initiate one of the following:

- an automatic control reduction in generation to zero
  - a trip of all individual generator CB's
  - a trip of other intermediate customer CB's
-

#### 6.15.3. **CitiPower/Powercor 66 kV Incoming Supply Overcurrent Protection**

Incoming supply overcurrent protection at each incoming supply point will be installed by CitiPower/Powercor as a means of protecting the CitiPower/Powercor network from customer side faults that involve a catastrophic failure within the customer's installation.

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#### 6.15.4. **Adjacent CitiPower/Powercor Zone Substations**

Augmentation of existing protection schemes at CitiPower/Powercor Zone Substations or Voltage Regulator sites may be required depending on the functionality of the existing protection schemes, the network configuration and the proposed network connection arrangement. These augmentations may include:

- Replacement, duplication or modification of existing line protection
- Installation of zone acceleration schemes
- Replacement, duplication or modification of existing 66 kV bus protection schemes
- addition of CB failure protection schemes

Additionally 66 kV line overload and/or line overvoltage protection may be required.

In some instances additional CT cores, additional line VT's, control room extensions or, in extreme cases, a new control room may be required.

As a minimum a protection setting review will be required at adjacent stations.

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#### 6.15.5. **Adjacent Transmission Terminal Stations**

Augmentation of existing protection schemes at adjacent terminal Stations may be required depending on the functionality of the existing protection schemes, the network configuration and the proposed network connection arrangement. These augmentations may include:

- Replacement, duplication or modification of existing line protection
  - Installation of zone acceleration schemes
- 

#### 6.15.6. **Fault Clearance Times**

If required, reduced fault clearing times can be achieved on sections of the CitiPower/Powercor subtransmission system by the application of zone acceleration. Such acceleration schemes require station-to-station communication systems that may not currently exist or may be inadequate. Any upgrade of these communication schemes to provide acceleration would be at the customers cost. (For example: Digital point-to-point radio and associated tele-protection signalling equipment.)

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#### 6.15.7. Export Limited Connection

Customer's connecting subject to an export limit that is less than their installed generation capacity shall install reverse power protection at the point of connection.

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#### 6.15.8. Generation Level Reduction (Runback)

Depending on the connection point to the inter-tied transmission network and/or subtransmission network there may be a need for generation reduction or runback signals;

- AEMO/AusNet: Typically AEMO/AusNet will ascertain the need for Generation Runback on a case-by-case basis and it will generally take the form of 'X' and 'Y' Reduce Generation signals. Typically the need for such a scheme is based on primary plant rating issues such as transmission line overload, terminal station transformer overload or loss of transformer, excessive reverse transformer loading.
- CitiPower/Powercor: Typically CitiPower/Powercor will implement a Runback scheme for primary plant rating issues such as line overload.

It should be noted that generally Summer/Winter ratings are applied to transformer overload situations and line overload situations during the appropriate times of the year.

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#### 6.15.9. Generation Voltage Reduction

Depending on the connection point to the CitiPower/Powercor subtransmission network there may be a need for overvoltage monitoring and voltage reduction signalling to prevent situations where primary equipment ratings are exceeded; Such schemes generally have at least two stages of operation.

**Note:** The overvoltage protection schemes measure the RMS voltage on a three phase basis and involve no measurement time delay. [It is **not** a moving average signal.]

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#### 6.15.10. System Strength Power System Stability Generation Reduction

The customer's generators are required by AEMO under the NER rules to maintain stability following any *credible contingency event* or *protected event* on the system. If a system event such as a remote CB opening reduces the network strength for the connected generators below the level that the generators require for stability, action must be taken to remedy the situation.

Remote CB operations on customer lines may lead to direct generation/load reduction but operation of remote CB's for bus faults or CB failure operations that do not result in lines tripping at both ends can cause problems.

One solution is to transfer CB statuses to the Customer Substation from remote Terminal Stations or Zone Substations via a radio communication system/s and using this information to reduce the amount of generation connected to the weakened system.

Powercor may have to install additional communication schemes to fulfil this requirement.

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## **6.16. AEMO Signals**

### **6.16.1. AEMO Metering Data**

AEMO have requirements for up to three (3) different types of metering data associated with embedded generators. The need and level of information depends on the Access Standard applicable, level of generation and is negotiated between the generator proponent and AEMO.

