ELECTRICITY DISTRIBUTION CODE

EDC/12

July 2015
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**Amendment Record**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ISSUE NO.</th>
<th>COMMENCEMENT DATE</th>
<th>PAGES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EDC/01</td>
<td>01/01/2003</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDC/02</td>
<td>24/04/2003</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDC/03</td>
<td>02/02/2004</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDC/04</td>
<td>01/08/2004</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDC/05</td>
<td>01/07/2005</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDC/06</td>
<td>01/01/2007</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDC/07</td>
<td>01/01/2010</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDC/08</td>
<td>01/07/2010</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDC/09</td>
<td>08/11/2010</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDC/10</td>
<td>07/02/2013</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDC/11</td>
<td>05/09/2013</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDC/12</td>
<td>01/07/2015</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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The Essential Services Commission of South Australia is the independent economic regulator of the water, electricity, gas, ports and rail industries in South Australia. The Commission’s primary objective is the protection of the long-term interests of South Australian consumers with respect to the price, quality and reliability of essential services. For more information, please visit [www.escosa.sa.gov.au](http://www.escosa.sa.gov.au).
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

1 Preliminary .......................................................... 1

1.1 Authority .......................................................... 1
1.2 Application of this Industry Code .................................. 1
1.3 Other Acts, Codes and guidelines .................................. 1
1.4 Interpretation ....................................................... 2
1.5 Definitions ......................................................... 2

2 Service Standards .................................................. 6

2.1 Customer Service Measures ....................................... 6
2.2 Reliability Measures ............................................... 7
2.3 Guaranteed Service Standards .................................... 8
2.4 Reconnection after disconnection .................................. 9
2.5 Compliance and record keeping ................................... 10
2.6 Report to Commission ............................................. 10
2.7 Country Lines ..................................................... 11

3 Connection of Embedded Generation Units ...................... 11

3.1 Application of Chapter 3 ......................................... 11
3.2 Obligation for Connection Agreements .......................... 11
3.3 Connection where a Small Embedded Generator is also a Customer ................................................. 11
3.4 Connection where a Small Embedded Generator is not a Customer ......................................................... 12
3.5 Connection Agreements for Large Embedded Generators ................................................................. 13
3.6 Connection charges ................................................ 13
3.7 Extension charges .................................................. 13
3.8 Augmentation charges .............................................. 13
3.9 Coordination of Large Embedded Generating Units ................................................................. 14
3.10 Capacity ............................................................. 15
3.11 Scheduling ........................................................ 15
3.12 Minimum requirements for Embedded Generating Units over 1 MW .................................................... 15
3.13 Delivery performance requirements of Embedded Generation Units .................................................... 15
3.14 Voltage Quality .................................................... 15
3.15 Fault Levels ........................................................................................................ 16
3.16 Earthing ............................................................................................................. 16
3.17 Interference ........................................................................................................ 16

Schedule 1 – Region maps ....................................................................................... 17
1 PRELIMINARY

1.1 Authority

1.1.1 This industry code is made by the Commission under section 28 of the Essential Services Commission Act 2002.

1.1.2 A provision of, or requirement or obligation imposed under this industry code will only apply to a person where:

(a) that provision, requirement or obligation is not inconsistent (directly or indirectly) with a substantially equivalent provision, requirement or obligation arising under Part 5 of the National Electricity Rules or the National Energy Retail Law (as in force from time to time); or

(b) there is no substantially equivalent provision, requirement or obligation arising under Part 5 of the National Electricity Rules or the National Energy Retail Law (as in force from time to time).

1.2 Application of this Industry Code

1.2.1 This industry code applies to:

(a) the distributor; and

(b) embedded generators which are not registered under the National Electricity Rules.

