

| Section Title | Current Text | Proposed Text |
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| Station Transformer Pg 53 | A transformer supplying electrical power to the Auxiliaries of (a) a Power Station , which is not directly connected to the Generating Unit terminals (typical voltage ratios being 132/11kV or 275/11kV), or (b) a DC Converter Station or HDVC Converter | No Change- as text states 'typical' |
| Single Point of Connection PC.A.8.1 | For a Single Point of Connection to a User's System (and OTSUA), as an equivalent 400kV or 275kV source and also in Scotland and Offshore as an equivalent 132kV source, the data (as at the HV side of the Point of Connection (and in the case of OTSUA , each Interface Point and Connection Point) reflecting data given to The Company by Users) will be given to a User as follows: The data items listed under the following parts of PC.A.8.3: (a) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v) and (vi) and the data items shall be provided in accordance with the detailed provisions of PC.A.8.3 (b) - (e) | For a Single Point of Connection to a User's System (and OTSUA), as a Transmission System voltage source an equivalent 400kV or 275kV source and also in Scotland and Offshore as an equivalent 132kV source , the data (as at the HV side of the Point of Connection (and in the case of OTSUA , each Interface Point and Connection Point) reflecting data given to The Company by Users) will be given to a User as follows: The data items listed under the following parts of PC.A.8.3: (a) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v) and (vi) and the data items shall be provided in accordance with the detailed provisions of PC.A.8.3 (b) - (e) |
| Data Items PC.A.8.3 | (d) Since the equivalent will be produced for the 400kV or 275kV and also in Scotland and Offshore 132kV parts of the National Electricity Transmission System The Company will provide the appropriate supergrid transformer data | (d) Since the equivalent will be produced for the 400kV or 275kV and also in Scotland and Offshore 132kV parts of the National Electricity Transmission System The Company will provide the appropriate supergrid transformer data for the National Electricity Transmission System associated with equivalent voltage source data. |
| Grid Voltage Variations for Users excluding DC Connected Power Park Modules and Remote End HVDC Converters ECC.6.1.4.1 | Subject as provided below, the voltage on the 400kV part of the National Electricity Transmission System at each Connection Site with a User (and in the case of OTSDUW Plant and Apparatus , a Transmission Interface Point , excluding DC Connected Power Park Modules and Remote End HVDC Converters) will normally remain within $\pm 5\%$ of the nominal value unless abnormal conditions prevail. The minimum voltage is -10% and the | Subject as provided below The voltage on the 400kV part of the National Electricity Transmission System operating at nominal voltages of greater than 300kV at each Connection Site with a User (and in the case of OTSDUW Plant and Apparatus , a Transmission Interface Point , excluding DC Connected Power Park Modules and Remote End HVDC Converters) will normally remain within $\pm 5\%$ of the nominal value unless abnormal conditions prevail. The minimum voltage is -10% and the maximum voltage is +10% unless abnormal conditions prevail, but voltages between +5% and +10% will not last longer than 15 minutes unless abnormal conditions prevail. For nominal |

maximum voltage is +10% unless abnormal conditions prevail, but voltages between +5% and +10% will not last longer than 15 minutes unless abnormal conditions prevail. Voltages on the 275kV and 132kV parts of the **National Electricity Transmission System** at each Connection Point (and in the case of **OTSDUW Plant and Apparatus**, a **Transmission Interface Point**) will normally remain within the limits $\pm 10\%$ of the nominal value unless abnormal conditions prevail. At nominal **System** voltages below 110kV the voltage of the **National Electricity Transmission System** at each **Connection Site** with a **User** (and in the case of **OTSDUW Plant and Apparatus**, a **Transmission Interface Point**), excluding **Connection Sites** for **DC Connected Power Park Modules** and **Remote End HVDC Converters**) will normally remain within the limits $\pm 6\%$ of the nominal value unless abnormal conditions prevail. Under fault conditions, the voltage may collapse transiently to zero at the point of fault until the fault is cleared. The normal operating ranges of the **National Electricity Transmission System** are summarised below:

| National Electricity Transmission System Nominal Voltage | Normal Operating Range | Time period for Operation |
|--|--|---------------------------|
| 400kV | 400kV -10% to +5% 400kV +5% to +10% | Unlimited 15 minutes |
| 275kV | 275kV $\pm 10\%$ | Unlimited |
| 132kV | 132kV $\pm 10\%$ | Unlimited |
| 110kV | 110kV $\pm 10\%$ | Unlimited |
| Below 110kV | Below 110kV $\pm 6\%$ | Unlimited |

The Company and a **User** may agree greater variations or longer minimum time periods of operation in voltage to those set out above in relation to a particular **Connection Site**, and insofar as a greater variation is agreed, the relevant figure set out above shall, in relation to that User at the particular Connection Site, be replaced by the figure