The types of data that are/may be required are;

1. Revenue Metering (Energy) Data including MW, MVar, Volts, Amps.
2. Real Time SCADA operational system data.
3. Weather and system data. – Ambient Temperature, Wind Speed, Wind Direction.

Under the National Electricity Rules CitiPower/Powercor are responsible for providing the communication system to provide AEMO with this data. CitiPower/Powercor have a strong preference for these three types of data to be supplied via a fibre optic communication link from the generator proponent to the CitiPower/Powercor communications infrastructure for networking back to the AEMO connection point for monitoring the data.

It is also preferred that the data from the generator proponent is in DNP3.0 Protocol format.

The actual method of providing the communication path may vary depending on a number of factors and will be negotiated between CitiPower/Powercor and AEMO.

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### **6.16.2. AEMO Dispatch Signals (Values calculated by Market Systems)**

AEMO Dispatch Signals (values calculated by market systems) and associated AEMO status conformation signals for meeting dispatch requirements shall not utilise CitiPower/Powercor communications systems.

AEMO and the customer shall arrange for dispatch signals and associated statuses to come via an independent means.

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## 6.17. 6.17.1. General Requirements

### Communication Requirements

There are a number of different communication path options that may be required into the customer substation for protection signalling, primary and alternative SCADA communications, runback signalling, power quality metering and real time monitoring to AEMO of the site in accordance with the NER:

- If the customer substation is remote from the CitiPower/Powercor network and is supplied from a CitiPower/Powercor zone substation or switching station, communications via fibre optic cable may be established between the zone substation or switching station and the customer substation.

This signalling path may be used for all protection signalling, primary SCADA and runback signalling between the CitiPower/Powercor zone substation or switching station and the customer substation. (Eg. Current differential protection and protection/control remote signalling.)

A 3G/4G communications connection will be installed for alternate SCADA communication and power quality metering purposes.

- If the customer substation is not remote from the CitiPower/Powercor network but shares a common site with CitiPower/Powercor assets, an 'internal' fibre optic cable may still connect the CitiPower/Powercor and customer substation sites with similar usage as above.

Primary SCADA signalling may be via the wider CitiPower/Powercor fibre optic network, if available, or alternatively will be via CitiPower/Powercor point-to-point radio.

Again a 3G/4G communications connection will be installed for alternate SCADA communication and power quality metering purposes.

SCADA signalling path between the CitiPower/Powercor control room master station and the customer substation for remote control and monitoring via the CitiPower/Powercor RTU.

- A power quality metering and alternate SCADA communications 3G/4G connection. This may also go via the fibre optic cable to the CitiPower/Powercor zone substation or switching station and then via 3G/4G to the CitiPower/Powercor network metering hub.
- A telephone line for voice communications is generally not required by CitiPower/Powercor. If the customer has a requirement for such a telephone system, CitiPower/Powercor may request an extension from it under some circumstances.

The failure of any of the protection signalling systems may necessitate different actions depending on the actual network connection configuration.

Possible actions that may be required are:

- A trip of the customer incoming 66 kV CB,
- A reduction in the level of generation,
- A blocking of the 66 kV line auto reclose function,

A block of the closing of customer's CB's that are used for generator synchronisation.

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#### 6.17.2. **Fibre Optic Cable**

For new radial 66 kV lines from CitiPower/Powercor substations or switching stations to customer substations a single fibre optic cable will be installed subsidiary to the 66 kV line. (Figure 1, 2 & 4 in 6.20) This cable will be utilised for protection and generation runback signalling and SCADA.

For the CitiPower/Powercor fibre optic cable the customer is required to run a suitable conduit from the customer substation boundary fence to a nominated location on the control room where CitiPower/Powercor will install a small wall mounted fibre optic termination box.

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#### 6.17.3. **Point-to-Point Radio**

Depending on local geographic or signal strength conditions a point-to-point radio for primary SCADA communications may have to be installed at the customer's substation rather than at the CitiPower/Powercor zone substation or switching station.

This may require the installation of a pole or other mast assembly to support the radio antenna and the running of a communications cable in conduit between the CitiPower/Powercor cubicles and the pole/antenna.

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#### 6.17.4. **3G/4G Network Access**

CitiPower/Powercor will be accessing the 3G/4G Network for downloading the CitiPower/Powercor Power Quality Meter and to provide alternate SCADA communications.

This will require the installation of a small antenna on the outside of the control room and the running of a communications cable between the CitiPower/Powercor cubicles and this antenna. This work will be carried out by CitiPower/Powercor in consultation with the customer.

