

# South Durras

Preliminary business case and implementation plan



Battery Storage and  
Grid Integration  
Program

A initiative of The Australian National University



# Acknowledgements

We acknowledge, respect and celebrate Aboriginal people of Yuin country as well as the Ngunnawal and Ngambri people (ACT), on whose land this research was conducted and pay our respects to Elders, past, present and emerging.

There were many contributors to this report. Firstly, we would like to thank the Eurobodalla households and businesses who participated in small group discussions, shared what's important to them about electricity systems and created mud maps of how they thought the microgrid types offered during the project might fit into their community context.

We would also like to acknowledge the work of Zepben in developing the distribution network vulnerability tool and ITP Renewables in preparing the microgrid designs and costings.

Finally, we extend our thanks to our other SμRF partners, Essential Energy and the Southcoast Health and Sustainability Alliance (SHASA) for their support and input throughout the development of this work, and to our funder, the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (formerly the Department of Industry, Sciences and Resources).

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## A partnership between



*Please note that this is a research project, the level of involvement from the community was limited to those who attended the public forums. It would be a requirement to progress a more detailed and extensive community engagement process to be able to articulate the preferred solution that the community requires for their needs.*

Front cover image: Eurobodalla Coast Tourism ©

# Contents

<b>Executive summary</b>	<b>5</b>
Snapshot of a feasible microgrid for South Durras for further investigation	5
<b>Introduction and context</b>	<b>11</b>
Microgrids in context	11
The S $\mu$ RF project in context	11
South Durras in context	11
This preliminary business case	11
<b>The value proposition</b>	<b>15</b>
The problem to be resolved for South Durras	15
Generic values and benefits of a microgrid	15
The opportunity for South Durras	16
Beneficiaries	18
Services to be provided	19
Partners, contributors and resources	19
Generic challenges and risks with microgrids	21
Enablers to progress considerations	22
<b>Microgrid design options (technical assessment)</b>	<b>25</b>
Generic types of microgrids	25
Microgrids considered feasible for South Durras	26
Energy consumption of appliances	28
<b>Microgrid operating model (economic assessment)</b>	<b>29</b>
Revenue streams – an overview	29
Operating models – generic	31
<b>Implementation plan</b>	<b>35</b>
Community energy projects – examples for comparison	35
Generic implementation plan – steps to progress S $\mu$ RF options	36
Business Model Canvas – draft	38
<b>Glossary</b>	<b>40</b>



Image: chelsea-Wvus on Unsplash

# Executive summary

This preliminary business case and implementation plan is for the South Durras community, one of eight communities the S $\mu$ RF Project has been studying to investigate the feasibility of developing an islandable electricity microgrid to service the local community.

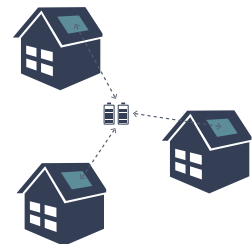
The S $\mu$ RF Project considered three types of microgrid. For details refer S $\mu$ RF Report: [Exploring design challenges and opportunities for microgrids to improve resilience in the Eurobodalla](#).

## Snapshot of a feasible microgrid for South Durras for further investigation

Of the three types of microgrids the small solar microgrid option was considered the most feasible.

**Of the three types of microgrids the small solar microgrid option was considered the most feasible.**

## The small microgrid option



This option consists of privately owned solar systems installed on roofs across the community and one (or a few) fridge sized batteries owned by the microgrid owner, potentially installed within the streetscape of the community.

### Small microgrid option

780 kW rooftop solar  
+ 1,200 kW/1,200 kWh battery.  
No solar farm.  
Existing rooftop solar 255 kW.

### Emissions

- Current main grid CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions: 3,557 kg per day.
- Small microgrid CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions: 1,564 kg per day (a 56% reduction).

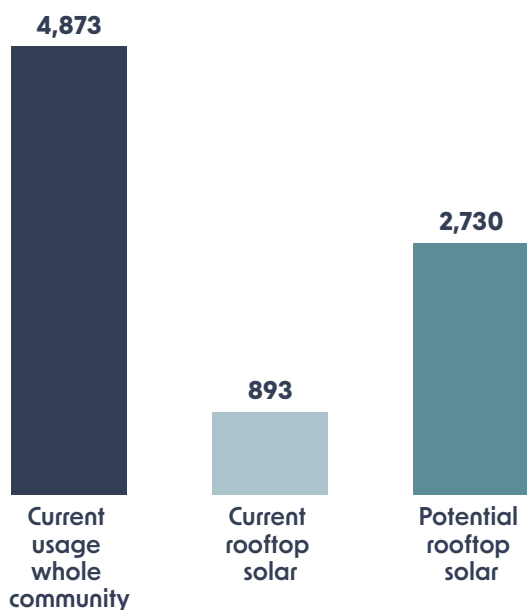
### High level cost estimate

\$2,791,000

### Potential revenues

Rooftop solar generators could expect to be paid for charging the battery when required. The battery owner would expect to generate revenue from the purchase and sale of energy into the spot market by storing energy in low demand periods and discharging into the grid during peak demand periods (arbitrage) plus ancillary services (for example frequency control to support the transmission of electricity from generation sites to customer loads).

**Figure 1** South Durras's solar and microgrid potential supply (kWh/day)



The solar potential is not optimal and is the reason the battery has been scaled up in size. This combination of solar and battery makes a small microgrid feasible.

### Potential cost savings

By investing in locally shared generation and storage assets, the community can expect to benefit from economies of scale, ie save money, compared to the higher cost of community members investing in behind the meter systems.

### Values illuminated during community discussions

**Resilience** – Access to power during an outage for say up to 7 days.

**Renewables** – Stability for the network and communities to facilitate more renewables.

**Sharing** – Sharing electricity adds resilience to the sense of community.

**Autonomy** – Looking to co-contribute to co-own assets.

**Affordability** – Looking for opportunities to smooth out peak demand costs.

### Electricity market regulations requiring further consideration

Microgrids are not defined or dealt with in Australia's National Energy laws or rules, creating many uncertainties in how they ought to be governed. For a discussion of some of these issues, refer [Challenges and opportunities for delivering microgrids that benefit people](#).

### Community benefit

The small microgrid under consideration will power all household services during outages for approximately 9 hours at normal electricity usage or up to approximately 28 hours if electricity usage were reduced by 50%. The community also has increased access to renewable generation of electricity.

Optimised rooftop solar will produce 2,730 kWh per day while the daily consumption in South Durras is 4,873 kWh's per day. The relatively low optimisation number is due to the large number of home's shaded by trees.

The high-level design is consistent with community values. The operating model would be subject to further refinement so as to reflect the communities values and desired benefits. To date, the part ownership option of the microgrid has been voiced by a small group only.

### Grid benefit

The electricity grid will benefit from more decentralised storage and generation assets located in communities which balances loads, enables more connections and renewable energy to be connected with a reduced capital cost.

### Local, state and national interest/emissions targets

- The small microgrid's emissions would be -165 kg's CO<sub>2</sub>e per day. A 101% reduction. This equates to 18,846 kg or 18.8 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions per day removed from the atmosphere.
- The diesel back up emissions would be 18,861 kg's CO<sub>2</sub>e per day.

To estimate the emissions reductions impact of the small and large solar microgrids, we calculated the amount of zero-carbon electricity that they would produce each year and the amount of carbon emissions that this energy would displace based on the average emissions intensity of the NSW grid in 2022–23 (0.73 kg CO<sub>2</sub>-e/kWh)\*.

### Key hurdles to be managed

- Sufficient revenues to attract investment from developers and retailers.
- Community acceptance and agreement of the type and size of a microgrid and the location of assets.

### Key partnership/players to be consulted

Distribution Network Services Provider's (DNSP) will be responsible for the connections process and approval of battery and solar connections. A retailer will be required to access market revenues such as arbitrage and Frequency Control Ancillary Services (FCAS) and to develop the appropriate business model for revenue sharing especially with a co-ownership arrangement.

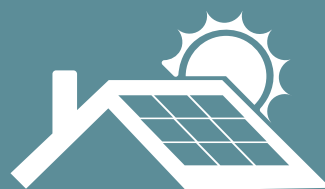
The South Durras community hall and RFS complex might offer space for the 1,200 kW/1,200 kWh battery. Government agencies such as the Australian Renewable Energy Agency (ARENA) often provide grants for research, design and construction of battery related renewable energy projects.

This business case and implementation plan will consider a small microgrid for the whole community. A large solar microgrid is not considered an option due to the lack of cleared land in the South Durras area for a solar farm. Due to the relatively low rooftop solar generation potential, a single site islandable battery only option may be a suitable first step.

The following diagram reflects the South Durras discussion groups interpretation of the SμRF projects small microgrid and how it might look in the South Durras context.

**This business case and implementation plan will consider a small microgrid for the whole community.**

**A large solar microgrid is not considered an option due to the lack of cleared land in the South Durras area for a solar farm.**



### Who controls the microgrid

It is recommended that the local DNSP should control the 'Islanding' component of the system. This means that automation of faults and enabling the microgrid to be re-energised to support an outage upstream is enabled through the DNSP 24/7 operations control room.

The owner of the microgrid can control the orchestration of the systems when connected to the grid through the services of a retailer to optimise the performance of the system.