voltages of 110kV and up to and including 300kV voltages on the ~~275kV and 132kV~~ parts of the **National Electricity Transmission System** at each Connection Point (and in the case of **OTSDUW Plant and Apparatus**, a **Transmission Interface Point**) will normally remain within the limits $\pm 10\%$ of the nominal value unless abnormal conditions prevail. At nominal **System** voltages below 110kV the voltage of the **National Electricity Transmission System** at each **Connection Site** with a **User** (and in the case of **OTSDUW Plant and Apparatus**, a **Transmission Interface Point**), excluding **Connection Sites** for **DC Connected Power Park Modules** and **Remote End HVDC Converters**) will normally remain within the limits $\pm 6\%$ of the nominal value unless abnormal conditions prevail. Under fault conditions, the voltage may collapse transiently to zero at the point of fault until the fault is cleared. The normal operating ranges of the **National Electricity Transmission System** are summarised below:

| National Electricity Transmission System Nominal Voltage | Normal Operating Range | | Time Period of Operation |
|--|---|---|--------------------------|
| | Voltage (percentage of Nominal Voltage) | PU (1pu relates to the Nominal Voltage) | |
| 400kV Greater than 300kV | 400kV -10% to +5% 400kV +5% to +10% | 0.90pu-1.05pu 1.05pu-1.10pu | Unlimited 15 minutes |
| 275kV 110kV up to 300kV | 275kV $\pm 10\%$ | 0.90pu-1.10pu | Unlimited |
| 132kV | 132kV $\pm 10\%$ | | Unlimited |
| 110kV | 110kV $\pm 10\%$ | | Unlimited |
| Below 110kV | Below 110kV $\pm 6\%$ | 0.94pu-1.06pu | Unlimited |

The Company and a **User** may agree greater variations or longer minimum time periods of operation in voltage to those set out above in relation to a particular **Connection Site**, and insofar as a greater variation is agreed, the relevant figure set out above shall, in relation to that User at the particular Connection Site, be

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| | agreed. | replaced by the figure agreed. |
| Fault Clearance Times ECC.6.2.2.2.2 | <p>(a) The required fault clearance time for faults on the Generator's (including DC Connected Power Park Modules) or HVDC System Owner's equipment directly connected to the National Electricity Transmission System or OTSDUW Plant and Apparatus and for faults on the National Electricity Transmission System directly connected to the EU Generator (including DC Connected Power Park Modules) or HVDC System Owner's equipment or OTSDUW Plant and Apparatus, from fault inception to the circuit breaker arc extinction, shall be set out in the Bilateral Agreement. The fault clearance time specified in the Bilateral Agreement shall not be shorter than the durations specified below: (i) 80ms at 400kV, (ii) 100ms at 275kV, (iii) 120ms at 132kV and below but this shall not prevent the User or The Company or the Relevant Transmission Licensee or the EU Generator (including in respect of OTSDUW Plant and Apparatus and DC Connected Power Park Modules) from selecting a shorter fault clearance time on their own Plant and Apparatus provided Discrimination is achieved. A longer fault clearance time may be specified in the Bilateral Agreement for faults on the National Electricity Transmission System. A longer fault clearance time for faults on the EU Generator or HVDC System Owner's equipment or OTSDUW Plant and Apparatus may be agreed with The Company in accordance with the terms of the Bilateral Agreement but only if System requirements, in The Company's view, permit. The probability that the fault clearance time stated in the Bilateral Agreement will be exceeded by any given fault,</p> | <p>(a) The required fault clearance time for faults on the Generator's (including DC Connected Power Park Modules) or HVDC System Owner's equipment directly connected to the National Electricity Transmission System or OTSDUW Plant and Apparatus and for faults on the National Electricity Transmission System directly connected to the EU Generator (including DC Connected Power Park Modules) or HVDC System Owner's equipment or OTSDUW Plant and Apparatus, from fault inception to the circuit breaker arc extinction, shall be set out in the Bilateral Agreement. The fault clearance time specified in the Bilateral Agreement shall not be shorter than the durations specified below:</p> <p>(i) 80ms at 400kV for connections operating at a nominal voltage of greater than 300kV</p> <p>(ii) 100ms at 275kV for connections operating at a nominal voltage of greater than 132kV and up to 300kV</p> <p>(iii) 120ms at for connections operating at a nominal voltage of 132kV and below but this shall not prevent the User or The Company or the Relevant Transmission Licensee or the EU Generator (including in respect of OTSDUW Plant and Apparatus and DC Connected Power Park Modules) from selecting a shorter fault clearance time on their own Plant and Apparatus provided Discrimination is achieved. A longer fault clearance time may be specified in the Bilateral Agreement for faults on the National Electricity Transmission System. A longer fault clearance time for faults on the EU Generator or HVDC System Owner's equipment or OTSDUW Plant and Apparatus may be agreed with The Company in accordance with the terms of the Bilateral Agreement but only if System requirements, in The Company's view, permit. The probability that the fault clearance time stated in the Bilateral Agreement will be exceeded by any given fault, must be less than 2%</p> |