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#### 6.17.5. Telephone Line Isolation

If copper based telecommunications circuits are required at the customer substation, the customer shall provide the required high voltage isolation for copper based telecommunications circuits entering the substation. It is the customer's responsibility to install an appropriate Telecom Entry Point (TEP) box, Telecom Services Interface Unit (TSIU) and a HV communications cable between the two. The TSIU will need to be appropriately equipped with the necessary isolation devices for the services entering the substation.

It should be noted that isolation equipment in the TSIU for Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) dial up lines requires either a 24V or 48V DC supply.

CitiPower/Powercor do not require any Telstra Communications service at the customer substation except access to a standard landline telephone if available for operational and maintenance testing voice communications.

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### 6.18. Auxiliary Supply Requirements

#### 6.18.1. DC Supply Requirements

CitiPower/Powercor will provide duplicate 'X' and 'Y' 125V DC systems basically for CitiPower/Powercor equipment only. The exception to this is the 'Y' 125V DC supply Powercor will provide for the customer to utilise for 'Y' protection tripping of the customer incoming CB's.

Powercor monitor the Powercor DC system, maintain it at regular intervals and it is an inherently reliable system. Powercor do not however guarantee supply and cannot be held liable under any circumstances for any loss within the customer's installation as a result of failure of this supply.

Customer DC supplies are preferred to also be 125V DC for all customer equipment to minimise any interface issues.

The customer DC Supplies shall be duplicated to provide separate supplies for X and Y protection.

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#### 6.18.2. AC Supply Requirements

The customer shall supply a 415V/240V Station Service supply to CitiPower/Powercor.

This supply shall be from the Customer Substation auxiliary transformer (Preferred Supply). This supply shall be via an auto-changeover arrangement with the second supply coming from an ancillary supply such as a customer owned and operated diesel generator (standby supply). This supply shall be a continuously available supply.

Both the Station Service supplies from the customer auxiliary transformer or from the ancillary diesel generator shall be monitored for health and presence.

The customer is to supply and install a 415V/240V Distribution Board within the CitiPower/Powercor Control Room for sole use by CitiPower/Powercor.

This Distribution board shall also have a change-over switch between supply from the Customer Substation and an emergency CitiPower/Powercor portable generator and specific terminations for the generator connection.

Power and Lighting of the CitiPower/Powercor Control Room is to be included in the customer Power and Lighting design/load calculations.

All AC station services supplies shall conform to AS 3000.

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### 6.18.3. Standby Network Supply Requirements

If an embedded generating plant is associated with an industrial or commercial premise, it is likely that provision must be made for an external source of power to meet essential loads when generator(s) are out of service for maintenance. If the customer requires a standby network based power supply CitiPower/Powercor will provide an estimate of the costs of the alternate supply and the conditions relating to it.

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## 6.19. Interface Requirements

The physical interfaces between the customer's plant and CitiPower/Powercor's assets must be clearly defined in regards to ownership and responsibility and appropriately labelled in a clear and unambiguous manner.

CitiPower/Powercor will provide a Customer Interface Terminal strip within a Cable Termination Cubicle (CTC) for secondary interface between customer's equipment and CitiPower/Powercor equipment.

CitiPower/Powercor shall be responsible for the supply and installation of all I/O cabling, wiring and other communication circuits on the CitiPower/Powercor side while the customer shall be responsible for the supply and installation of all I/O cabling, wiring and other communication circuits on the customer side of the interface cubicle.

Some signalling and control signals may be communicated via a DNP3 over Ethernet link.

Exact details of the secondary interface will depend on the CitiPower/Powercor network and customer embedded generation connection arrangements and will be detailed during the design phase of each project after details of the customers system and protection design proposals have been received and accepted by CitiPower/Powercor.

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**6.20. Connection Configuration** The following are examples of acceptable minimum connection configurations.