1.3 Other Acts, Codes and guidelines

1.3.1 Not all aspects of the distributor’s obligations are regulated by this industry code. The distributor’s obligations and some aspects of the relationship between a customer and a distributor are also affected by:

(a) Acts of Parliament and regulations made under those Acts of Parliament (in particular, the Electricity Act 1996 (and associated regulations) and the Essential Services Commission Act 2002);

(b) any guidelines or rules made by the Commission from time to time;

(c) the National Electricity Rules and associated National Procedures;

(d) the National Energy Retail Law, National Energy Retail Regulations and National Energy Retail Rules;

(e) the Electricity Metering Code;

(f) the Electricity Transmission Code; and

(g) the Electricity Distribution Licence.
1.4 Interpretation

1.4.1 In this Code, unless the context otherwise requires:

(a) headings are for convenience only and do not affect the interpretation of this Code;

(b) words importing the singular include the plural and vice versa;

(c) words importing a gender include any gender;

(d) an expression importing a natural person includes any company, partnership, trust, joint venture, association, corporation or other body corporate and any governmental agency;

(e) a reference to a person includes that person’s executors, administrators, successors, substitutes (including, without limitation, persons taking by novation) and permitted assigns;

(f) a reference to any statute, regulation, proclamation, order in council, ordinance or bylaw includes all statutes, regulations, proclamations, orders in council, ordinances or by-laws varying, consolidating, re-enacting, extending or replacing them and a reference to a statute includes all regulations, proclamations, orders in council, ordinances, by-laws and determinations issued under that statute;

(g) a reference to a document or a provision of a document includes an amendment or supplement to, or replacement or novation of, that document or that provision of that document;

(h) an event which is required under this code to occur on or by a stipulated day which is not a business day may occur on or by the next business day.

1.5 Definitions

1.5.1 In this Code words appearing in bold like this have the following meanings:

**Act** means the Electricity Act 1996 (SA)

**Adelaide Business Area** means that part of Adelaide shown in Map 1 of Schedule 1 and in which customers are supplied by feeders as agreed between SA Power Networks and the Commission

**augmentation** means works to enlarge the capability of the distributor’s distribution network to distribute electricity

**Australian Standard** or **AS** means a standard published by the Standards Association of Australia
**best endeavours** means to act in good faith and use all reasonable efforts, skill and resources

**business day** has the meaning given to that term in the National Energy Retail Law

**CBD feeder** means a feeder supplying predominantly commercial, high-rise buildings, supplied by a predominantly underground **distribution network** containing significant interconnection and redundancy when compared to urban areas

**Commission** means the Essential Services Commission established under the Essential Services Commission Act 2002

**connection** means to form a physical link to a **distribution network**

**customer** has the meaning given to that term in the Act, namely a person who has a supply of electricity available from a transmission network or distribution network for consumption by that person and includes:

(a) the occupier for the time being of a place to which electricity is supplied; and

(b) where the context requires, a person seeking an electricity supply; and

(c) a person of a class declared by regulations under the Act to be customers.

**distributor** means a holder of a licence to operate a distribution network under Part 3 of the Act

**distribution network** has the meaning given to that term in the Act

**electrical installation** has the meaning given to that term in the Act

**Electricity Distribution Determination** means any applicable determination made by the Australian Energy Regulator in accordance with the National Electricity Law and the National Electricity Rules in force from time to time and includes any instruments made under or in connection with that determination
emergency means an emergency due to the actual or imminent occurrence of an event which in any way endangers or threatens to endanger the safety or health of any person, or the maintenance of power system security, in the state of South Australia or which destroys or damages, or threatens to destroy or damage, any property in the state of South Australia

embedded generator means a generator who owns, operates or controls an embedded generating unit

embedded generating unit means a generating unit which is connected to a distribution network and does not have direct access to a transmission network

feeder means an electric powerline and associated equipment which the distributor uses to distribute electricity

high voltage means a voltage greater than 1,000 volts

interruption means a planned or unplanned interruption of, or restriction to, distribution services of at least one minute in duration, other than an interruption or restriction due to an emergency, a generation failure or a transmission failure

large embedded generator means an embedded generator other than a small embedded generator

