1. Purpose

These electric service requirements include information and criteria for use by TEP/UES employees and customers in regard to the interconnection and parallel operation of small distributed generation sources with TEP/UES's distribution system. The document is intended as an application of the TEP/UES policy "Customer Installation and Operation of Interconnected Distributed Generation Sources" set forth in SR-701. The requirements presented herein are to ensure the safety of both TEP and customer personnel and property.

2. Applicability

This document applies to all three-phase distributed generation sources, above 50 kWac to 300 kWac nameplate rating, capable of parallel operation with TEP/UES's system. Any generation source larger than 300 kWac requires review and approval by TEP Engineering and may entail additional requirements beyond those detailed in this document.

3. Definitions

Backfeed: To energize a section of the TEP/UES distribution system from a generation source other than TEP/UES.

<u>Disconnect Switch:</u> A visible open disconnect device that the customer is required to install and maintain in accordance with the requirements set forth herein. It will completely isolate the customer's generating facility from the TEP/UES grid.

Distributed Generation (DG): Any type of customer electrical generator, static inverter, or generating facility that has the capability of being operated in electrical parallel with the TEP/UES distribution system.

<u>Distribution System</u>: The infrastructure constructed, maintained, and operated by TEP/UES to deliver electric service to retail customers at primary and secondary distribution voltages (13.8kV and less).

<u>Generating Facility:</u> All or part of the customer's electrical generator(s) or inverter(s) together with all protective, safety, and associated equipment necessary to produce electric power at the customer's facility.

<u>Island:</u> A condition in which a portion of the TEP/UES electric power system is energized solely by one or more customer generating facilities through the associated point(s) of interconnection while that portion of the TEP/UES electric power system is electrically separated from the rest of the TEP/UES electric power system.

<u>Parallel System:</u> A generating facility that is electrically interconnected to a bus common with the TEP electric distribution system, either on a momentary or continuous basis.

<u>Point of Interconnection (Delivery)</u>: The physical location where TEP/UES service conductors are connected to the customer's service conductors to allow parallel operation of the customer's generating facility with the TEP/UES electric distribution system.

<u>Static Inverter:</u> A power electronic device that converts DC power to AC by means of electronic switching. For purposes of this document, only those static inverters designed to automatically separate from the TEP/UES system upon loss of utility voltage and prior to reclosing of the TEP/UES feeder breaker shall be acceptable for interconnection of DG systems.



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4. Standards

All customer equipment shall conform to the nationally-recognized standards and recommended practices. These include, but are not limited to the following:

- (a) NFPA 70--National Electrical Code (NEC)
- (b) IEEE 1547--Standard for Interconnecting Distributed Resources with Electric Power Systems
- (c) IEEE 1547.1--Standard for Conformance Test Procedures for Equipment Interconnecting Distributed Resources with Electric Power Systems
- (d) IEEE 929--Recommended Practice for Utility Interface of Photovoltaic Systems
- (e) IEEE 519--Recommended Practices and Requirements for Harmonic Control in Electrical Power Systems
- (f) ANSI C84.1--Electric Power Systems and Equipment--Voltage Ratings (60Hz)
- (g) UL 1741--Inverters, Converters, Controllers and Interconnection System Equipment for Use with Distributed Energy Resources

5. TEP/UES Design review and Approval

Prior to installation of customer interconnection facilities, customer shall submit a distributed generation interconnection application for TEP/UES's review and written approval. Appropriate application forms may be found at <u>www.tep.com</u>. Required documentation to be furnished with the application may include an electrical one-line diagram, an electrical three-line diagram, AC and DC control schematics, plant location diagram, and site plan. Following TEP/UES approval, customer shall not remove, alter or otherwise modify or change the equipment specifications, including, without limitation, the plans, control and protective devices or settings, and the generating facility system design, type, size or configuration. If the customer desires to make such changes or modifications, the customer must revise and resubmit to TEP/UES plans describing the changes or modifications for approval by TEP/UES. No such change or modification may be made without prior approval of TEP/UES.

6. Metering Requirements

(a) General:

The customer shall provide and install all necessary metering sockets and cabinets in accordance with TEP/UES service requirements, in locations acceptable to TEP/UES. TEP/UES will furnish and install the revenue meter (or revenue net meter) at the point of delivery to the customer's facility. TEP/UES also requires a generator output (or production) meter and will furnish and install such meter. Required equipment should be selected from the approved material list in SR-452.