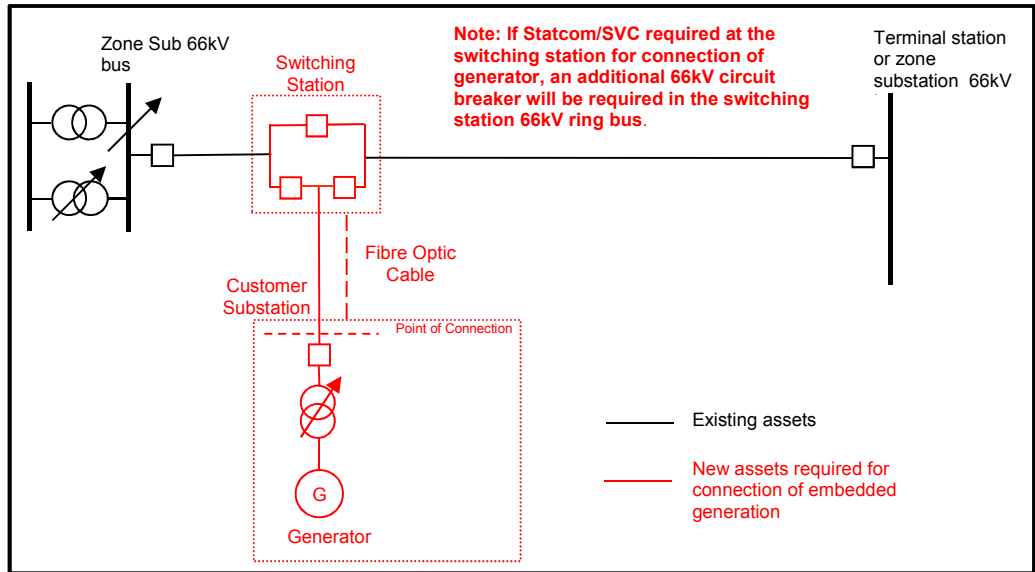


Figure 1 - Minimum requirement for "tee off" connection to remote substation on 66kV line.

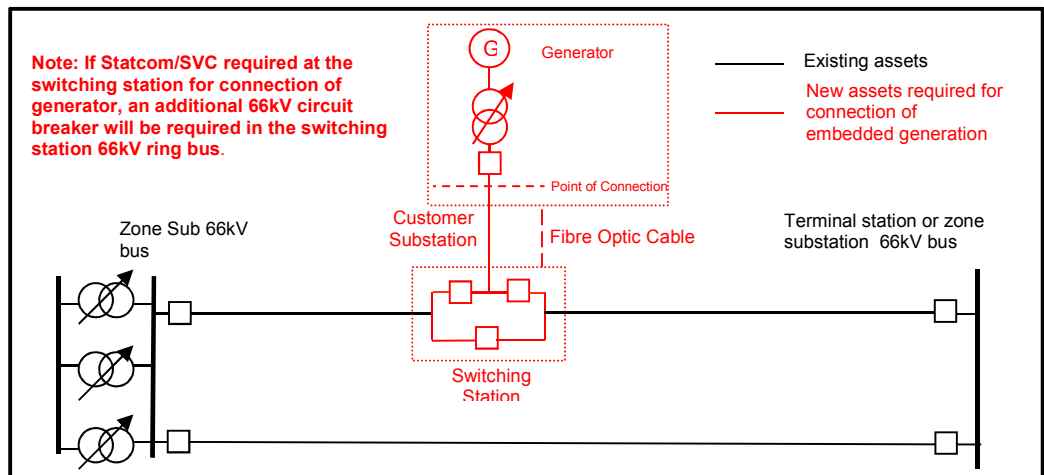


Figure 2 - Minimum requirement for "tee off" connection to remote substation in 66kV loop arrangement.

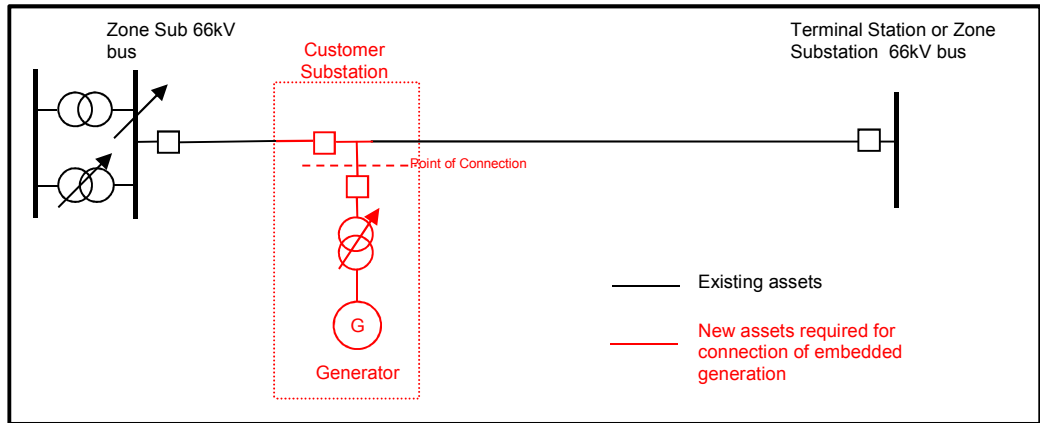


Figure 3 - Minimum requirement for “tee off” connection with shared substation on 66kV line.