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| | must be less than 2% | |
| | <p>(b) In the event that the required fault clearance time is not met as a result of failure to operate on the Main Protection System(s) provided, the Generators or HVDC System Owners or Generators in the case of OTSDUW Plant and Apparatus shall, except as specified below provide Independent Back-Up Protection. The Relevant Transmission Licensee will also provide Back-Up Protection and the Relevant Transmission Licensee's and the User's Back-Up Protections will be co-ordinated so as to provide Discrimination.</p> <p>On a Power Generating Module (other than a Power Park Unit), HVDC Equipment or OTSDUW Plant and Apparatus and connected to the National Electricity Transmission System at 400kV or 275kV and where two Independent Main Protections are provided to clear faults on the HV Connections within the required fault clearance time, the Back-Up Protection provided by EU Generators (including in respect of OTSDUW Plant and Apparatus and DC Connected Power Park Modules) and HVDC System Owners shall operate to give a fault clearance time of no longer than 300ms at the minimum infeed for normal operation for faults on the HV Connections. Where two Independent Main Protections are installed the Back-Up Protection may be integrated into one (or both) of the Independent Main Protection relays.</p> <p>On a Power Generating Module (other than a Power Park Unit), HVDC Equipment or OTSDUW Plant and Apparatus and connected to the National Electricity Transmission System at 132 kV and where only one Main Protection is provided to clear faults on the HV</p> | <p>(b) In the event that the required fault clearance time is not met as a result of failure to operate on the Main Protection System(s) provided, the Generators or HVDC System Owners or Generators in the case of OTSDUW Plant and Apparatus shall, except as specified below provide Independent Back-Up Protection. The Relevant Transmission Licensee will also provide Back-Up Protection and the Relevant Transmission Licensee's and the User's Back-Up Protections will be co-ordinated so as to provide Discrimination.</p> <p>On a Power Generating Module (other than a Power Park Unit), HVDC Equipment or OTSDUW Plant and Apparatus and connected to the National Electricity Transmission System operating at a nominal voltage of greater than 132kV 400kV or 275kV and where two Independent Main Protections are provided to clear faults on the HV Connections within the required fault clearance time, the Back-Up Protection provided by EU Generators (including in respect of OTSDUW Plant and Apparatus and DC Connected Power Park Modules) and HVDC System Owners shall operate to give a fault clearance time of no longer than 300ms at the minimum infeed for normal operation for faults on the HV Connections. Where two Independent Main Protections are installed the Back-Up Protection may be integrated into one (or both) of the Independent Main Protection relays.</p> <p>On a Power Generating Module (other than a Power Park Unit), HVDC Equipment or OTSDUW Plant and Apparatus and connected to the National Electricity Transmission System at 132 kV and below and where only one Main Protection is provided to clear faults on the HV Connections within the required fault clearance time, the Independent Back-Up Protection provided by the Generator (including in respect of OTSDUW Plant and Apparatus and DC Connected Power Park Modules) and the HVDC System Owner shall operate to give a fault clearance time of no longer than 300ms at the minimum infeed for normal operation for faults on the HV Connections.</p> <p>A Power Generating Module (other than a Power Park Unit), HVDC Equipment or OTSDUW Plant and Apparatus) with Back-Up Protection or</p> |

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| | <p>Connections within the required fault clearance time, the Independent Back-Up Protection provided by the Generator (including in respect of OTSDUW Plant and Apparatus and DC Connected Power Park Modules) and the HVDC System Owner shall operate to give a fault clearance time of no longer than 300ms at the minimum infeed for normal operation for faults on the HV Connections.</p> <p>A Power Generating Module (other than a Power Park Unit), HVDC Equipment or OTSDUW Plant and Apparatus) with Back-Up Protection or Independent Back-Up Protection will also be required to withstand, without tripping, the loading incurred during the clearance of a fault on the National Electricity Transmission System by breaker fail Protection at 400kV or 275kV or of a fault cleared by Back-Up Protection where the EU Generator (including in the case of OTSDUW Plant and Apparatus or DC Connected Power Park Module) or HVDC System is connected at 132kV and below. This will permit Discrimination between the Generator in respect of OTSDUW Plant and Apparatus or DC Connected Power Park Modules or HVDC System Owners' Back-Up Protection or Independent Back-Up Protection and the Back-Up Protection provided on the National Electricity Transmission System and other Users' Systems</p> | <p>Independent Back-Up Protection will also be required to withstand, without tripping, the loading incurred during the clearance of a fault on the National Electricity Transmission System by breaker fail Protection at a nominal voltage of greater than 132kV 400kV or 275kV or of a fault cleared by Back-Up Protection where the EU Generator (including in the case of OTSDUW Plant and Apparatus or DC Connected Power Park Module) or HVDC System is connected at 132kV and below. This will permit Discrimination between the Generator in respect of OTSDUW Plant and Apparatus or DC Connected Power Park Modules or HVDC System Owners' Back-Up Protection or Independent Back-Up Protection and the Back-Up Protection provided on the National Electricity Transmission System and other Users' Systems</p> |