### How is the microgrid controlled

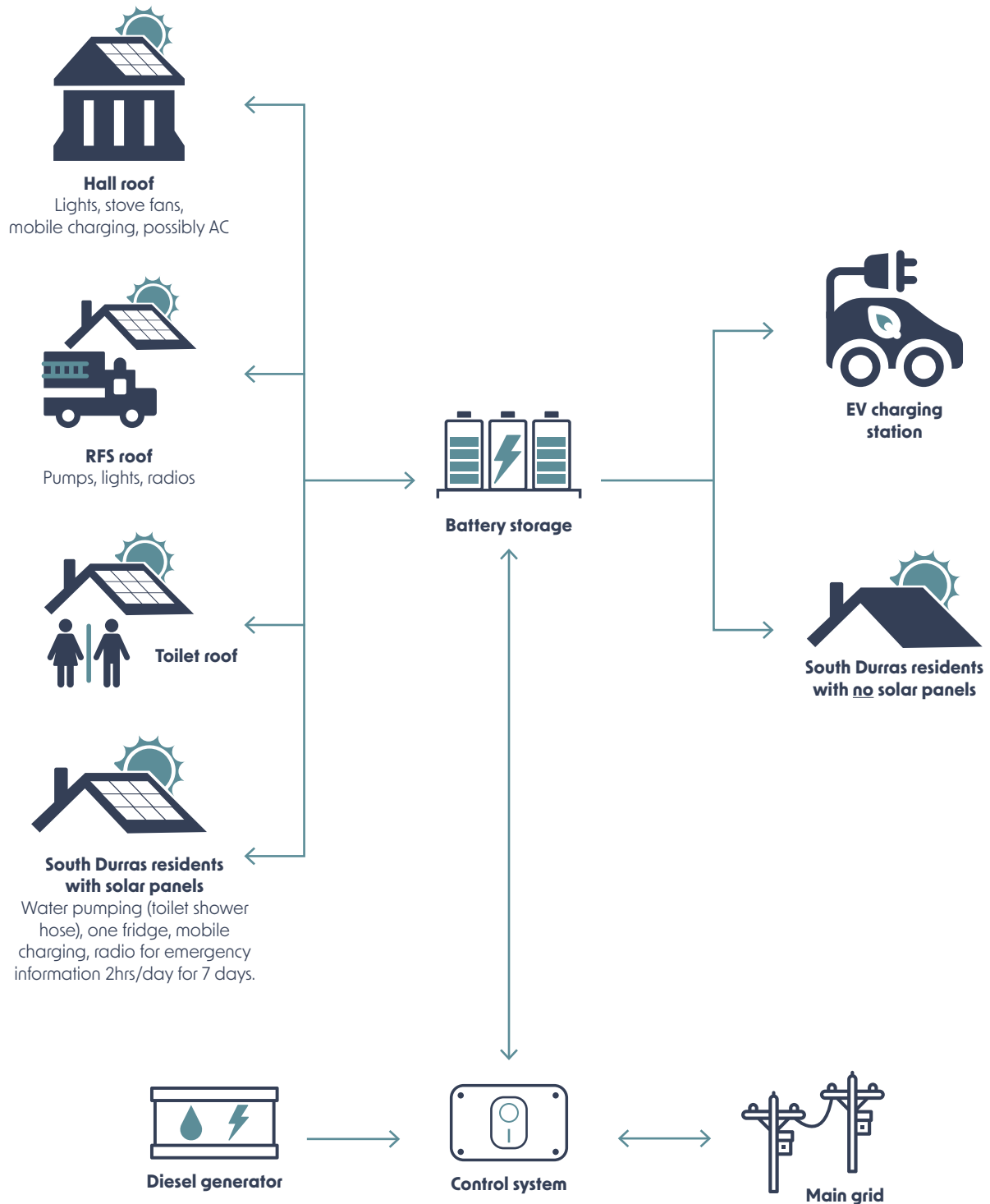
The microgrid can in its simplest form use the microgrid controller capability of the onsite inverter-based system to provide the islanding of the grid through a SCADA connection with the local DNSP and a retailer providing orchestration services.

A fully optimised microgrid could include the installation of a Distributed Energy Resource Management Solution (DERMS) to optimise all generation, storage and loads within the microgrid when connected to the grid for revenue generation, and in island mode to range extend the microgrid to support longer outages.

\* [www.cleanenergyregulator.gov.au/OSR/EERS/eers-current-release](http://www.cleanenergyregulator.gov.au/OSR/EERS/eers-current-release)

## Potential design, small microgrid, South Durras

Visualised and contextualised during the SμRF project community small group discussions.

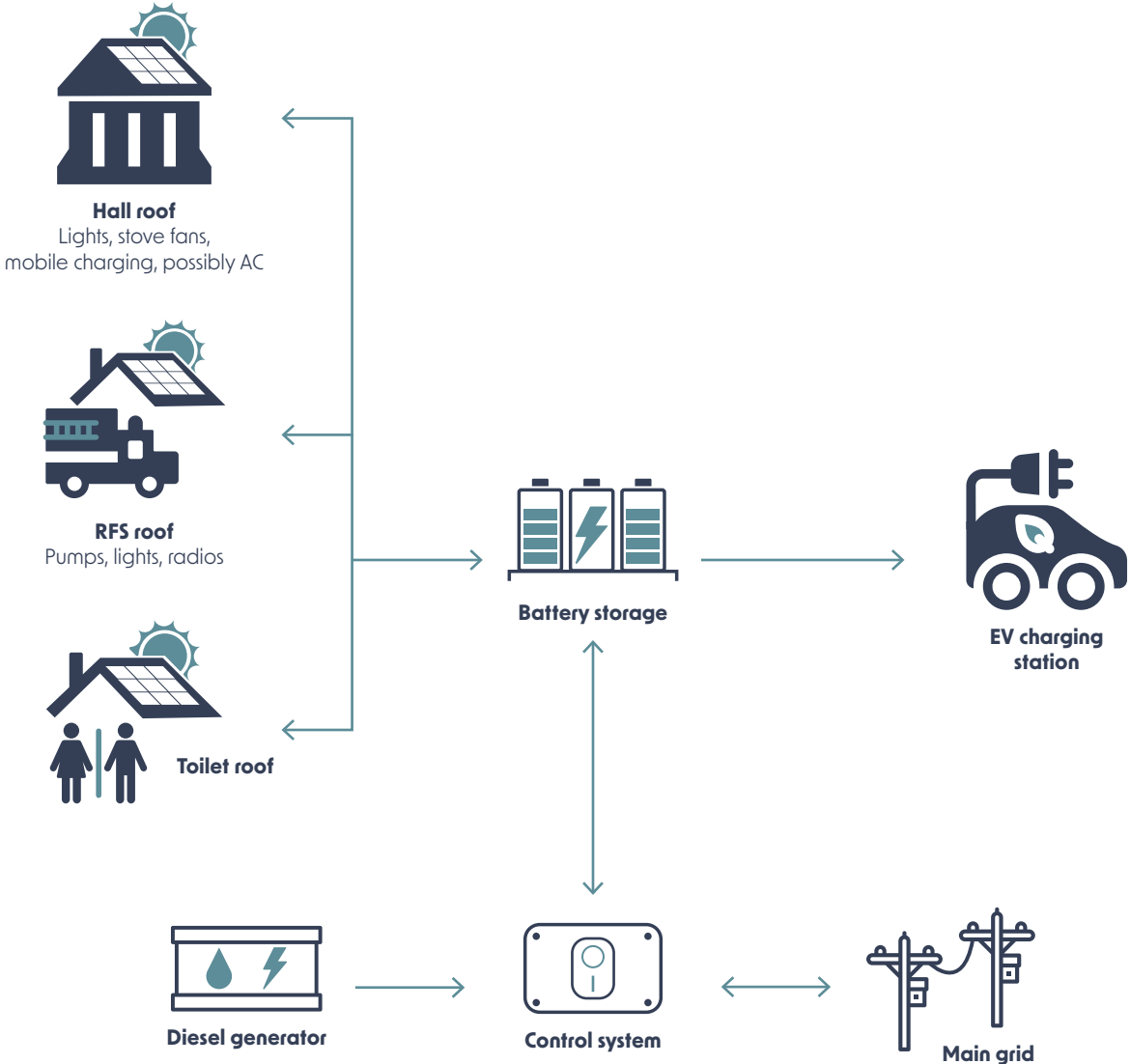


*Concept only: The community consultation process undertaken by the SμRF project to date is limited and should not be considered in any way as whole community acceptance of the most feasible options identified in this business case.*



**Potential design, single site islandable battery, South Durras**

Visualised and contextualised during the SμRF project community small group discussions.



*Concept only: The community consultation process undertaken by the SμRF project to date is limited and should not be considered in any way as whole community acceptance of the most feasible options identified in this business case.*



Image: Eurobodalla Coast Tourism ©

# Introduction and context

## Microgrids in context

Refer [Exploring design challenges and opportunities for microgrids to improve resilience in the Eurobodalla](#) – microgrid design and opportunities for Eurobodalla.

## The S $\mu$ RF project in context

Refer [Project overview Southcoast  \$\mu\$ -grid Reliability Feasibility \(S \$\mu\$ RF\) project](#).

## South Durras in context

Located approx. 300 kms south of Sydney on the far south coast in the Eurobodalla Shire. Population of 319 (2021) comprising residences, 2 caravan parks, B&Bs, a community hall and a RFS complex.

**The S $\mu$ RF project has been undertaken within communities, with no 'one' motivated stakeholder. The context is more complex with land, the existing grid, islandable generation and storage assets, regulatory control, governments and retailers, as well as the community, all having potential ownership and a share in the risks and rewards associated with changing the electricity supply system.**



The village is surrounded by heavily forested areas. Approximately one third of the houses are only seasonally occupied.

## This preliminary business case

There are more than 15 microgrids in Australia operating or under development with all but one or two motivated by the replacement of diesel powered generators and/or are in remote locations compromising main grid delivery. All of the microgrids that are currently operating have had a clear business case relating to the cost of diesel, poles and wires maintenance and greenhouse gas calculations favouring a solar solution. In most, if not all of these scenarios, the key stakeholders are a single owner being a DNSP or a mining company.

In contrast, the S $\mu$ RF project has been undertaken within communities, with no 'one' motivated stakeholder. The context is more complex with land, the existing grid, islandable generation and storage assets, regulatory control, governments and retailers, as well as the community, all having potential ownership and a share in the risks and rewards associated with changing the electricity supply system.

Given this complexity, this preliminary business case will not meet the needs of all stakeholders, however it provides insights into:

- Microgrid configuration options most suited to each community
- The motivations of this specific community
- The capacity of solar generation to service the needs of this community
- The benefits and opportunities for the DNSP and other stakeholders
- Potential revenue streams for solar farm, battery and rooftop solar investors
- How the retailer might interact with a microgrid given the range of ownership options
- What is possible given current regulations and what might be possible if changes are made.