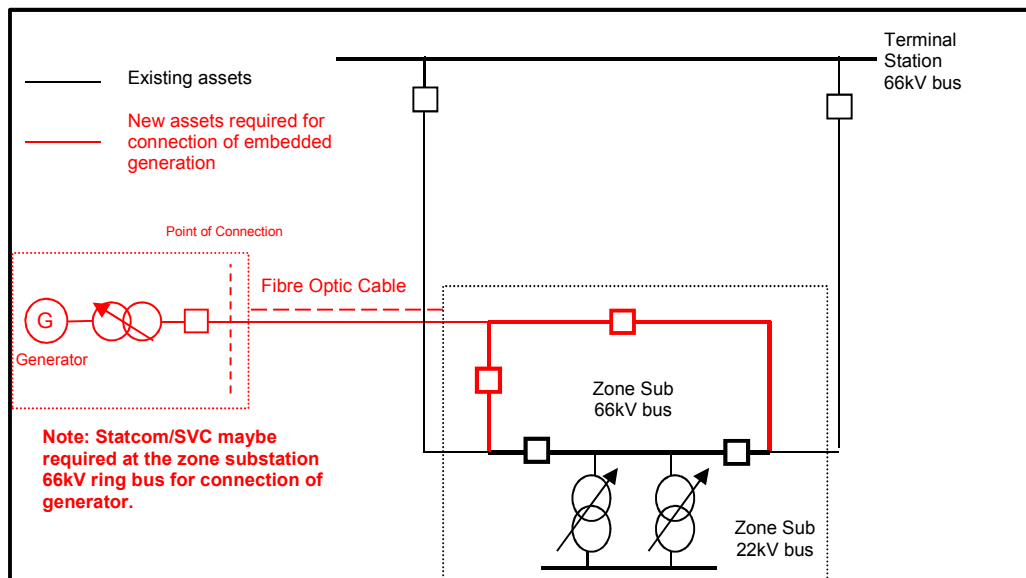


Figure 4 - Minimum requirement for direct connection to remote substation into Zone Substation.

### 6.21. CitiPower/ Powercor Cubicle Requirements

CitiPower/Powercor will require a number of protection, control, monitoring and communications cubicles to be installed on the customer’s site.

For example where the customer substation is supplied radially from a CitiPower/Powercor switching station, the customer shall allocate space in their control room or switch room for typically 3 off standard CitiPower/Powercor Cubicles.

If the customer substation is a shared site with CitiPower/Powercor then a separate CitiPower/Powercor control room is required sized to accommodate typically 10 off CitiPower/Powercor cubicles.

The exact space requirements will be negotiated and confirmed at the during the design phase of each project.

The current standard CitiPower/Powercor cubicle dimensions are 2300H X 850W X 650D.



**6.22. Customer Documentation Requirements**

As well as the information set out in Schedule 5.4 of the NER the customer shall provide CitiPower/Powercor with the following documentation for comment:

- A plant electrical single Line diagram of the customer network showing supply connection points, all relevant switchboards, switchgear and generators. All circuit breaker/s shall be clearly named, all synchronizing point/s shown, all protection and control schemes, CT connections, transformer details and generator details.  
Earthing details of transformer/s and generator/s are also required.
- AC and DC Schematic Diagrams / Wiring Schematics of all 66 kV system, Transformer/s and MV system protection and control schemes
- Details of primary and secondary interfaces to the CitiPower/Powercor network.
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The customer shall provide full details of the protection proposals including the following:

- Protective relay types, enabled elements, programmed functions and manufacturers part numbers.
- Details of all settings for 66 kV system, transformer/s and MV protection schemes, particularly the anti-islanding schemes.
- Details of the plant items including transformer/s vector group, tapping range, impedance and winding earthing arrangement. (Including Neutral Earthing Resistor value if applicable)
- Details describing the interaction of the various protection and control schemes.
- Proposed relay settings for all protection schemes, particularly for non-unit protection schemes.