| | <p>(c) When the Power Generating Module (other than Power Park Units), or the HVDC Equipment or OTSDUW Plant and Apparatus is connected to the National Electricity Transmission System at 400kV or 275kV, and in Scotland and Offshore also at 132kV, and a circuit breaker is provided by the Generator (including in respect of OTSDUW Plant and Apparatus or DC</p> | <p>(c) When the Power Generating Module (other than Power Park Units), or the HVDC Equipment or OTSDUW Plant and Apparatus is connected to the National Electricity Transmission System operating at a nominal voltage of greater than 132kV 400kV or 275kV, and in Scotland and Offshore also at 132kV, and a circuit breaker is provided by the Generator (including in respect of OTSDUW Plant and Apparatus or DC Connected Power Park Modules) or the HVDC System owner, or the Relevant Transmission Licensee, as the case may be, to interrupt fault</p> |

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| | <p>Connected Power Park Modules) or the HVDC System owner, or the Relevant Transmission Licensee, as the case may be, to interrupt fault current interchange with the National Electricity Transmission System, or Generator's System, or HVDC System Owner's System, as the case may be, circuit breaker fail Protection shall be provided by the Generator (including in respect of OTSDUW Plant and Apparatus or DC Connected Power Park Modules) or HVDC System Owner, or the Relevant Transmission Licensee, as the case may be, on this circuit breaker. In the event, following operation of a Protection system, of a failure to interrupt fault current by these circuit-breakers within the Fault Current Interruption Time, the circuit breaker fail Protection is required to initiate tripping of all the necessary electrically adjacent circuit-breakers so as to interrupt the fault current within the next 200ms</p> | <p>current interchange with the National Electricity Transmission System, or Generator's System, or HVDC System Owner's System, as the case may be, circuit breaker fail Protection shall be provided by the Generator (including in respect of OTSDUW Plant and Apparatus or DC Connected Power Park Modules) or HVDC System Owner, or the Relevant Transmission Licensee, as the case may be, on this circuit breaker. In the event, following operation of a Protection system, of a failure to interrupt fault current by these circuit-breakers within the Fault Current Interruption Time, the circuit breaker fail Protection is required to initiate tripping of all the necessary electrically adjacent circuit-breakers so as to interrupt the fault current within the next 200ms.</p> |
| <p>Protection arrangements for EU Code Users in respect of Network Operators and NonEmbedded Customers User Systems directly connected to the National Electricity Transmission System, shall meet the requirements given below: ECC.6.2.3.1.1</p> | <p>(a) The required fault clearance time for faults on Network Operator and Non-Embedded Customer equipment directly connected to the National Electricity Transmission System, and for faults on the National Electricity Transmission System directly connected to the Network Operator's or Non-Embedded Customer's equipment, from fault inception to the circuit breaker arc extinction, shall be set out in each Bilateral Agreement. The fault clearance time specified in the Bilateral Agreement shall not be shorter than the durations specified below: (i) 80ms at 400kV (ii) 100ms at 275kV (iii) 120ms at 132kV and below but this shall not prevent the User or The Company or Relevant Transmission Licensee from selecting a shorter fault clearance time on its own Plant and Apparatus provided</p> | <p>(a) The required fault clearance time for faults on Network Operator and Non-Embedded Customer equipment directly connected to the National Electricity Transmission System, and for faults on the National Electricity Transmission System directly connected to the Network Operator's or Non-Embedded Customer's equipment, from fault inception to the circuit breaker arc extinction, shall be set out in each Bilateral Agreement. The fault clearance time specified in the Bilateral Agreement shall not be shorter than the durations specified below: (i) 80ms at 400kV for connections operating at a nominal voltage of greater than 300kV (ii) 100ms at 275kV for connections operating at a nominal voltage of greater than 132kV and up to 300kV (iii) 120ms at for connections operating at a nominal voltage of 132kV and below but this shall not prevent the User or The Company or Relevant Transmission Licensee from selecting a shorter fault clearance time on its own Plant and Apparatus provided Discrimination is achieved. For the purpose of establishing the Protection requirements in accordance with ECC.6.2.3.1.1 only, the point of connection of the Network</p> |