Overall this preliminary business case and complementing S $\mu$ RF reports will inform a response to key questions from the following stakeholders:

- 1. Local community organisations** – Is there a design that we want to investigate further on behalf of our members?
- 2. Retailers** – Are there assets we might invest in? How might we support community values/goals using appropriate service agreements for the battery, solar farm, rooftop solar and consumers (generators and non generators).
- 3. Community consultation organisations** – What is the current status what else do we need to do to establish a social license to progress this solution to the next phase of development?
- 4. DNSPs** – what does the community want? How might we configure a solution given our regulatory constraints? What should we ‘sandbox’ (trial) if we want to offer more value to communities?
- 5. Government funding agencies** – What benefits including resilience are there for key stakeholders? How might this assist with our sustainability targets and other development goals? What costs are involved and who are the key players?

Therefore consideration should be given to the various S $\mu$ RF documents as well as this preliminary business case document when developing a response to the potential for a microgrid in these communities.



Image: Eurobodalla Coast Tourism ©



Image: Eurobodalla Coast Tourism ©

# The value proposition

## The problem to be resolved for South Durras

According to small group discussions held within the South Durras community the microgrid solution for South Durras should address the following problems for the community:

- Restoration of residential and business operations and telecommunications during emergencies (storms and fires leading to electricity outages).
- The aspirations for up to seven days of 'restricted access' to power during outages to service cooling, heating, pumping and lighting requirements of all residents and businesses in South Durras.
- The aspiration of the community to be serviced by 100% renewable energy – diesel is acceptable as back up only.
- South Durras's electricity supply system is considered relatively less vulnerable. Refer SμRF Report: [A methodology for electrical network vulnerability analysis](#) for details.

A key aspiration of the community is

**accessing**  
power for up to seven days of 'restricted access' during outages to service cooling, heating, pumping and lighting requirements of all residents and businesses in South Durras.

The small microgrid under consideration will provide 9 hours unrestricted or up to 28 hours in total at 50% of the load.

## Generic values and benefits of a microgrid

Technical, social and economic analysis undertaken by the SμRF team has identified the following generic values and benefits that might be derived from a suitably designed microgrid.

### Resilience

In this project context, microgrids can facilitate a communities ability to maintain the electricity supply during an unplanned outage caused by storms and fires by using batteries charged by local generation assets providing power for lighting, pumping, heating, cooling and telecommunications.

### Reliability

Reduced incidence of outages arising from upstream failures. This is not a given as the local microgrid poles and wires are also subject to local weather extremes. A local microgrid would provide increased opportunity for reliability during planned outages of the main grid. Thereby increasing continuity of service.

### Revenues

Potential revenue streams available from the National Electricity Market are summarised in operating models on pages 31–33 and is dependent on ownership or commercial revenue sharing agreements with operators of the infrastructure. It should be noted that due to the cost of islandable microgrids, users/owners are unlikely to see a reduction in electricity costs and/or provide a positive return on investment.

## Renewable energy

Many existing microgrids in Australia are solely dependent on liquid (fossil fuelled) generators. ANU and consultants, ITP Renewables, have identified renewable technologies such as roof top solar, solar farms and batteries as the most feasible technologies for the microgrid options under consideration. These technologies support the general community's aspirations for increased application of renewable energy sources.

While diesel generators are by far the cheapest systems to deploy, their benefits are limited if used only during rare occurrences of grid outages and tarnished by excessive pollution emission if they are used routinely. This option is outside of the scope of this project.

Refer SμRF Report: [\*Community perspectives on microgrids and resilience in the Eurobodalla for more details.\*](#)

## Equity and sharing

The opportunity to share electricity generated from local rooftop solar with others in the community who aspire to access solar (renewables) but are limited by shade or lack of finances. This can be facilitated by a local battery and through retailer arrangements.

## Self-sufficiency/autonomy

A sense of being able to influence how and when and to who electricity is supplied via sharing arrangements via microgrid controls, governance and or asset ownership.

# The opportunity for South Durras

There is an opportunity for South Durras to improve their resilience by developing a small microgrid, while aligning with their values. This microgrid would be scaled to provide services to the community for

a limited time in islanded mode yet also operate under normal conditions to balance the grid. This could potentially provide modest revenues for rooftop generators where energy arbitrage (power bought during off-peak hours) and ancillary services (services that ensure reliability and support the transmission of electricity from generation sites to customer loads) via a battery are permissible. There are no regulations currently in place to facilitate these revenues.

The microgrid will:

- Increase access to renewable sources of electricity generation.
- Provide backup power during emergencies for up to 9 hours with regular usage or 28 hours if electricity usage were reduced by 50%.
- Heighten a sense of community by assisting people to prepare and respond to emergencies during electricity outages.
- Share electricity generated locally via the microgrid battery.

## What will the microgrid need to do/provide to deliver the core values for the community of South Durras?

### Increased access to renewable sources of electricity generation

For the South Durras microgrid to be feasible it should be able to store electricity that is generated from renewable sources. This can be achieved by installing more rooftop solar (refer solar analysis on page 6) and providing a battery to store and make renewable electricity available to local consumers who are unable to access solar. South Durras has relatively low solar uptake, possibly due to the area being heavily treed, with the shade making a significant impact on the potential amount as well as the actual amount of rooftop solar generation. A solar farm is not considered feasible due to a lack of suitable cleared land.



## Provision of back-up power during emergencies

For South Durras, a battery should be included to provide power to the local community when the main grid is not operating. The community has only one road in and out, through a heavily forested area, which presents a significant risk during fires and storms. There is potential for this battery to be located on private land, in the local park or in the community hall/RFS shed complex. Refer [South Durras – Drawings of hypothetical microgrids](#). A 1,200 kVA diesel generator for back up to the battery is considered acceptable and may be located adjacent to the battery or at the RFS shed.

## Heighten a sense of community

Allow for Peer to Peer sharing to support equitable access to renewables. A significant uptake is required to optimise rooftop solar to the required specification. The specification however is compromised by significant levels of shade.

For South Durras, a battery should be included to store excess power from local rooftop solar so that this electricity can be accessed by local consumers who do not have access to local generation and storage assets.

## Autonomy

A sense of being able to influence how and when, and to who electricity is supplied via the microgrid controls, governance of the microgrid and/or asset ownership. The South Durras discussion group indicated that they do not aspire to own assets, rather there is a desire to influence the operating model so that the values mentioned here are realised.

## Share electricity generated locally

The small microgrid provides an opportunity to share locally generated electricity via a 1,200 kWh battery. This microgrid solution may not provide savings for consumers.

However, there might be a potential for rooftop solar generators to earn higher export revenues as well as additional annual fees

for agreeing to share their electricity with locals by exporting electricity to the battery under a commercial arrangement with a retailer similar to a community battery.

The large solar microgrid is considered by the SμRF team as not feasible due to a lack of suitable land for a solar farm. Refer [bsgip.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/01/ITP-Concept\\_Design\\_Report.pdf](#)

## Community consultation

South Durras specific consultation to date has comprised two discussion forums within the community, approximately 50 residents and business owners, as well as discussions with local council, an energy consultancy (ITP) and Essential Energy as the owner and operator of the main electricity distribution network along the south coast of NSW. Other social research activities conducted by ANU are also drawn on in this business case, which involved interviews and workshops within the Tuross Head and Broulee communities.

*The community consultation to date is limited and should not be considered in any way as community acceptance of the most feasible microgrid option identified in this business case.*

## Opportunity to incentivise investment in South Durras

There is an opportunity to incentivise further investment in solar and batteries. This can be achieved by removing any regulatory barriers that may inhibit DNSPs or other large battery owners providing revenues for rooftop generators supporting arbitrage and ancillary services that benefit the main grid.

There may also be a future cost savings for South Durras residences and businesses considering investing in individual batteries, if the local DNSP is prepared to invest in an islandable battery as per the design option covered in this business case.

There is also an opportunity to incentivise investment by accessing government subsidies for the capital cost as demonstrated by previous subsidies.

# Beneficiaries

The following benefits could be realised for the following players and participants in a small microgrid at South Durras.

## The community

Could have access to electricity (subject to the microgrid assets not being impacted from storms or natural disasters) during outages delivered in a manner consistent with their values and aspirations for a **resilient** renewable electricity supply system.



## Rooftop solar generators

Could be able to access a modest fee for **supporting** ancillary services and energy arbitrage offered by the local battery.

This might include increasing the current export limits on roof top solar where customers systems meet current AS4777 standards.



## Distribution Network Service Providers

Could have access to assets that would assist with **balancing** local generation in the grid which can increase the amount of exports from customers solar, as well as some potential for savings on network upgrades imposed on the grid as more connections are made.



## Community retailers

Could gain access to **additional** renewable energy increasing their portfolio and their attractiveness to consumers generators and investors.



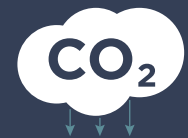
## Investors

Could benefit from revenues arising from **optimised** renewable electricity generation and storage made available to the wholesale electricity market.



## State federal and local governments

With emissions **reduction** targets.



## Government agencies

Responsible for emergencies, potential benefitting from **improved access** to power and communications during outages.



## Services to be provided

A small microgrid could provide the following services for the community:

- Maintain power during outages for all household services for approximately 9 hours at normal electricity usage or up to approximately 28 hours if electricity usage were reduced by 50%, either by centralised controls or resident managing the load.
- Provide access for shade affected or capital challenged consumers to locally generate renewable electricity.
- Maintain power for RFS operations including radio and telecommunications and charging. Includes provision for mobile phone booster/tower if its not feasible for the battery to service existing tower. NB not costed.
- Option for provision for Electric Vehicle (EV) charging for emergency vehicles and evacuees. This provision is considered emerging as the number of EVs in the community currently is relatively small. This provision may also compromise the provision of other service due to the significant level of power required to service EV charging.

## Partners, contributors and resources

The following partners and contributors would be required if a microgrid in this community is to progress.

### A retailer

To provide a business model to support the communities aspirations including tariff structures and strategies to reduce risk, generate revenue and reduce costs where feasible.