Under no circumstances shall any metering enclosure be used as a conduit or raceway for any conductors other than those phase conductors being metered and the associated grounded conductor (neutral) and grounding conductor (equipment ground). Also, the customer shall not make any connection or termination on the utility side of the metering enclosure.

No loads, technologies, or strategies may divert, for any purpose, DG energy that would have otherwise been metered as DG production.

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6. Metering Requirements (cont'd)

(b) Arrangement and Location:

The revenue meter shall be located at the point of delivery to the customer's facility which is typically at or near the service entrance section. Meter location shall also comply with the requirements of SR-405 pages 3 through 5 of 10. The generator output meter shall be located within 10 feet of the revenue meter. Exceptions to this may be granted following engineering review and provided that appropriate labeling criteria are met. Refer to Drawings 1 for further details.

- (c) Meter Socket Identification: Revenue meter socket identification shall be as required by SR-405 page 2 of 10. The generation meter socket shall be labeled "Distributed Generation Meter" and shall employ signage as shown in Drawings 1.
- (d) Meter Socket Heights:

Minimum and maximum meter socket heights shall be as specified in SR-405 page 2 of 10.

- (e) Equipment Protection and Grounding: Customer shall provide and install protective cabinets or other approved enclosures for all meters and metering equipment in accordance with SR-405 page 5 of 10 when required by TEP/UES. Meter sockets and all related metering enclosures and equipment shall be grounded in compliance with the NEC and/or any applicable local codes.
- (f) Working Space: Working space requirements for all metering equipment shall be as specified in SR-405 page 10 of 10.

7. Disconnect Switches

(a) General:

As required by TEP/UES's Interconnection Requirements for Distributed Generation, the customer shall provide and install a disconnect switch to isolate all ungrounded conductors of the generating facility from the TEP/UES system. The switch shall be a gang-operated, load-break device with a visible air-gap in the open position. It shall be rated for the current and voltage requirements of the generating facility and shall be lockable in the open position. In addition to the DG Service disconnect switch, the customer shall also provide and install any required meter switches. For synchronous generators, an additional disconnect switch shall be installed between the DG meter and the generation source. Refer to SR-405 page 1 of 10 and Drawing 1 for further information.

Under no circumstances shall any DG disconnect switch enclosure be used as a conduit or raceway for conductors other than the phase, associated grounded conductor (neutral), and associated grounding conductor (equipment ground) of the DG output circuit. All Phase conductors shall be terminated on appropriate terminals inside the switch enclosure.

(b) Location:

> The DG Service disconnect switch and all required meter switches shall be located within 10 feet of the customer's service entrance section. Exceptions to this policy may be granted based on engineering review. Switch installations shall be accessible and operable to TEP/UES personnel at all times.

The DG Service disconnect switch shall be labeled as per the requirements of SR-1.20 and shall (c) employ signage as shown in Drawing 1.

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8. Technical Requirements

(a) Type of Service:

The type of distribution service available for medium-sized DG sources larger than 50 kWac up to 300 kWac is three-phase grounded wye. Available voltages are 208Y/120 4-wire and 480Y/277V 4-wire. Exceptions to this may be granted only after review and approval of TEP/UES Engineering.

(b) Line Side Taps:

In the case that a generator is connected or tapped to the line (TEP/UES) side of a service entrance main breaker, as may be permitted by the NEC, the following requirements apply:

- 1. A line side tap constitutes a new service as defined by the NEC and is subject to all applicable NEC requirements and/or requirements adopted by the local code-enforcement authority.
- TEP/UES will energize this service only after the facility has passed the inspection of the applicable government agency and notification has been received by TEP/UES as is described in the process for new services elsewhere in these Service Requirements.
- Any line side tap shall be made without modifications to any factory installed and/or factory listed equipment or components. Please contact the TEP/UES Design Department for additional guidance regarding this matter.