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| | <p>Discrimination is achieved. For the purpose of establishing the Protection requirements in accordance with ECC.6.2.3.1.1 only, the point of connection of the Network Operator or Non-Embedded Customer equipment to the National Electricity Transmission System shall be deemed to be the low voltage busbars at an EU Grid Supply Point, irrespective of the ownership of the equipment at the EU Grid Supply Point.</p> | <p>Operator or Non-Embedded Customer equipment to the National Electricity Transmission System shall be deemed to be the low voltage busbars at an EU Grid Supply Point, irrespective of the ownership of the equipment at the EU Grid Supply Point.</p> |
| ECC.6.2.3.1.1 | <p>(b) (i) For the event of failure of the Protection systems provided to meet the above fault clearance time requirements, Back-Up Protection shall be provided by the Network Operator or Non-Embedded Customer as the case may be. (ii) The Relevant Transmission Licensee will also provide Back-Up Protection, which will result in a fault clearance time longer than that specified for the Network Operator or Non-Embedded Customer Back-Up Protection so as to provide Discrimination. (iii) For connections with the National Electricity Transmission System at 132kV and below, it is normally required that the Back-Up Protection on the National Electricity Transmission System shall discriminate with the Network Operator or Non-Embedded Customer's Back-Up Protection. (iv) For connections with the National Electricity Transmission System at 400kV or 275kV, the Back-Up Protection will be provided by the Network Operator or Non-Embedded Customer, as the case may be, with a fault clearance time not longer than 300ms for faults on the Network Operator's or Non-Embedded Customer's Apparatus.</p> | <p>(b) (i) For the event of failure of the Protection systems provided to meet the above fault clearance time requirements, Back-Up Protection shall be provided by the Network Operator or Non-Embedded Customer as the case may be. (ii) The Relevant Transmission Licensee will also provide Back-Up Protection, which will result in a fault clearance time longer than that specified for the Network Operator or Non-Embedded Customer Back-Up Protection so as to provide Discrimination. (iii) For connections with the National Electricity Transmission System at 132kV and below, it is normally required that the Back-Up Protection on the National Electricity Transmission System shall discriminate with the Network Operator or Non-Embedded Customer's Back-Up Protection. (iv) For connections with the National Electricity Transmission System operating at a nominal voltage greater than 132kV 400kV or 275kV, the Back-Up Protection will be provided by the Network Operator or Non-Embedded Customer, as the case may be, with a fault clearance time not longer than 300ms for faults on the Network Operator's or Non-Embedded Customer's Apparatus.</p> |
| ECC.6.2.3.1. | (v) Such Protection will also be | (v) Such Protection will also be required to |

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| 1 | <p>required to withstand, without tripping, the loading incurred during the clearance of a fault on the National Electricity Transmission System by breaker fail Protection at 400kV or 275kV. This will permit Discrimination between Network Operator's Back-Up Protection or Non-Embedded Customer's Back-Up Protection, as the case may be, and Back-Up Protection provided on the National Electricity Transmission System and other User Systems. The requirement for and level of Discrimination required will be specified in the Bilateral Agreement.</p> <p>(c) (i) Where the Network Operator or Non-Embedded Customer is connected to the National Electricity Transmission System at 400kV or 275kV, and in Scotland also at 132kV, and a circuit breaker is provided by the Network Operator or Non-Embedded Customer, or the Relevant Transmission Licensee, as the case may be, to interrupt the interchange of fault current with the National Electricity Transmission System or the System of the Network Operator or Non-Embedded Customer, as the case may be, circuit breaker fail Protection will be provided by the Network Operator or Non-Embedded Customer, or the Relevant Transmission Licensee, as the case may be, on this circuit breaker.</p> <p>(ii) In the event, following operation of a Protection system, of a failure to interrupt fault current by these circuit-breakers within the Fault Current Interruption Time, the circuit breaker fail Protection is required to initiate tripping of all the necessary electrically adjacent circuit-breakers so as to interrupt the fault current within the next 200ms.</p> | <p>withstand, without tripping, the loading incurred during the clearance of a fault on the National Electricity Transmission System by breaker fail Protection operating at a nominal voltage of greater than 132kV 400kV or 275kV. This will permit discrimination between Network Operator's Back-Up Protection or Non-Embedded Customer's Back-Up Protection, as the case may be, and Back-Up Protection provided on the National Electricity Transmission System and other User Systems. The requirement for and level of Discrimination required will be specified in the Bilateral Agreement.