Long Rural Feeder means a feeder which is not a CBD or urban feeder with a total feeder route length greater than 200 km or as otherwise agreed between SA Power Networks and the Commission

Major Metropolitan Areas means the Adelaide Business Area, Greater Adelaide Metropolitan Area as indicated in Map 2 of Schedule 2 and Major Regional Areas including Mount Barker, Mount Gambier, Port Augusta, Port Lincoln and Whyalla in which customers are supplied by feeders as agreed between SA Power Networks and the Commission

Major Event Day has the meaning given to that term in the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
IEEE Standard 1366-2012

**National Electricity Law** means the National Electricity Law, as contained within the National Electricity (South Australia) Act 1996

**National Electricity Rules** has the meaning given to that term in the National Electricity Law

**National Energy Retail Law** has the meaning given to that term in the National Energy Retail Law (South Australia) Act 2011 as in force from time to time

**National Energy Retail Regulations** means the Regulations made under Part 11 of the National Energy Retail Law

**National Energy Retail Rules** means the Rules made under Part 10 of the National Energy Retail Law

**Other Areas** means all areas in which customers are supplied other than the Adelaide Business Area and Major Metropolitan Areas

**SA Power Networks** means SA Power Networks (ABN 13 332 330 749) a partnership comprising Spark Infrastructure (No.1) Pty Ltd (ABN 54 091 142380), Spark Infrastructure (No.2) Pty Ltd (ABN 19 091 143 038), Spark Infrastructure (No. 3) Pty Ltd (ABN 50 091 142 362), CKI Utilities Development Ltd (ABN 65 090 718 880), and PAL Utilities Development Ltd (ABN 82 090 718 951) and includes any wholly owned subsidiary of any of the partners that provides distribution services for or on behalf of the partners

**Short Rural Feeder** means a feeder which is not a CBD or urban feeder with a total feeder route length less than 200 km or as otherwise agreed between SA Power Networks and the Commission

**small embedded generator** means an embedded generator which owns, operates or controls an embedded generating unit that complies with the requirements of AS 4777

**supply** means the delivery of electricity

**supply address** means the address for which a customer
purchases electricity

**Technical Regulator** means the person holding the office of Technical Regulator under Part 2 of the Act

**transmission network** has the meaning given to that term in the Act

**Urban Feeder** means a *feeder*, which is not a CBD feeder, with actual maximum demand over the reporting period per total *feeder* route length greater than 0.3 MVA/km or as otherwise agreed between SA Power Networks and the Commission

**USAIDIₙ** means Unplanned System Average Interruption Duration Index (normalised to exclude MED)

**USAIFIₙ** means Unplanned System Average Interruption Frequency Index (normalised to exclude MED)

1.5.2 References to Australian Standards are references to standards existing from time to time, or where they are superseded, their replacements.

## 2 SERVICE STANDARDS

### 2.1 Customer Service Measures

2.1.1 The **distributor** must use its **best endeavours** to achieve the following customer service standards during each year ending on 30 June.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Customer Service measure</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Customer service</td>
<td>Time to respond to telephone calls</td>
<td>85% within 30 seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Customer service</td>
<td>Time to respond to written enquiries</td>
<td>95% within 5 business days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.1.2 The term “responding to telephone calls” includes:

(a) answering a customer’s telephone call in person; and

(b) answering a customer’s telephone call by providing access to a computer/telephony based interactive service which is able to process calls by providing information or direct calls to a service officer,

but does not include the answering of a call by being placed in an automated queue to wait for one of the options above.

2.1.3 When responding to telephone calls the **distributor** must at all times use its **best endeavours** to ensure that all information provided, including that which is provided by means of a computer/telephony based interactive service, is current and accurate.
2.1.4 A written enquiry is an enquiry by email, fax or letter from a customer to a 
**distributor**, via nominated enquiry channels, requesting information from 
the **distributor** or making a complaint about an action of the **distributor**.