The settings of the customer's non-unit protection schemes must be coordinated with the CitiPower/Powercor network protection schemes.

Where coordination with existing CitiPower/Powercor settings is not possible, the customer may propose revised protection settings for CitiPower/Powercor equipment. It may then be necessary for CitiPower/Powercor to assess the proposed settings and revise settings or upgrade CitiPower/Powercor equipment.

It should be noted that the CitiPower/Powercor settings can only be revised within the boundaries of good protection design to ensure HV feeder faults are cleared within an appropriate time. The approved protection design or settings must not be changed without prior approval from CitiPower/Powercor.

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## 7. Testing and Commissioning

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A detailed Schedule of pre-commissioning tests will be developed for each embedded generator.

The tests required may vary depending on the size and type of generator and the location, and may include but not be limited to the following:

- Proving correct operation of all conventional protection that may include, but not limited to, bus, transformer, feeder protections, neutral overcurrent protection, stator earth fault, breaker failure and generator protection
- Proving correct operation of all anti-islanding protection that may include, but not limited to; rate-of-change of frequency, vector shift, under/over-voltage, under/over frequency, loss of mains and reverse power.
- Proving functionality of all protection and control that comes to CitiPower/Powercor via the CitiPower/Powercor to customer interface.
- Synchronising checks
- Proving functionality of communication systems
- Harmonic testing

All connections between the customer and CitiPower/Powercor at the CTC shall be proven with both a CitiPower/Powercor tester and customer/contract tester on site validating equipment operations on both sides of the CTC.

The customer will be required to ensure an electrically trained high voltage operator is present at all times during testing and commissioning to receive and execute DNSP operator instructions.

CitiPower/Powercor will not connect an embedded generator which in the opinion of CitiPower/Powercor is unsatisfactory for connection to the supply system.

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## 8. Embedded Generator Operation and Maintenance

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Every embedded generator is connected to a part of the network on which maintenance work must be carried out by CitiPower/Powercor or its contractors. Under such conditions CitiPower/Powercor must ensure that the affected section of the network is isolated not only on the zone substation side but also on the generator side. CitiPower/Powercor will require the supply disconnect switch at the customer's point of supply to be locked open and the earth switch locked closed to ensure the safety of maintenance personnel. The supply line disconnect switch and the line earth switch shall be under the sole operational control of CitiPower/Powercor.

Written operating procedures for the generating plant and associated connection assets must be submitted for CitiPower/Powercor's agreement prior to commissioning of the plant, and a formal copy held by each party which has been signed by both parties. These operating procedures must not be modified without consultation and agreement with CitiPower/Powercor.

The presence of an embedded generator may also impact on other lines and feeders due to load transfer arrangements on the network. CitiPower/Powercor operations and maintenance personnel may need to contact operators of embedded generators at short notice prior to carrying out any urgent maintenance work on the associated network.

Safety considerations will, on occasion, require a visit to premises by CitiPower/Powercor operations personnel to check the status of the customer's generator installation. On these occasions the generating plant operators must be available on site at short notice.

The customer's generating plant and its auxiliaries should be regularly inspected and maintained by suitably qualified and trained personnel in accordance with the instructions of the relevant equipment manufacturers. In particular, work on a gas-fuelled plant must be carried out only by specialist maintenance engineers.

CitiPower/Powercor reserve the right to view any maintenance records at any time and records must be up to date as agreed between the parties involved.

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## 9. Installation Approvals

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Prior to the connection of embedded generating plant, the customer shall allow access to the site for CitiPower/Powercor's representative to inspect the electrical switchgear and protection & control equipment. The customer shall also facilitate the presence of CitiPower/Powercor representatives when the plant safety features are being proven.

CitiPower/Powercor may wish to carry out its own tests prior to commissioning of the plant on the CitiPower/Powercor network. The customer shall allow access to equipment as required. In doing such testing, CitiPower/Powercor assumes no liability in respect of the safety of the customer's plant.

Subsequent to commissioning of the plant, CitiPower/Powercor must be consulted prior to any modification of the plant, equipment, protection or control schemes.

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## 10. Revenue Metering

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### 10.1. General Requirements

Revenue or NEM metering is required for connection of all embedded generation or grid connected alternative sources of supply, and is separate to, and in addition to any SCADA and monitoring equipment required by the customer and/or the Network as defined in this document.