</p> <p>(c) (i) Where the Network Operator or Non-Embedded Customer is connected to part of the National Electricity Transmission System operating at a nominal voltage greater than 132kV and in at 400kV or 275kV, and in Scotland also at 132kV, and a circuit breaker is provided by the Network Operator or Non-Embedded Customer, or the Relevant Transmission Licensee, as the case may be, to interrupt the interchange of fault current with the National Electricity Transmission System or the System of the Network Operator or Non-Embedded Customer, as the case may be, circuit breaker fail Protection will be provided by the Network Operator or Non-Embedded Customer, or the Relevant Transmission Licensee, as the case may be, on this circuit breaker.</p> <p>(ii) In the event, following operation of a Protection system, of a failure to interrupt fault current by these circuit-breakers within the Fault Current Interruption Time, the circuit breaker fail Protection is required to initiate tripping of all the necessary electrically adjacent circuit-breakers so as to interrupt the fault current within the next 200ms.</p> |
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| <p>Voltage Fluctuations ECC.6.1.7</p> | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="339 230 499 264">Supply system Nominal voltage</th><th colspan="2" data-bbox="499 230 756 264">Planning level</th></tr> <tr> <th></th><th data-bbox="499 264 619 297">Flicker Severity Short Term (Pst)</th><th data-bbox="619 264 756 297">Flicker Severity Long Term (Pit)</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="339 297 499 320">3.3 kV, 6.6 kV, 11 kV, 20 kV, 33 kV</td><td data-bbox="499 297 619 320">0.9</td><td data-bbox="619 297 756 320">0.7</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="339 320 499 342">66 kV, 110 kV, 132 kV, 150 kV, 200 kV, 220 kV, 275 kV, 400 kV</td><td data-bbox="499 320 619 342">0.8</td><td data-bbox="619 320 756 342">0.6</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>NOTE 1: The magnitude of P_{st} is linear with respect to the magnitude of the voltage changes giving rise to it. NOTE 2: Extreme caution is advised in allowing any excursions of P_{st} and P_{it} above the planning level.</p> <p>Table ECC.6.7.1 (b) — Planning levels for flicker</p> | Supply system Nominal voltage | Planning level | | | Flicker Severity Short Term (Pst) | Flicker Severity Long Term (Pit) | 3.3 kV, 6.6 kV, 11 kV, 20 kV, 33 kV | 0.9 | 0.7 | 66 kV, 110 kV, 132 kV, 150 kV, 200 kV, 220 kV, 275 kV, 400 kV | 0.8 | 0.6 | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="815 230 1007 264">Supply System Nominal Voltage</th><th colspan="2" data-bbox="1007 230 1198 264">Planning Level</th></tr> <tr> <th></th><th data-bbox="1007 264 1198 297">Flicker Severity Short Term (Pst)</th><th data-bbox="1198 264 1390 297">Flicker Severity Long Term (Pit)</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="815 297 1007 320">3.3kV, 6.6kV, 11kV, 20kV, Up to and including 33kV</td><td data-bbox="1007 297 1198 320">0.9</td><td data-bbox="1198 297 1390 320">0.7</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="815 320 1007 342">66kV and greater, 100kV, 132kV, 150kV, 200kV, 220kV, 275kV, 400kV</td><td data-bbox="1007 320 1198 342">0.8</td><td data-bbox="1198 320 1390 342">0.6</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>NOTE 1: The magnitude of P_{st} is linear with respect to the magnitude of the voltage changes giving rise to it. NOTE 2: Extreme caution is advised in allowing any excursions of P_{st} and P_{it} above the planning level.</p> <p>Table ECC.6.7.1 (b) — Planning levels for flicker</p> | Supply System Nominal Voltage | Planning Level | | | Flicker Severity Short Term (Pst) | Flicker Severity Long Term (Pit) | 3.3kV, 6.6kV, 11kV, 20kV, Up to and including 33kV | 0.9 | 0.7 | 66kV and greater, 100kV, 132kV, 150kV, 200kV, 220kV, 275kV, 400kV | 0.8 | 0.6 |
|---|--|---|----------------|--|--|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----|-----|---|-----|-----|--|-------------------------------|----------------|--|--|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|-----|-----|---|-----|-----|
| Supply system Nominal voltage | Planning level | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Flicker Severity Short Term (Pst) | Flicker Severity Long Term (Pit) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.3 kV, 6.6 kV, 11 kV, 20 kV, 33 kV | 0.9 | 0.7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 66 kV, 110 kV, 132 kV, 150 kV, 200 kV, 220 kV, 275 kV, 400 kV | 0.8 | 0.6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Supply System Nominal Voltage | Planning Level | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Flicker Severity Short Term (Pst) | Flicker Severity Long Term (Pit) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.3kV, 6.6kV, 11kV, 20kV, Up to and including 33kV | 0.9 | 0.7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 66kV and greater, 100kV, 132kV, 150kV, 200kV, 220kV, 275kV, 400kV | 0.8 | 0.6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Schedule 5- Users System Data Page 1 of 11</p> | <p>(a) all parts of the User's System, whether existing or proposed, operating at Supergrid Voltage, and in Scotland and Offshore, also all parts of the User System operating at 132kV,</p> <p>(b) all parts of the User's System operating at a voltage of 50kV, and in Scotland and Offshore greater than 30kV, or higher which can interconnect Connection Points, or split bus-bars at a single Connection Point,</p> <p>This Single Line Diagram shall depict the arrangement(s) of all of the existing and proposed load current carrying Apparatus relating to both existing and proposed Connection Points, showing electrical circuitry (ie. overhead lines, underground cables, power transformers and similar equipment), operating voltages. In addition, for equipment operating at a Supergrid Voltage, and in Scotland and Offshore also at 132kV, circuit breakers and phasing arrangements shall be shown.