(c) Minimum Protective Requirements:

- For generators capable of contributing fault current to the TEP/UES system, customer overcurrent
 protection shall be set to detect and trip for any fault between the customer's main breaker and TEP/UES's
 substation breaker prior to operation of the TEP/UES protective device. The customer's overcurrent device
 may trip either the customer's generator breaker or the customer's main breaker. Circuit breakers, if
 backfed, shall be suitable for such operation.
- 2. Overvoltage, undervoltage, overfrequency, and underfrequency protection shall be provided to separate the DG from the utility under adverse voltage and frequency conditions.
- 3. Synchronous generators require a synchronizing scheme in order to initiate and maintain parallel operation with the utility.
- 4. Phase and ground time and instantaneous overcurrent relays are required as part of the interconnection protection package. For DG installations not capable of supplying ground fault current for ground faults on the utility system, additional requirements may apply. See Section 8 (e) below for further information.
- 5. Overload tripping is required for any generator capable of sustained operation above its normal ampere rating.
- 6. Static inverters shall be tested to UL 1741 by a Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory (NRTL) certified by OSHA to perform the UL 1741 test standard.

(d) Distribution Transformer

- 1. Customers' three-phase generators shall connect to the TEP/UES system through a TEP/UES wye wye connected three-phase pad-mount transformers or wye wye overhead three-phase transformer banks.
- 2. Customers with generators having a combined rating in the range of 50 kWac to 300 kWac will be required to be isolated from other customers fed off the same TEP/UES transformer. This can be accomplished by installing a separate transformer connecting to the TEP/UES distribution feeder that is dedicated to the customer with DG. All work necessary to modify existing TEP/UES facilities to accommodate customer-owned DG shall be done at the customer's expense.



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8. Technical Requirements (cont'd)

(e) Effective Grounding of Distributed Generation:

Synchronous, induction, or inverter-based generation employing a three-wire output cannot supply current to a ground fault. Therefore, for any three-wire DG, the customer must furnish either a delta - grounded wye isolation transformer or a grounding transformer. The isolation transformer delta winding shall tie to the three-wire DG output. The grounded wye winding shall tie to the four-wire utility-sourced system. Exceptions may be granted for inverter-based generation if the inverter manufacturer can show that the inverter does not cause overvoltage during a utility ground fault. The inverter manufacturer will be required to present test data for verification. Test data shall include oscilloscope recordings of inverter output voltage during short circuit testing. Results of an open circuit test must also be provided demonstrating that the inverter does not over-modulate under such circumstances.

9. Customer Operations

This section provides the operating requirements that the customer must follow and the responsibilities that the customer must assume for the operating their generation in parallel to the TEP/UES system:

(a) Quality of service:

The operation of the customer's generation facility must not reduce the quality of service to the TEP/UES electric system or other TEP/UES customers. No abnormal voltages, currents, frequencies, or interruptions are permitted.

(b) De-energized TEP/UES circuit:

The customer will at no time energize a de-energized TEP/UES circuit.

(c) Inhibited parallel operation:

If while operating parallel to TEP/UES's system, any of the protective devices operate inhibiting parallel operation, the customer will perform the following procedures prior to attempting any further parallel operation with TEP/UES (Note: Static inverter based systems conforming to the technical requirements detailed above will automatically disconnect from the TEP system upon loss of utility voltage. It will remain disconnected until power is restored at which time it will wait five minutes to re-synchronize to TEP/UES's system):

- 1. Determine whether the TEP/UES circuit is energized or de-energized.
- If TEP's circuit has been continuously energized, then the customer will not attempt to reconnect their system in parallel with the utility until the cause of a protective device misoperation has been corrected by a certified person and TEP/UES has inspected and is satisfied that the customer's system is operating properly.
- If it is determined that the TEP/UES circuit is de-energized, the customer must not attempt to reconnect their system until it is confirmed by TEP/UES that power has been restored and TEP/UES's circuit is energized.
- 4. The customer is not prohibited from isolating their system from TEP/UES and supplying their own premise wiring while TEP/UES's circuit is de-energized.
- (d) The customer is responsible for damage caused to other customers and to TEP/UES as a result of improper operation or malfunction of their generation facilities.
- (e) TEP/UES is not responsible for damage caused to other customers and to TEP/UES as a result of improper operation or malfunction of the customer's generation facilities.
- (f) The customer shall delay reconnection of its generation facilities to TEP/UES for a minimum of one minute after the TEP/UES voltage and frequency are restored to normal. TEP/UES is not responsible for damage caused to the customer's facility as a result of TEP/UES's automatic or manual reclosing of its distribution feeder breaker or recloser.





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