2.1.5 A response to such an enquiry includes direct or telephone contact or 
written response in which the **distributor** either answers the enquiry or 
acknowledges receipt of the enquiry and indicates the process and timetable 
 to be followed in dealing with the enquiry.

2.2 **Reliability Measures**

2.2.1 Supply Restoration and Reliability Standards

(a) The **distributor** must use its **best endeavours** to achieve the following 
reliability standards during each year ending on 30 June:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>USAIDI&lt;sub&gt;n&lt;/sub&gt; Standards</th>
<th>USAIDI&lt;sub&gt;n&lt;/sub&gt; (average minutes off supply per customer per annum)</th>
<th>USAIFI&lt;sub&gt;n&lt;/sub&gt; (average no. of supply interruptions per customer per annum)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CBD Feeders</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Feeders</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>1.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short Rural Feeders</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>1.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Rural Feeders</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>1.95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: These standards reflect unplanned supply interruptions on the low voltage and 
high voltage distribution networks but exclude:

(a) any planned supply interruptions and supply interruptions of a duration 
less than one minute; and

(b) any unplanned supply interruptions that qualify as **MEDs**.

2.2.2 Minimise interruptions

(a) A **distributor** must use its **best endeavours** to:

(i) minimise interruptions or limitations to **supply** caused by:

(A) carrying out maintenance or repair to the **distribution network**;

(B) connecting a new supply address to the distribution network;

(C) carrying out augmentations or extensions to the distribution network, and

(ii) restore **supply** as soon as practicable.
2.3 Guaranteed Service Standards

2.3.1 The distributor will meet the following service standards:

(a) Timeliness of appointments

The distributor will use its best endeavours to be on time for any appointment with a customer. Unless due to circumstances beyond its reasonable control, if later than 15 minutes, the distributor will pay the customer $25 (including GST).

(b) Timeliness of connection of a new supply address

The distributor will use its best endeavours to connect a customer’s new supply address:

(i) on a date agreed with the customer; or

(ii) where no date has been agreed with the customer, within 6 business days after the customer has met the necessary pre-conditions.

The distributor will pay the customer $65 (including GST) for each day it is late in connecting the customer, up to a maximum of $325 (including GST).

(c) Repair of faulty street lights

The distributor will use its best endeavours to repair street lights which have gone out and for which it is responsible within 5 business days in the Adelaide metropolitan and CBD area, Whyalla, Mount Gambier, Mount Barker, Gawler, Stirling, Murray Bridge, Port Augusta, Willunga, Port Pirie and Port Lincoln, and 10 business days elsewhere, from the date on which the fault is reported to the distributor.

The distributor will pay the first person to report the faulty street light $25 (including GST) for each period (5 or 10 business days as outlined above) in which the light is not repaired.

While multiple faulty street light reports may be made by a person on any day in respect of street lights for which the distributor is responsible:

(i) a report made on a Saturday, a Sunday or a public holiday will be deemed to occur on the next business day; and

(ii) the distributor’s liability to pay the person $25 (including GST) for each period (5 or 10 business days as outlined above) in which a faulty street light is not repaired relates only to the first 40 faulty street light reports made by that person on that day (including deemed reports).

(d) Minimise frequency and duration of supply interruptions
The **distributor** will use its **best endeavours** to minimise the frequency and duration of supply interruptions to a **customer’s supply address**. If the frequency of interruptions or the duration of any single interruption exceed the thresholds in the following tables the **distributor** will make payments to **customers** experiencing supply interruptions set out in those tables.