The general role of electricity retailers in a microgrid operation include:

- The aggregation of microgrid resources e.g. coordinate multiple sources of solar generator and battery storage.
- Provide demand response services, e.g. offer services to microgrid participants to generate revenue by reducing demand on the grid.
- Provide retail and energy storage services for revenue generation and tailored retail price offers for microgrid customers.
- Can provide funding for microgrid development through negotiated commercial agreements including joint ownership or power purchase agreements.

**Resources required:** A business model to support application for funding.



### A community focussed retailer

To optimise revenues for private rooftop solar investors and optimise access to solar generated electricity via arrangements with the battery the main grid and all local consumers who sign up to participate. Refer operating models pages 31-33.

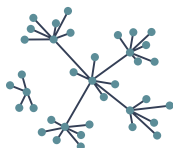
**Resources required:** A tariff structure that services the communities values and preferred operating model.



### The local DNSP

To provide connection approvals and conditions of operation, including dynamic connection agreements and dynamic operating envelopes for battery connections.

**Resources required:** DNSP's are restricted from owning and operating battery assets, site specific applications are required to be submitted to the Australian Energy Regulator for DNSP to be involved in commercial ownership models.



### Residents and existing owners of rooftop solar

To optimise solar generated electricity to service the community battery.

**Resources required:** Incentives such as grants and tariffs that support investment in optimising rooftop solar. This might require the updating of inverters if systems are older and do not comply with current AS4777 rules.



### State and federal government agencies

To provide funding and incentives to realise the necessary rooftop solar optimisation required for this option to operate.

**Resources required:** Funding applications.

### Local council

To contribute via planning and development acceptance.

**Resources required:** Drawings and development applications.



### Community

To contribute by clearly articulating their preferred operating model for this option Refer operating models pages 31-33. Resources required: education and consultation materials and expertise.

### Local community

Organisation to undertake wider consultation in the community and liaise with all other stakeholders to keep community aspirations as the focus of their investigations and subsequent design and operation.

**Resources required:** Funding to provide suitable resources and ongoing support.



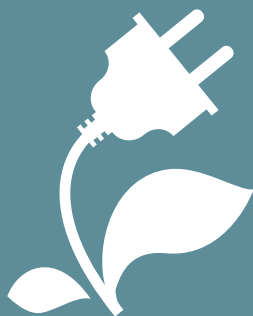
# Generic challenges and risks with microgrids

The project has identified the following risks and challenges

- Complexity of operating a microgrid given regulatory restrictions and multiple stakeholders.
- Limited revenues for relatively small scale infrastructure will make it difficult to attract investors.
- Long term assurance of safety etc.
- Efficiency of microgrid versus renewables located elsewhere – are cheaper alternatives available?
- Does it resolve resilience with the limits on power available when in islanded mode.
- Control/autonomy – difficult to do for most energy businesses.
- Potential tensions in the community from unequal access to microgrid technologies – refer SμRF Report: [\*Community perspectives on microgrids and resilience in the Eurobodalla\*](#) for more details.

**A critical challenge is establishing a 'social license' in the community to:**

- **Consider the 'best' operating model and design option.**
- **Get motivated partners and players on board.**
- **Implement and operate the best option, including any agreement necessary (with consumers) to reduce electricity use during outages/emergencies.**



# Challenges and risks for South Durras given consultation outcomes

- Establishing a 'social license' in the community to further investigate, implement and operate this microgrid option including the necessary load management arrangements.
- Financing a sufficiently large enough battery to perform arbitrage services and sell electricity to the market. Note for some services, such as Frequency Control and Ancillary Services (FCAS), a minimum of 1 MWh (1,000 kwh) must be available to trade in this service (for batteries smaller than 1 MWh participating in FCAS markets will require a retailer to aggregate small batteries together to achieve the minimum 1 MWh).
- Establishing revenue contracts for rooftop solar investors via arbitrage arrangements with battery via DNSP and retailer.
- Establishing a price reduction for consumers during high demand high price main grid supply intervals. This is highly unlikely given the size of the battery.
- Complex priorities for DNSP to contribute to custom solutions in a regulated energy industry.
- Community acceptance of this microgrid option and the opt-in participant numbers required for a retailer to be attracted to these arrangements.
- Accessing appropriate grants for solar bulk buy (as part of a funded microgrid project) to incentivise private investment in rooftop solar.
- Access to funding via microgrid programs eg ARENA, regional resilience grants and other funding from emergency service agencies.
- Acquisition of land for the battery from private owners or the local council.

## Enablers to progress considerations

The following key steps will progress discussions in South Durras:

1. Consider an islandable grid scaled community battery at a suitable location as a first step.
2. Obtain a financial and operating model from a community focussed retailer so that funding can be secured from an appropriate government agency or a private investor for next steps building on the SμRF feasibility study.
3. Utilise the site drawings and technical analysis undertaken in SμRF to secure suitable land for the small microgrid assets, ie the battery and control system. Consider local schools and Banksia Village sites.
4. Utilise this business case and the retailer or investors financial model to obtain funding to consult the community more widely to establish a social license to progress next steps.
5. Approach the schools for potential sites for batteries and additional solar.
6. Present the small microgrid operating model and site location options to Banksia Village for consideration and collaboration with the community.

Refer Shoalhaven Council's community hubs satellite dish internet and phone solution to support an off grid telecoms solution.

Refer generic implementation plan on page 36 for a more comprehensive list of tasks to be undertaken to progress a small microgrid in South Durras.

## Keydrivers that support consideration of islandable microgrid type solutions in the electricity grid

1. Government commitment to emissions reduction targets and the ongoing transition to renewable sources of energy.
2. The Community's aspirations for renewable sources of energy being optimised during normal operations as well as considering how they will access electricity during emergencies that result in outages.
3. The grid operators need to balance the grid during the decentralisation of electricity generation and their license to innovate hinging on meeting the needs of regional communities.
4. The size of the grid means upstream outages can have widespread impact which can be minimised with local generation and storage capability. For example, the Nowra feeder outage in the 2019–20 Summer bushfires.

### Why now is a good time

- **Government has committed to emissions reduction targets and transition to renewable sources of energy.**
- **Community's aspirations for renewables and access to electricity during emergencies.**
- **Grid operators need for balancing the grid during the decentralisation of electricity generation.**
- **Local generation might offset cost of expanding centralised generation and distribution assets.**
- **The size of the grid means upstream outages can have widespread impact which can be minimised with local generation and storage capability. For example, Nowra feeder outage in the 2019–20 Summer bushfires.**

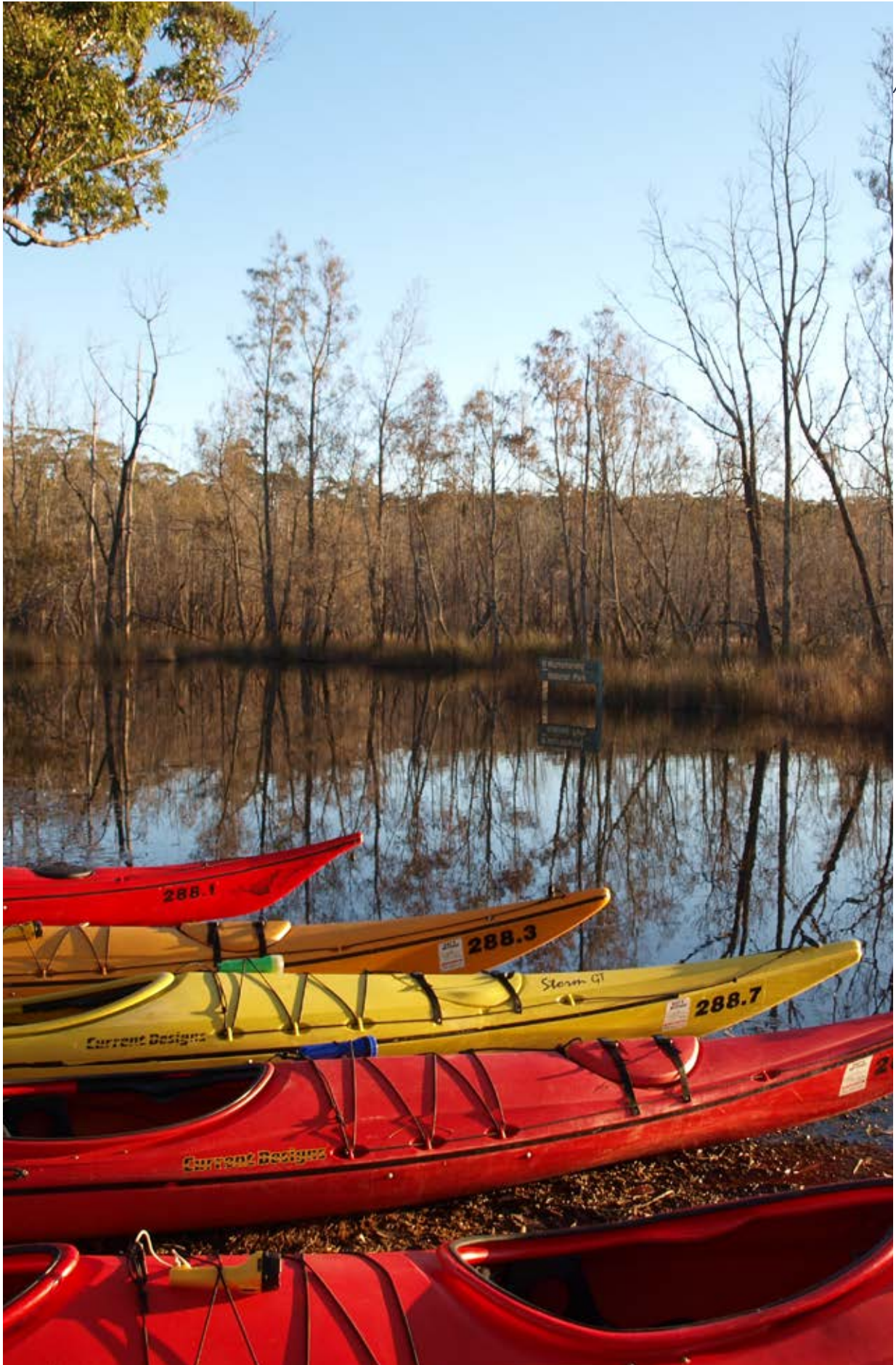


Image: Eurobodalla Coast Tourism ©



Image: istock by Getty Images Baracapix



# Microgrid design options

## technical assessment

### Generic types of microgrids\*

#### A BTM battery (not a microgrid concept within this research project)

A battery and solar installed behind the meter. This battery may be accessible during an outage or not, depending on size, technical compliance and benefits to the customer at the connection point. These types of systems are common for large load connections seeking to reduce costs and increase resilience.