</p> | <p>(a) all parts of the User's System, whether existing or proposed, operating at Supergrid Voltage, and in Scotland and Offshore, also all parts of the User System operating at 110kV and greater 132kV,</p> <p>(b) all parts of the User's System operating at a voltage of 50KV and greater, and in Scotland and Offshore greater than 30kV, or higher which can interconnect Connection Points, or split bus-bars at a single Connection Point,</p> <p>This Single Line Diagram shall depict the arrangement(s) of all of the existing and proposed load current carrying Apparatus relating to both existing and proposed Connection Points, showing electrical circuitry (ie. overhead lines, underground cables, power transformers and similar equipment), operating voltages. In addition, for equipment operating at a Supergrid Voltage, and in Scotland and Offshore also at 110kV and greater 132kV, circuit breakers and phasing arrangements shall be shown.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Schedule 5- Users System Data Page 8 of 11</p> | <p>(f) The following data is required on all transformers operating at Supergrid Voltage throughout Great Britain and, in Scotland and Offshore, also at 132kV: three or five limb cores or single phase units to be specified, and operating peak flux density at nominal voltage.</p> | <p>(f) The following data is required on all transformers operating at Supergrid Voltage throughout Great Britain and, in Scotland and Offshore, also at greater than 110kV 132kV: three or five limb cores or single phase units to be specified, and operating peak flux density at nominal voltage.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| <p>Transient Overvoltage Assessment Data</p> <p>PC.A.6.2.1</p> | <p>(f) the following data is required on all transformers operating at Supergrid Voltage throughout Great Britain and, in Scotland and Offshore, also at 132kV (including OTSUA); three or five limb cores or single phase units to be specified, and operating peak flux density at nominal voltage;</p> | <p>(f) the following data is required on all transformers operating at Supergrid Voltage throughout Great Britain and, in Scotland and Offshore, also at 132kV or greater (including OTSUA); three or five limb cores or single phase units to be specified, and operating peak flux density at nominal voltage;</p> |
| <p>User's System (and OTSUA) Layout</p> <p>PC.A.2.2.2</p> | <p>The Single Line Diagram (three examples are shown in Appendix B) must include all parts of the User System operating at Supergrid Voltage throughout Great Britain and, in Scotland and Offshore, also all parts of the User System operating at 132kV, and those parts of its Subtransmission System at any Transmission Site. In the case of OTSDUW, the Single Line Diagram must also include the OTSUA. In addition, the Single Line Diagram must include all parts of the User's Subtransmission System (and any OTSUA) throughout Great Britain operating at a voltage greater than 50kV, and, in Scotland and Offshore, also all parts of the User's Subtransmission System (and any OTSUA) operating at a voltage greater than 30kV, which, under either intact network or Planned Outage conditions:</p> | <p>The Single Line Diagram (three examples are shown in Appendix B) must include all parts of the User System operating at Supergrid Voltage throughout Great Britain and, in Scotland and Offshore, also all parts of the User System operating at 132kV or greater, and those parts of its Subtransmission System at any Transmission Site. In the case of OTSDUW, the Single Line Diagram must also include the OTSUA. In addition, the Single Line Diagram must include all parts of the User's Subtransmission System (and any OTSUA) throughout Great Britain operating at a voltage greater than 50kV, and, in Scotland and Offshore, also all parts of the User's Subtransmission System (and any OTSUA) operating at a voltage greater than 30kV, which, under either intact network or Planned Outage conditions:</p> |
| <p>PC.A.2.2.3</p> | <p>The above-mentioned Single Line Diagram shall include:</p> <p>(a) electrical circuitry (i.e. overhead lines, identifying which circuits are on the same towers, underground cables, power transformers, reactive compensation equipment and similar equipment); and</p> <p>(b) substation names (in full or abbreviated form) with operating voltages. In addition, for all load current carrying Apparatus operating at Supergrid Voltage throughout Great Britain and, in Scotland and Offshore, also at 132kV, (and any OTSUA) the Single Line Diagram shall include:</p> | <p>The above-mentioned Single Line Diagram shall include:</p> <p>(a) electrical circuitry (i.e. overhead lines, identifying which circuits are on the same towers, underground cables, power transformers, reactive compensation equipment and similar equipment); and</p> <p>(b) substation names (in full or abbreviated form) with operating voltages. In addition, for all load current carrying Apparatus operating at Supergrid Voltage throughout Great Britain and, in Scotland and Offshore, also at 132kV or greater, (and any OTSUA) the Single Line Diagram shall include:</p> |