**Thresholds and payment amounts – frequency of interruptions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of interruptions in a regulatory year ending 30 June</th>
<th>Threshold 1</th>
<th>Threshold 2</th>
<th>Threshold 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&gt;9 and (\leq) 12</td>
<td>$100</td>
<td>$150</td>
<td>$200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;12 and (\leq) 15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Thresholds and payment amounts – duration**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Duration (hrs)</th>
<th>Threshold 1</th>
<th>Threshold 2</th>
<th>Threshold 3</th>
<th>Threshold 4</th>
<th>Threshold 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&gt;12 and (\leq) 15</td>
<td>$100</td>
<td>$150</td>
<td>$200</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;15 and (\leq) 18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$405</td>
<td>$605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;18 and (\leq) 24</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;24 and (\leq) 48</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;48</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Payments in relation to the frequency of interruptions will be made in the quarter directly following the regulatory year (ending 30 June). Payments in relation to the duration of interruptions will be made within three months of the event occurring. Payments will be made in respect of the **supply address**, not the customer.

The above scheme excludes:

(i) interruptions caused by the following:

   (A) transmission and generation failures;

   (B) disconnection required in an emergency situation (e.g. bushfire);

   (C) single customer faults caused by that customer;

(ii) interruptions of a duration less than one minute; and

(iii) planned interruptions.

2.4 **Reconnection after disconnection**

2.4.1 Where a **distributor** is obliged under the **National Energy Retail Rules** to reconnect a **customer’s supply address** the **distributor** must connect the **customer’s supply address** in accordance with this clause;
(a) Request to distributor by 5.00 pm

Where the customer makes a request for reconnection to its retailer before 4.00 pm or to the distributor before 5.00 pm on a business day, the distributor must:

(i) reconnect the supply address on the day of the request in the Adelaide Business Area and Major Metropolitan Areas; and

(ii) use its best endeavours to reconnect on the day of the request in Other Areas and, in any event, by the next business day.

(b) Request to distributor between 5.00 pm and 10.00 pm

Where the customer makes a request for reconnection to its retailer after 4.00 pm and before 10.00 pm on a business day, or to its distributor after 5.00 pm and before 10.00 pm on a business day, and pays the distributor’s reasonable after hours reconnection charge, the distributor must:

(i) reconnect on the day requested by the customer in the Adelaide Business Area and Major Metropolitan Areas; and

(ii) use its best endeavours to reconnect on the day requested by the customer in Other Areas and, in any event, by the next business day.

(c) Request to distributor after 10.00 pm

Where under clause 2.4.1 a distributor is obliged to reconnect a customer and the customer makes a request for reconnection to its retailer after 9.00 pm on a business day or to the distributor after 10.00 pm on a business day, the distributor must reconnect the supply address as soon as possible and in any event by the end of the next business day.

2.5 Compliance and record keeping

2.5.1 The distributor must comply with any directions issued by the Commission from time to time concerning the definition and interpretation of service standards contained within this clause 2. The distributor must keep sufficient records to monitor its performance level and to provide the information required by this clause 2.

2.6 Report to Commission

2.6.1 The distributor must report to the Commission by 31 August each year concerning matters relating to the service standards during the previous year ending on 30 June. In particular, the distributor will report on:

(a) its compliance with the service standards set out in this clause 2 of this industry code;
(b) the amount of rebates paid or credited to customers as a result of a distributor’s failure to meet guaranteed service standards set out in this industry code;
(c) an explanation of the reason for any non-compliance; and
(d) a report on how the distributor will improve its performance so as to meet the service standards set out in clause 2 of this industry code.

2.7 Country Lines

2.7.1 A distributor must not, without the Commission’s approval, discontinue or cease to operate, maintain or service those parts of its distribution network which are in country areas.

3 CONNECTION OF EMBEDDED GENERATION UNITS

3.1 Application of Chapter 3

3.1.1 This Chapter 3:
(a) regulates an embedded generator’s access to a distribution network in South Australia where the National Electricity Rules do not apply in respect of that embedded generator; and
(b) applies to:
   (i) distributors;
   (ii) each small embedded generator;
   (iii) any large embedded generator that is not required to be registered under the National Electricity Rules; and
   (iv) embedded generators which are exempt under the Electricity (General) Regulations 2012 from the requirement to be licensed as a generator under the Act.