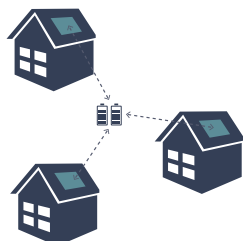
#### A large solar microgrid for township

Is serviced by electricity generated by a local solar farm as well as optimised rooftop solar and a grid scaled battery. This microgrid is scaled to provide a full electricity service to consumers for an indefinite time during islanded mode. It also provides commercial opportunities for selling electricity to the market.



#### A small solar microgrid for neighbourhood

Is serviced by electricity generated by existing or optimised rooftop solar. A small battery is included and is accessible to local consumers during islanded operation. If the battery is large enough it may provide a modest revenue stream for rooftop solar generators as well as the battery owner in partnership with a retailer.



#### A diesel microgrid\*\*

The fourth and final microgrid model uses diesel generators to power communities. These generators would be able to provide all of the communities' electricity demand for as long as they have fuel.

The use of diesel generators will emit substantial carbon emissions (and other pollution) whenever they run. This may not be a major issue if they are only used during infrequent natural disasters but would become of greater concern if they are used more frequently. From a resilience perspective, large reserves of diesel present a major hazard to be managed during fires or other natural disasters.



\* Refer SμRF Report: [Exploring design challenges and opportunities for microgrids to improve resilience in the Eurobodalla](#)

\*\* Included for cost comparison only

# Microgrids considered feasible for South Durras

## Considering typology, grid feasibility, solar analysis, outcomes from local discussion groups and regional social research.

**Table** Project cost for microgrids in South Durras\* ^

Cost component	A small microgrid \$	A diesel generator* \$
	<b>780kW rooftop solar + 1,200kW/1,200kWh battery</b>	<b>1,200kVA</b>
Development works	278,000	278,000
EPC procurement	80,000	80,000
Design and construction principal	331,000	275,000
Design and construction EPC	1,783,000	630,000
EPC margin and contingency	319,000	80,000
Total project cost	2,791,000	1,343,000

\* A large solar microgrid has not been costed as there is insufficient cleared land available for a solar farm

^ Sourced from [Conceptual designs and costings for microgrids in the Eurobodalla](#)

+ Cost comparison only

### A small microgrid for South Durras

Solar analysis undertaken by ANU has identified the following solar data that supports a small microgrid, especially in the absence of a solar farm.

The South Durras community's current total electricity usage is 4,873 kWh/day. In South Durras, the current solar electricity generated is 893 kWh/day. The potential solar generated electricity if solar panels are 'optimised' on existing roofs in South Durras is 2,730 kWh/day. Refer SμRF Report: [Exploring design challenges and opportunities for microgrids to improve resilience in the Eurobodalla](#) and Figure 1 on page 6.

This optimisation supports the idea that a small microgrid, which relies on rooftop solar as well as the main grid, is feasible. A large battery will enable these generation and usage numbers to be better managed as use patterns will have a significant impact on available electricity when in islanded mode.

This option should provide adequate generation and storage for consumers without solar to access local solar generated electricity for a significant proportion of their demand thereby meeting some of the communities' aspirations for increased access to renewables. This will be subject to retailer arrangements.

### Emissions

- Current main grid CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions: 3,557 kg per day.
- Small microgrid CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions: 1,564 kg per day (a 56% reduction).

This microgrid option has the potential to reduce emissions by more than half the current rate and supports the community's voiced aspiration for increased access to renewables.

The small microgrids specified for South Durras has a modest sized battery and is not considered large enough in generation or storage terms to attract a suitable price from the energy market to offset high tariff

prices during high demand. This option fails to meet some of the financial aspirations of the community. If land was available, the large solar microgrid option might support these aspirations.

This option with an appropriately sized battery (refer SμRF Report: [\*Exploring design challenges and opportunities for microgrids to improve resilience in the Eurobodalla\*](#)) will provide up to 9 hours at normal electricity usage or 28 hours if electricity usage were reduced by 50% during main grid outages, providing the community can adopt the appropriate demand management behaviours or central controls to reduce demand by 50% during these periods. providing increments of power over a number of days eg four hours a day over three days. This might, if weather permits enable top up charging of the battery further extending the access to power again for limited hours agreed to by the community consumers.

It is expected that an EV will draw a significant amount of power from the microgrid storage (battery) which may deprive provision of other essential services. For example, the RFS shed and the community hall consume say, 15 KW hours per day and an EV charger might use 15 KW per hr to service one car for a 100 km of range. While EV charging was voiced by members of the community in the design mud maps, only a small percentage of residents of South Durras currently have EV's therefore this service provision should be considered a future design need for now in any microgrid design specification\*.

EV charging might be supported by the presence of a battery charged using renewable sources (rooftop solar), accessed by EVs when the microgrid is not in islanded mode. This provision may incentivise optimisation of rooftop solar if a suitable revenue stream for residences and others can be configured in the operating model. Refer operating models pages 31-33.

## Small microgrid

**This option should provide adequate generation and storage for consumers without solar to access local solar generated electricity for a significant proportion of their demand thereby meeting some of the communities' aspirations for increased access to renewables.**

### Battery for a small microgrid under consideration

The following battery analysis is made available for discussion and refinement with the community, the DNSP and the retailer.

To support the values and identified services during outages as well as the significant shade impacts the battery is slightly larger than that required to service such a small load. Size 1,200 kW:1,200 kWh.

#### Load

The following loads are based on actual consumption as well as usage levels during main grid outages identified as tolerable by the small groups consulted during the community consultations:

- Unrestricted (BAU) load
  - Average daily electricity consumption = 4,873 kWh
  - Typical peak load = 300 kW
  - Run time of the battery (unrestricted use) = 0.4 days approx.
- Community forums suggest minimum load (4 kWh) for basic lighting, pumping, cooking and communications via restricted use protocol imposed by a central controller or agreed behavior management.
  - Run time of battery (Restricted use) = 1.2 days approx.

\* <https://bsgip.com/research/realising-electric-vehicles-to-grid-services/>

# Energy consumption of appliances

The following shows the energy consumption in Broulee of an average household and for various appliances.

**Consumer awareness** of the energy consumption is important for microgrids as these appliances lead to higher electricity bills, but more importantly, these appliances when

used in a microgrid that is disconnected from the main grid in an emergency situation will draw down the storage and generation capacity faster leading to a shorter duration of electricity supply.

Alternatively, the **conservation** of energy by not using these appliances during island mode will extend the duration of energy supply.

## Energy consumption of appliances (kWh/day)

**Air conditioner**  
12 kWh  
running for four hours

**Electric hot water**  
8 kWh

**Oven**  
1 kWh

**Computer**  
0.3 kWh

**Fridge**  
1.6 kWh

**Modem**  
0.12 kWh

**House**  
Average household use  
13 kWh

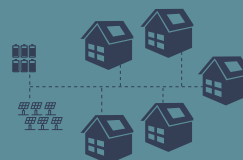


**Average time microgrid can run independently**

Small microgrid  
**0.4 days**  
normal energy usage  
**1.2 days**  
half energy usage



Large microgrid  
**indefinitely**  
normal and half energy usage



# Microgrid operating model economic assessment

## Revenue streams – an overview

After reviewing the cost of options considered from ITP, the economic assessment of developing microgrids for reliability and resilience benefits is challenging when different value streams are directed to different stakeholders. When islandable microgrids are proposed in areas of network need and at locations where construction costs can be minimised; it is expected that these systems will form a positive value business case.

There is no indication that islandable microgrids can form a solution that enables a lower cost of energy to customers to reduce power bills at this stage. If the community driver is to deliver an energy project for the purpose of delivering cheaper electricity costs, other solutions such as solar and community battery projects will present a better opportunity to realise such drivers. Potential revenue streams available from the National Electricity Market can be summarised as follows, however it is dependent on ownership or commercial revenue sharing agreements with retailers.

**There is no indication that islandable microgrids can form a solution that enables a lower cost of energy to customers to reduce power bills at this stage. If the community driver is to deliver an energy project for the purpose of delivering cheaper electricity costs, other solutions such as solar and community battery projects will present a better opportunity to realise such drivers.**

### Solar farm



#### Feed-in tariffs and Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs)

Generating revenue by selling electricity to utilities or end-users through long-term contracts at agreed-upon rates.

#### Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs)

Generating and selling RECs based on the amount of renewable energy produced, providing an additional revenue source.

#### Spot market sales

Selling excess electricity directly into the NEM's wholesale electricity market during high-demand or high-price periods.

## Grid-scale battery



### Ancillary services

Providing ancillary services to the grid, such as frequency regulation, spinning reserves, and voltage support, and earning payments for ensuring grid stability and reliability.

### Energy arbitrage

Storing excess electricity during low-demand or low-price periods and selling it during peak-demand or high-price periods, maximising revenue.

### Future revenue streams subject to regulatory reform

There has been and will continue to be expansion of the ancillary services that are provided into the National Electricity Market that provide new revenue streams. Over time it is expected that new markets will develop that enable new revenue opportunities from generation and storage assets that will increase the viability of a microgrid business case.

## Combined solar farm with battery



### Integrated dispatch

Optimising revenue by combining solar generation with energy storage, allowing for better control and dispatch of electricity to align with market conditions and demand.

### Enhanced grid service

Offering a combination of solar generation and energy storage to provide enhanced grid services, including smoothing intermittent solar output and improving grid stability.