Revenue metering is required to comply with the requirements of the National Electricity Market and specifically with:

- The National Electricity Rules chapter 7
- (and in particular Section 7.3.1 (i) Requirements for metering installations for non-market generating units)
- The Victorian Electricity Customer Metering Code
- The National Measurements Act and associated regulations
- The Victorian Service and Installation Rules. (Particularly chapters 6, 8 and 9)

HV Revenue Metering can only be installed and maintained by AEMO accredited Meter Providers. HV Revenue Metering shall consist of a bi-directional interval meter with interval data import and export real energy data streams as required under the NER chapter 7.

However, in accordance with the NER requirements under section 7.3.1(i), CitiPower/Powercor, as the Local Network Service Provider, specifically requires 4 quadrant real and reactive energy interval metering on all 3 phase HV connected metered sites, as part of its approval for connection of an Embedded Generator to its Network. For all HV connected metering sites, regardless of consumption, tariff or actual demand, that metering shall be at least 15 minute interval data metering.

HV metering VTs and CTs shall be supplied and maintained by the customer. Metering equipment shall comply with regulatory accuracy and standards and be certified with NATA endorsed test results.

While revenue metering is normally provided by the Metering Coordinator and their selected Meter Provider, the customer or generation operator must ensure the metering installation design and engagement of appropriate MC/MP will comply with these specific requirements, and ensure Revenue metering is segregated from any remote control, monitoring and measuring equipment.

Where the electrical installation incorporates parallel generation facilities in addition to customer load, the metering installation shall be designed as net metering at the point of supply, unless specifically agreed or approved to be designed as gross metering by CitiPower / Powercor as the LNSP.

Where a multiple occupancy has a landlord operated parallel generation or embedded generation facility, it shall be net metered with the landlord's common area and building services loads, and separate to tenancy metering.

Where a landlord establishes an Embedded Network, any subtractive calculations for export and import at the parent meter will be the responsibility of the Embedded Network Operator and the MC/MP engaged at the Parent Metering.

Where a Generator is the primary purpose of the customer installation, it will be connected as net metering inclusive of its internal own station service, where the generator requires separate LV supply connection for standby/emergency power that may be separately metered at LV.

HV Revenue Metering energy values associated with the settlements in the NEM, or Electricity Retailer transactions, in multiple occupancies and Embedded Networks, may vary significantly from the actual connection point energy and demand loadings applied to the CitiPower and Powercor Distribution Network, and hence Control, Monitoring and Measurement equipment, to be independent to, and segregated from, the Revenue Metering equipment.

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**10.2. Market Generator Requirements**

For Market Generators, the NER assigns primary responsibility for the provision, installation and maintenance of a metering installation to a registered metering coordinator appointed by the Market Generator.

The Market Generator holds responsibility and must engage a Metering Coordinator who is registered with the AEMC. The Market Generator must provide AEMO with details of the metering information.

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**10.3. Non-Market Generator Requirements**

For Non-market Generators, i.e. those selling electricity to a retailer, the requirements are detailed in the Victorian Electricity Metering Code, which is available on the ESC website at [www.esc.vic.gov.au](http://www.esc.vic.gov.au).

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## 11. Environmental

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There may be environmental issues that are outside the scope of the embedded generator itself that proponents should consider.

Each embedded generator technology will present unique environmental issues that the proponent will need to manage. In addition to these there will be environmental issues associated with the electrical connection itself.

These may include:

- Easements
- Clearances
- Visual amenity
- Noise abatement
- Electromagnetic compatibility
- Cultural Heritage
- Conservation of Native Vegetation
- Third Party Land User Consent
- Other

The DNSP will likely address many of these issues for the line to the proponent's boundary but there will be a number of environmental issues that will need to be managed and accountability established.

The proponent should also be aware that if there are significant environmental issues with the power connection that could have been addressed or avoided at the site selection stage, there could be significant cost and delays associated with the connection.

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## 12. Safety

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Embedded generators should ensure that safety legislation and standards are complied with including any additional conditions that may be applied by the DNSP. These should include consideration of the connection assets and site security.

Where an embedded generator operator is required to undertake works in the vicinity of DNSP assets, the embedded generator is required to use appropriate practices as per the requirements of 'the green book' code of practice and in consultation with the DNSP.

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## 13. Contact

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Refer to the '*Connecting generation*' section of the CitiPower/Powercor website ([www.powercor.com.au](http://www.powercor.com.au)) for contact details.

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