3.2 Obligation for Connection Agreements

3.2.1 The distributor must only connect an embedded generator’s embedded generating unit to its distribution network in accordance with the requirements of this Chapter 3.

3.3 Connection where a Small Embedded Generator is also a Customer

3.3.1 Where a small embedded generator:
(a) applies to the distributor for the connection of its embedded generating unit to the distribution network; and
(b) is also a customer at the connection point at which the embedded generating unit is to be connected,
the distributor must provide that connection as soon as practicable once the small embedded generator has complied with any standard application requirements established by the distributor.

3.3.2 For the purposes of clause 3.3.1(a), the standard application requirements established by the distributor:

(a) must be of a standard form and published on the distributor’s website;
(b) may require the provision of information about the small embedded generator including, without limitation, the identity of the small embedded generator and the nature and location of the embedded generating unit;
(c) must not require the small embedded generator to enter into any agreement, arrangement, contract or undertaking in respect of the connection of the embedded generating unit;
(d) must not impose any rights or obligations on either party, other than the right for the small embedded generator to be connected in accordance with this clause 3.3 where the standard application requirements are met and the right for the distributor to disconnect the embedded generating unit where it is satisfied, on reasonable grounds, that the standard application requirements are no longer met or that the embedded generating unit is affecting the quality of supply to other customers; and
(e) may require the small embedded generator to pay the distributor a connection fee provided that any such fee is established in accordance with the Electricity Distribution Determination.

3.4 Connection where a Small Embedded Generator is not a Customer

3.4.1 Where a small embedded generator:

(a) applies to the distributor for the connection of its embedded generating unit to the distribution network; and
(b) is not a customer at the connection point at which the embedded generating unit is to be connected,

the distributor must provide that connection in accordance with the terms and conditions of a standard connection agreement for small embedded generators developed by the distributor.

3.4.2 The distributor must seek the Commission’s prior written approval to use a standard connection agreement for small embedded generators developed by the distributor under clause 3.4.1.
3.4.3 If the Commission does not approve a standard connection agreement for small embedded generators submitted under clause 3.4.2, the Commission may:

(a) require the distributor to amend the standard connection agreement in accordance with any direction of the Commission and resubmit that amended standard connection agreement for the Commission’s approval for the purposes of clause 3.4.2; or

(b) amend the standard connection agreement and approve that amended standard connection agreement for use by the distributor for the purposes of clause 3.4.1.

3.4.4 The distributor must seek the Commission’s prior written approval to vary the terms and conditions of the standard connection agreement which has previously been approved by the Commission under clause 3.4.2.

3.4.5 The terms and conditions of a standard connection agreement approved by the Commission for the purposes of clause 3.4.1, as varied from time to time in accordance with clause 3.4.4, must be published by the distributor on its website.

3.4.6 The distributor may enter into a negotiated connection agreement with a small embedded generator on fair and reasonable terms and conditions agreed by that small embedded generator and approved by the Commission.

3.5 Connection Agreements for Large Embedded Generators

3.5.1 The distributor must only agree to provide connection services to a large embedded generator in accordance with the terms and conditions of a connection agreement which is fair and reasonable and agreed by that large embedded generator.

3.6 Connection charges

3.6.1 The distributor may only charge an embedded generator a connection charge in respect of the connection of the embedded generator’s embedded generating unit to the distribution network which has been calculated in accordance with the Electricity Distribution Determination.

3.7 Extension charges

3.7.1 The distributor may only charge an embedded generator an extension charge in respect of the connection of the embedded generator’s embedded generating unit to the distribution network which has been calculated in accordance with the Electricity Distribution Determination.