These revenue streams can help develop the business case and economic viability of microgrids or any energy project which contains these asset types

## Battery ownership



The South Durras community has expressed an interest in a business model that delivers low risk, site energy savings, more renewable energy and site energy resilience, but does not want to make a co-contribution amount to own the battery.

South Durras is considering feasibility on the basis that a DNSP will own or co-own the battery.

With the proposed business model, South Durras is unlikely to gain interest from a 3rd party or DNSP to enable all the value streams proposed. Without making a financial investment it is difficult to establish a business model that provides energy savings.

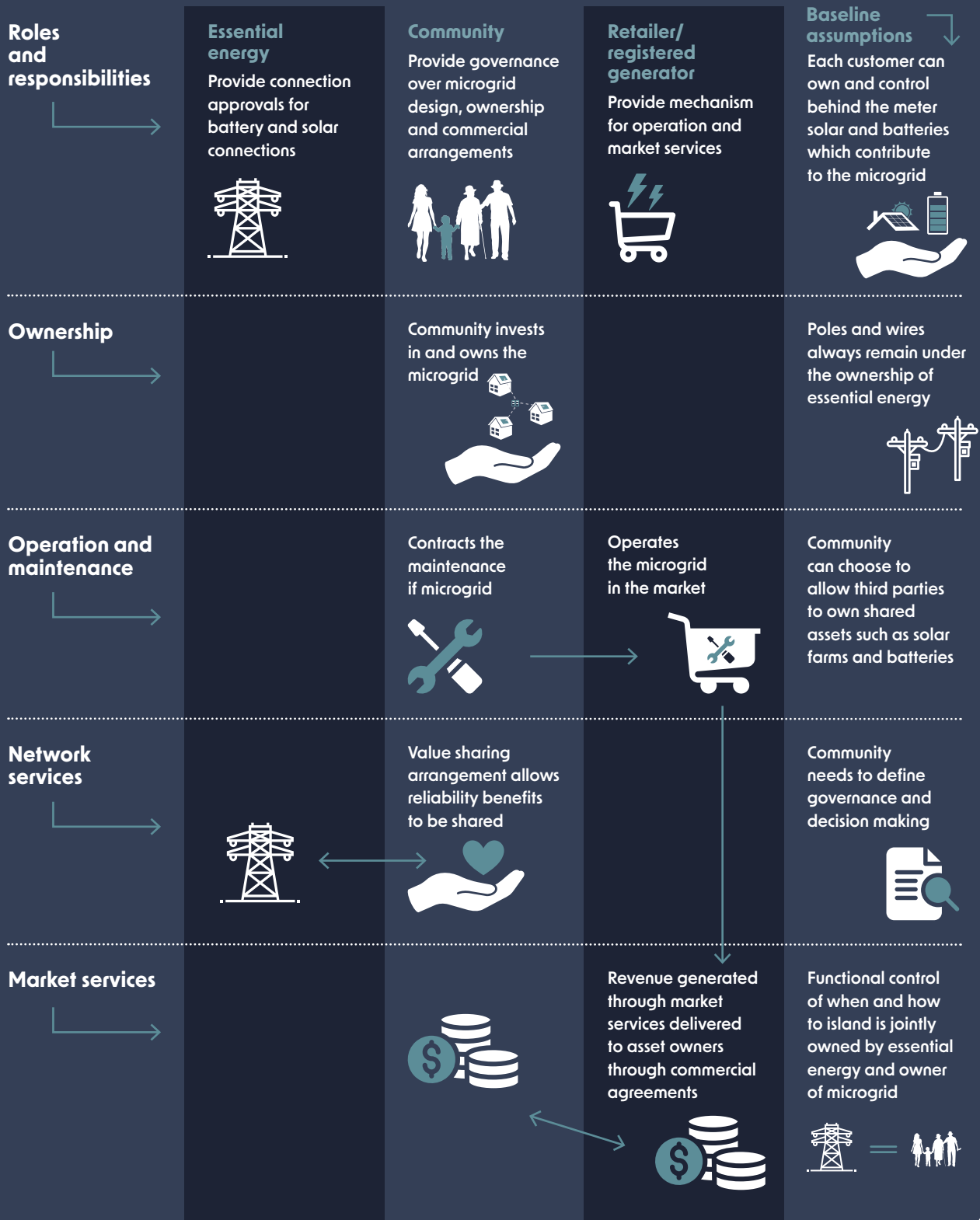
This information is offered so that the community can have an informed discussion about what ownership and retailer arrangements suit the community. It supports communities requesting a suitable financing and commercial model for the microgrid. This will be necessary when seeking grant funding or private investment to progress the project.

Ownership as a concept only was discussed briefly during the community consultation phase of the project.