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| <p>Test and Monitoring Assessment</p> <p>OC5.5.4</p> <p>(Table Reactive Capability)</p> | <p>CC.6.3.2 or ECC.6.3.2 (and in the case of CC.6.3.2(e)(iii) and ECC.6.3.2.5 and ECC.6.3.2.6, the Bilateral Agreement), CC.6.3.4 or ECC.6.3.4, Ancillary Services Agreement. For a test initiated under OC.5.5.1.1 the Power Generating Module, Generating Unit, HVDC Equipment, DC Converter or Power Park Module or (prior to the OTSUA Transfer Time) OTSUA will pass the test if it is within $\pm 5\%$ of the reactive capability registered with The Company under OC2. the duration of the test will be for a period of up to 60 minutes during which period the system voltage at the Grid Entry Point for the relevant Power Generating Module, Generating Unit, HVDC Equipment, DC Converter or Power Park Module or Interface Point in the case of OTSUA will be maintained by the Generator or HVDC System Owner, DC Converter Station owner at the voltage specified pursuant to BC2.8 by adjustment of Reactive Power on the remaining Power Generating Module, Generating Unit, HVDC Equipment, DC Converter or Power Park Modules or OTSUA, if necessary. Any test performed in respect of an Embedded Medium Power Station not subject to a Bilateral Agreement or, an Embedded DC Converter Station or Embedded HVDC System not subject to a Bilateral Agreement shall be as confirmed pursuant to OC5.8.3.</p> <p>Measurements of the Reactive Power output under steady state conditions should be consistent with Grid Code requirements i.e. fully available within the voltage range $\pm 5\%$ at 400kV, 275kV and 132kV and lower voltages.</p> | <p>CC.6.3.2 or ECC.6.3.2 (and in the case of CC.6.3.2(e)(iii) and ECC.6.3.2.5 and ECC.6.3.2.6, the Bilateral Agreement), CC.6.3.4 or ECC.6.3.4, Ancillary Services Agreement. For a test initiated under OC.5.5.1.1 the Power Generating Module, Generating Unit, HVDC Equipment, DC Converter or Power Park Module or (prior to the OTSUA Transfer Time) OTSUA will pass the test if it is within $\pm 5\%$ of the reactive capability registered with The Company under OC2. The duration of the test will be for a period of up to 60 minutes during which period the system voltage at the Grid Entry Point for the relevant Power Generating Module, Generating Unit, HVDC Equipment, DC Converter or Power Park Module or Interface Point in the case of OTSUA will be maintained by the Generator or HVDC System Owner, DC Converter Station owner at the voltage specified pursuant to BC2.8 by adjustment of Reactive Power on the remaining Power Generating Module, Generating Unit, HVDC Equipment, DC Converter or Power Park Modules or OTSUA, if necessary. Any test performed in respect of an Embedded Medium Power Station not subject to a Bilateral Agreement or, an Embedded DC Converter Station or Embedded HVDC System not subject to a Bilateral Agreement shall be as confirmed pursuant to OC5.8.3.</p> <p>Measurements of the Reactive Power output under steady state conditions should be consistent with Grid Code requirements i.e. fully available within the voltage range $\pm 5\%$ at all 400kV, 275kV and 132kV and lower at all voltages.</p> |
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| <p>SYSTEM INCIDENTS REPORT</p> <p>OC3.4.1</p> | <p>(iii) a fault on the National Electricity Transmission System which:</p> <p>A. could be linked to the known or reported tripping of 250MW or more as reported in (i) above; and/or</p> <p>B. (as detailed in section CC6.1.4) is linked to a change in the Transmission System voltage of more than</p> <p>I. 400kV: > +/-5% for >15min; or</p> <p>II. 275kV or 132 kV: > +/- 10% for >15min;</p> | <p>iii) a fault on the National Electricity Transmission System which:</p> <p>A. could be linked to the known or reported tripping of 250MW or more as reported in (i) above; and/or</p> <p>B. (as detailed in section CC6.1.4) is linked to a change in the Transmission System voltage of more than</p> <p>I. 300kV or greater 400kV: > +/-5% for >15min; or</p> <p>II. 132kV up to 300kV 275kV or 132 kV: > +/- 10% for >15min;</p> |
| <p>PC.A.2.2.5.1</p> | <p>In addition, for all interconnecting transformers between the User's Supergrid Voltage System and the User's Subtransmission System throughout Great Britain and, in Scotland and Offshore, also for all interconnecting transformers between the User's 132kV System and the User's Subtransmission System (and any OTSUA) the User shall supply the following information:-</p> | <p>In addition, for all interconnecting transformers between the User's Supergrid Voltage System and the User's Subtransmission System throughout Great Britain and, in Scotland and Offshore, also for all interconnecting transformers operating at 132kV or greater between the User's 132kV System and the User's Subtransmission System (and any OTSUA) the User shall supply the following information:-</p> |