3.8 Augmentation charges

3.8.1 The distributor:
(a) must not charge a small embedded generator for any augmentation required as a result of the connection of the small embedded generator’s embedded generating units to the distribution network; and

(b) may only charge a large embedded generator an augmentation charge for any augmentation required as a result of the connection of the large embedded generator’s embedded generating units which has been calculated in accordance with the Electricity Distribution Determination.

3.9 Coordination of Large Embedded Generating Units

3.9.1 Large embedded generators must comply with the following requirements:

(a) the embedded generating unit must be synchronised to the distribution network;

(b) the embedded generating unit’s real and reactive power output or voltage output must be automatically controlled within limits agreed with the distributor. A nominal full load power factor of 0.8 lagging must be provided;

(c) the embedded generator’s voltage and frequency response times must be within the limits specified by the distributor. If the embedded generator’s frequency rises above or falls below the system frequency for more than the time specified by the distributor, it must be disconnected from the distribution network;

(d) the embedded generating unit must be fitted with necessary protection relays, as agreed with the distributor, in order to coordinate its ability to isolate itself from the distribution network in the event of a fault on either the distributor’s distribution network or the embedded generator’s electricity infrastructure;

(e) the embedded generating unit must be equipped with lockable means of isolation from the distribution network;

(f) unless otherwise agreed with the distributor, an embedded generator must allow for the connection of a communication link between the embedded generation unit and the distributor’s substation to monitor and as necessary trip the generator in an emergency;

(g) asynchronous embedded generating units must be equipped with controlled power factor correction capacitors to support necessary VAR loading requirements; and

(h) any other reasonable requirement of the distributor.
3.10 Capacity

3.10.1 The capacity of embedded generator's plant shall not exceed the capacity of the distribution network in terms of:

(a) its capacity to accept export energy;

(b) its capacity to provide emergency energy in the event of a generator trip; and

(c) its fault level.

3.11 Scheduling

3.11.1 Unless otherwise agreed with the distributor, a large embedded generator with an embedded generating unit over 1 MW must advise the distributor prior to connection or disconnection of the embedded generating unit.

3.11.2 The rate of change of an embedded generating unit over 1 MW must be agreed with the distributor.

3.12 Minimum requirements for Embedded Generating Units over 1 MW

3.12.1 Unless otherwise agreed with the distributor, any embedded generating unit over 1 MW must:

(a) have an automatic excitation control system for volts and power factor;

(b) have a governor control for speed (frequency) and load (MW) control; and

(c) be equipped with protection and auto synchronising equipment as defined by the distributor.

3.13 Delivery performance requirements of Embedded Generation Units

3.13.1 An embedded generator's plant shall be able to:

(a) respond safely to network disturbances;

(b) shut down safely without external electricity supply;

(c) restart following loss and restoration of supply; and

(d) operate in a stable manner on the distribution network during system disturbances.

3.14 Voltage Quality

3.14.1 An embedded generator must ensure that its embedded generating plant does not contribute to the permitted levels of voltage unbalance, voltage
fluctuation and harmonic content specified by the distributor being exceeded.

3.15 **Fault Levels**

3.15.1 An *embedded generating unit* must be designed to work within and not contribute (other than an agreed contribution) to the system maximum fault level and the *feeder* capacity to which it is connected.

3.16 **Earthing**

3.16.1 A *large embedded generator* must ensure that its *embedded generating units* are earthed in accordance with the distributor’s earthing requirements. The *embedded generator* must provide earth fault protection to isolate each *embedded generating unit* from the *distribution network* under earth fault conditions.

3.17 **Interference**

3.17.1 If the *distributor* notifies the *embedded generator* that its *embedded generating unit* is causing interference above the limits set out in *AS/NZS 2344, AS2279, AS/NZS 61000 3.2, 3.3 or 3.5*, the *embedded generator* must reduce the level of interference to below these limits within 90 days.
SCHEDULE 1 – REGION MAPS

Service Standard Region Maps

Map 1

Adelaide Business Area