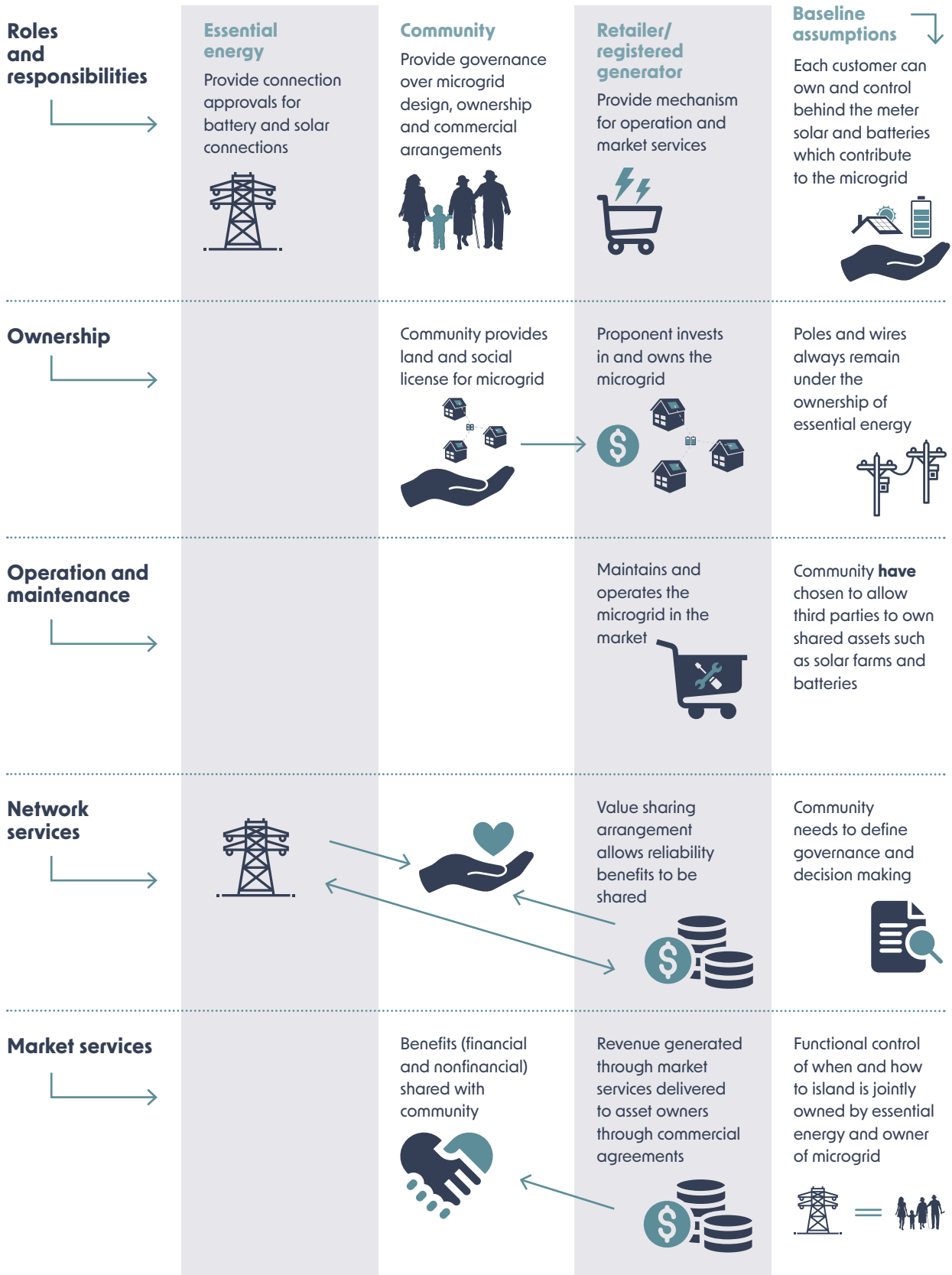
# Operating models – generic

## Microgrid operating model

### Community owned revenue/commercial model

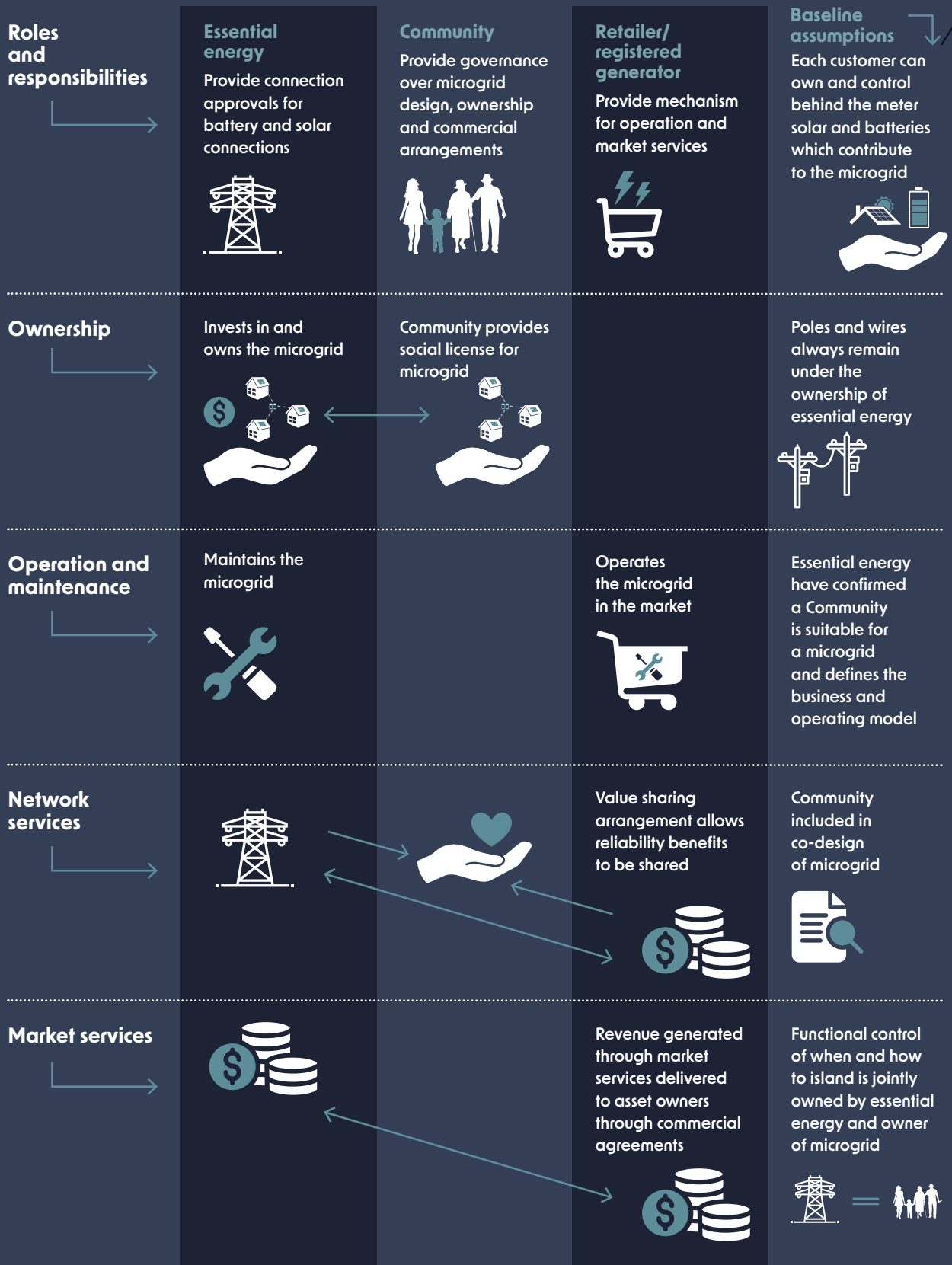


# Third party owned/commercial model





# Distributed Network Service Provider model



South Durras preliminary business case considers a **DNSP owned battery**



Image: Eurobodalla Coast Tourism ©

# Implementation plan

## Community energy projects – examples for comparison

The implementation of an energy project can be different depending on the type of system chosen. There are various examples within the energy industry of projects led by communities such as.

- Community solar gardens  
[innerwest.nsw.gov.au/live/environment-and-sustainability/at-home/go-solar/solar-for-renters/solar-gardens](https://innerwest.nsw.gov.au/live/environment-and-sustainability/at-home/go-solar/solar-for-renters/solar-gardens)
- Community solar farms  
[communitysolar.org.au/](https://communitysolar.org.au/)
- Community batteries  
[yef.org.au/](https://yef.org.au/) Neighbourhood Battery Knowledge Hub - Battery Storage and Grid Integration Program ([bsgip.com](https://bsgip.com))
- Energy efficiency projects  
[energy.nsw.gov.au/nsw-plans-and-progress/regulation-and-policy/energy-security-safeguard/energy-savings-scheme](https://energy.nsw.gov.au/nsw-plans-and-progress/regulation-and-policy/energy-security-safeguard/energy-savings-scheme)
- Cobargo community microgrid  
[Why a Cobargo microgrid? - Renewable Cobargo](#)
- Cobargo case study – Microgrid regulations relating to Microgrid operating models. [Islandable Microgrids in Cobargo | AER - Regulatory Sandbox](#) ([energyinnovationtoolkit.gov.au](https://energyinnovationtoolkit.gov.au))



Image: Eurobodalla Coast Tourism ©

# Generic Implementation plan – steps to progress SμRF options

This plan is a high level general guide as to the requirements that need to be considered for most energy projects, but will vary depending on the project, size and scale.

## Stage 1 Concept development



### ESTABLISH WORKING GROUP

Collaborate with partners (owners, investors and retailers) and use Business Model Canvas (BMC) and the SμRF Business Case to agree on high level models to be progressed.

#### Decision

YES  NO (no further action)

**GUIDE AND DOCUMENT** the conversations/agreements using the BMC: *Purpose and need, core values, services, partners and contributors, and resources:*

- Wider community consultation and engagement.
- Refine asset configuration and ownership models.
- Identify and consult on prospective land acquisition or easements.
- Define the business ownership model and seek support and in principle agreements on commercial arrangements.

#### OUTPUT

- Document the business case suitable for grant funding applications and/or private investment.
- Gain community engagement approval.
- Acquire funding for stage 2
  - Design and approvals.

#### Decision

YES  NO (no further action)

## Stage 2 Design and approvals



### GUIDE AND DOCUMENT

the conversations/agreements using the BMC: *Operating model, beneficiaries, +ve and -ve impacts, costs and revenues, includes:*

- Continue community education, consultation and recruitment as per agreed ownership and commercial arrangements.
- Development applications including easements or land agreements.
- Regulatory approvals (through connections processes with DNSP).
- Detailed engineering design and connection approvals.
- Commercial Contracts.

#### OUTPUT

- Document engineering scope for construction tendering.
- Council approvals.
- Connections approvals.
- Acquire funding for stage 3
  - Construction and operation.

YES  NO (no further action)

### Stage 3

## Construction and operation



**COMPLETE THE BMC** to ensure the project can achieve the required community objectives and outcomes, includes:

- Confirm and establish any commercial business partnerships for the ongoing ownership and maintenance of the system, which may also include construction of the microgrid.
- Prepare and approve tender documents and procurement approach, including the requirements from the BMC regarding *Partners and contributors and resources*.
- Award tender and establish project management and engineering capability for delivery and community engagement.
- Construction and establishment of microgrid assets.
- Commissioning and connections process.
- Inspections and auditing.
- Implement commercial models for operation and financial performance of the microgrid.
- Implement financial and settlement process to ensure the requirements of the BMC are achieved and delivered to the community, specifically *beneficiaries, operating model, costs and revenues* sections.

Refer to *Business Model Canvas – draft*  
page 38

Further independent research and approaches are available from industry experts in energy projects. For example, PwC Australia have published a guideline for energy projects called '*Investing in Energy Transition Projects*' which can be found [here](#).

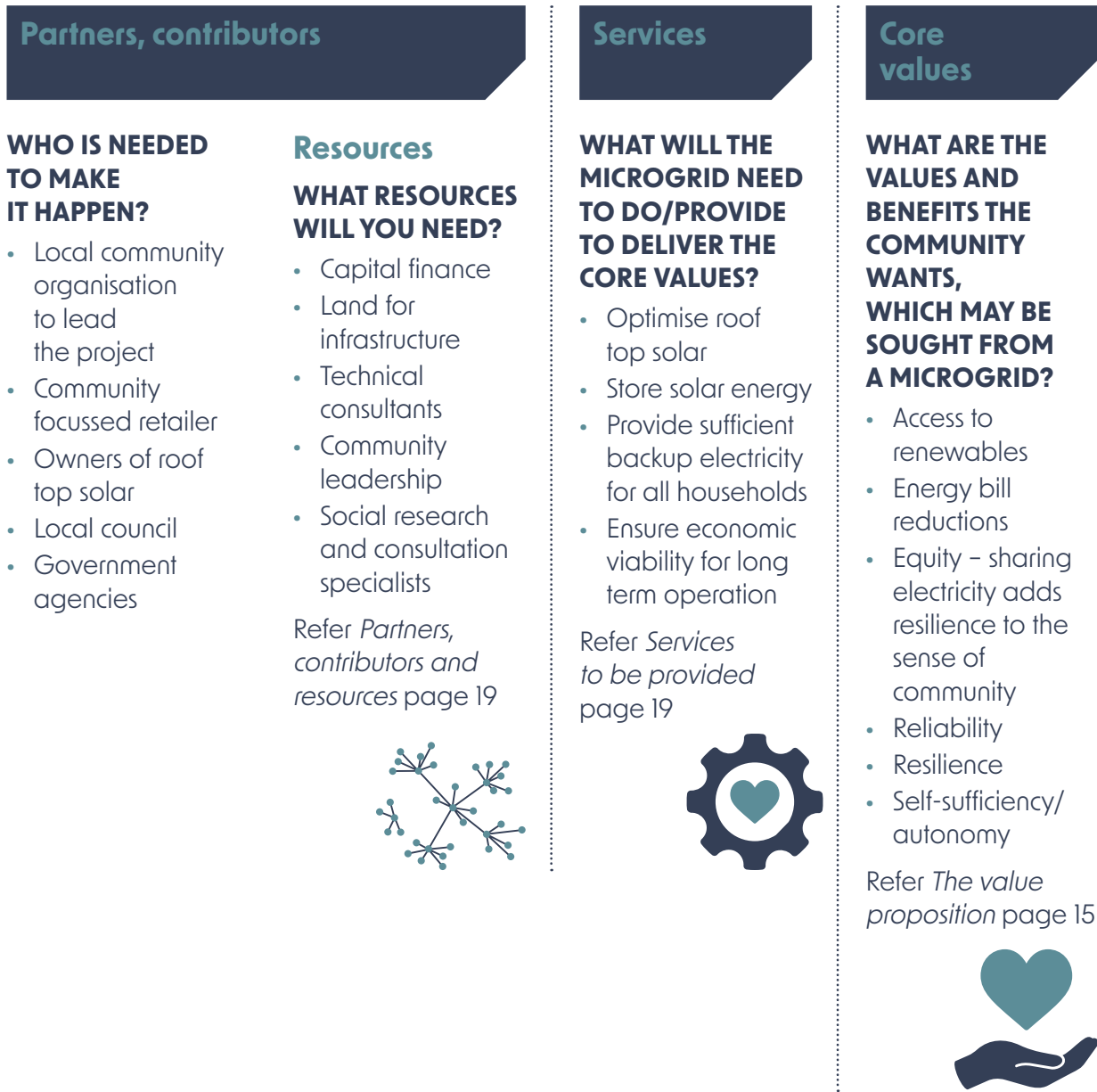
The BMC (Adapted by BSGIP from HotCubator Social Enterprise BMC) example is recommended as a tool for communities to use in the next stages of developing an islandable microgrid and associated business model. The BMC has been updated with generic information which is important to define in the next stages of community research. Utilising the BMC tool within community groups offers a structured and comprehensive approach to navigating the intricacies of establishing a new business or product.

The BMC serves as a visual tool, fostering collaboration and providing a shared understanding of the venture's key components among group members. By systematically breaking down the business into essential building blocks, community groups can efficiently identify strengths, weaknesses, and opportunities. This process encourages critical thinking, facilitates strategic discussions, and ensures that all aspects of the business are thoroughly explored. Furthermore, the collaborative nature of using the BMC within a community setting promotes diverse perspectives, harnessing collective insights to enhance decision-making and increase the likelihood of a successful business launch. Refer [bsgip.com/knowledge-hub/business-model-design/](https://bsgip.com/knowledge-hub/business-model-design/) for more information on the use of BMC tools.

# Business Model Canvas – draft

## Purpose and need

- **INCREASED ACCESS** to renewable sources of energy
- **STABILITY** for the network and communities to facilitate more uptake of renewables
- **COMFORT** for aged residents by increased capacity for air conditioning and cooling during outages



## Impacts

### A SET OF METRICS TO MEASURE THE DELIVERY OF VALUE

- MWh renewable energy generated
- GHG reduction
- Sustainability targets
- Resilience benefits

## Beneficiaries

### WHO SHOULD BENEFIT FROM THE VALUE THE MICROGRID WILL DELIVER?

#### WHO IS THE COMMUNITY?

- The community
- Roof top solar generators
- Investors
- Emissions reductions
- Emergency response agencies

Refer *Beneficiaries* page 18



## Operating model

### HOW WILL THE VALUES BE DELIVERED?

- Commercial relationship created for third party ownership of the microgrid
- Community participation
- Governance

Refer *Microgrid operating model economic assessment* page 29



## Costs

### WHAT EXPENDITURE, CAPITAL COSTS AND OPERATING COSTS WILL BE INVOLVED IN SETTING UP AND RUNNING THE MICRO-GRID?

#### HOW MUCH UNCERTAINTY AND RISK IS THERE IN PROJECTED COSTS?

- Community engagement
- Land acquisition
- Grant applications
- Development applications
- Capital costs (refer ITP reports)

Refer *Microgrid design options technical assessment* page 25



## Revenues

### WHAT SOURCES OF REVENUE AND PROFIT WILL KEEP THE VENTURE ECONOMICALLY SUSTAINABLE FOR THE LIFE OF THE MICROGRID?

#### HOW MUCH UNCERTAINTY AND RISK IS THERE IN PROJECTED REVENUES?

Revenue from:

- solar farms
- batteries
- roof top solar in partnership with retailers (refer economic assessment)

Refer *Microgrid operating model economic assessment* page 29



## DEVELOP WAYS OR PARTNERSHIPS TO MONITOR UNINTENDED CONSEQUENCES AND HARMS

- System performance
- Asset failure
- Social equity
- End of life replacement of system components

# Glossary

**Alternating Current (AC):** AC is a type of electrical current in which the flow of electric charge periodically reverses direction. This reversal occurs at a specific frequency, typically 50 hertz, depending on the region. AC is the most commonly used form of electrical power worldwide and is used in homes, businesses, and industries.

**Ancillary services:** Ancillary services refer to various functions necessary for the reliable operation of an electricity grid. These services include but are not limited to frequency regulation, voltage control, and reactive power support.

**Arbitrage:** Arbitrage is the practice of buying energy to take advantage of price differences in the Energy Market.

**Australian Renewable Energy Agency (ARENA):** ARENA is an Australian government agency established to support and promote renewable energy technologies and projects in Australia. It provides funding and assistance to initiatives aimed at accelerating the development and adoption of renewable energy sources.

**Balance the grid:** Balancing the grid involves adjusting the electricity supply and demand in real-time to ensure that the grid operates within acceptable frequency and voltage limits.

**Balancing local generation in the grid:** Refers to the management of electricity supply and demand within a specific geographical area or network. This process involves ensuring that the electricity generated locally matches the demand from consumers, thereby maintaining grid stability and reliability.

**Behind the meter:** Behind the meter refers to energy generation, storage, or consumption systems that are located on the customer's side of the utility meter.

**Carbon emissions:** Carbon emissions refer to the release of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) and other greenhouse gases into the atmosphere as a result of human activities, such as burning fossil fuels for energy production, transportation, and industrial processes.

**CO<sub>2</sub>e:** CO<sub>2</sub>e stands for carbon dioxide equivalent, a unit used to measure the impact of different greenhouse gases on global warming.

**Concentrated Solar Power (CSP) systems:** CSP systems use mirrors or lenses to concentrate sunlight onto a small area, typically a receiver or heat exchanger. This concentrated sunlight is then converted into heat, which can generate electricity through steam turbines or other heat engines. CSP systems are often used in utility-scale power plants to generate electricity.



**Decentralised storage:** Decentralised storage refers to energy storage systems that are located close to the point of consumption, such as residential or commercial buildings.

**Diesel genset:** Short for diesel generator set, is a backup power generation system that uses a diesel engine to produce electricity.

**Distributed Energy Resource Management Solution (DERMS):**

DERMS is a software platform or system designed to manage and optimise the integration of distributed energy resources (DERs) into the electricity grid. It helps utilities and grid operators monitor, control, and coordinate various DERs, such as solar PV, wind turbines, and energy storage systems.

**Distributed Energy Resources (DERs):**

DERs refer to a variety of small-scale power generation technologies, often located close to where electricity is used. It is a term used to describe generation and storage assets located at customers connections on the electricity network.

**Distribution Network Service Provider (DNSP):**

A DNSP is a company responsible for operating, and maintaining the distribution network infrastructure that delivers electricity from transmission lines to end-users, such as homes and businesses.

**Dynamic connection agreements:**

Dynamic connection agreements are contracts or agreements between the DNSP and a customer that allow for flexible and dynamic adjustments to the connection parameters based on changing grid conditions and requirements.

**Dynamic operating envelopes:**

Dynamic operating envelopes define the safe and permissible operating limits for grid-connected devices and systems, such as generators, inverters, and energy storage systems. These envelopes may vary over time based on grid conditions and regulatory requirements.

**Economies of scale:** Economies of scale refer to the cost advantages that result from increased production or scale of operation. In the context of energy generation, larger power plants or projects often benefit from economies of scale, leading to lower average costs per unit of output.

**Emissions reductions:** Emissions reductions refer to efforts aimed at decreasing the release of greenhouse gases and other pollutants into the atmosphere.

**Feed-in tariffs (FITs):** FITs are incentive programs that offer payments to customers for electricity they generate and feed into the grid.

**Frequency control:** Frequency control involves maintaining the stability of the electricity grid by ensuring that the frequency of the alternating current (AC) remains within acceptable limits.

**Frequency Control Ancillary Services (FCAS):**

FCAS refers to ancillary services provided by generators or consumers to help regulate the frequency of the electricity grid. These services include frequency regulation, contingency response, and regulation up and down.

**Generation and storage assets/ decentralised storage and generation assets:**

Infrastructure or equipment that both generates and stores electricity, often distributed across various locations rather than centralised in one facility.

**Generation site:** The physical location where electricity is generated, such as a power plant, wind farm, or solar array.

**Grid outages:** Periods of time when part or all of an electrical grid is not operational, usually due to equipment failure, maintenance, or extreme weather events.

**Islandable microgrid:** A localised electrical grid capable of operating independently from the main power grid, often utilising renewable energy sources and energy storage systems to ensure reliability.

**KW (Kilowatt):** A unit of measurement for electrical power, representing one thousand watts.

**kWh (Kilowatt-hour):** A unit of measurement for energy consumption or production, representing the amount of energy consumed or produced by a one kilowatt device over the course of one hour.

**kVA (Kilovolt-ampere):** A unit of measurement for electrical apparent power, representing the product of voltage and current in an AC circuit. Electrical apparent power is a measure of the total power consumed by an electrical circuit or device, considering both the real power (the power actually used to perform work) and the reactive power (the power absorbed and returned in part by inductive or capacitive elements without performing work).

**Low/peak demand periods:** Times when electricity consumption is relatively low or high compared to average levels, often influenced by factors such as time of day, season, and economic activity.

**Microgrid:** A localised group of electricity sources and loads that operates connected to the traditional centralised grid or independently as an island.

**Microgrid controller:** A control system that manages the operation of a microgrid, coordinating energy generation, storage, and consumption to ensure stability and efficiency.

**MW (Megawatt):** A unit of measurement for electrical power, representing one million watts.

**MWh (Megawatt-hour):** A unit of measurement for energy, equivalent to one megawatt of power consumed or produced over the course of one hour.

**National Electricity Market (NEM):**

A wholesale electricity market operating in Australia, facilitating the buying and selling of electricity between generators, retailers, and large consumers across participating states and territories.

**NFP (Not-for-profit):** An organisation or entity that operates for purposes other than profit-making, often focused on providing services or benefits to the community or specific groups without the intention of financial gain.

**Onsite inverter-based system:** A system that converts direct current (DC) electricity generated from sources like solar panels into alternating current (AC) electricity for use onsite, often used in renewable energy installations.

**Orchestration services:** Services that coordinate and manage various components of a system or network to achieve a specific goal or outcome, often in the context of distributed energy resources or microgrids grids.

**Peer to Peer sharing:** A decentralised system where individuals or entities can directly exchange goods, services, or resources with one another without the involvement of intermediaries.

**Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs):**

Contracts between electricity producers and consumers, typically renewable energy developers and large energy users, where the consumer agrees to purchase electricity at predetermined prices for a specified duration.

**Renewable energy:** Energy derived from naturally replenishing sources, such as sunlight, wind, rain, tides, and geothermal heat, which are considered environmentally sustainable alternatives to fossil fuels.

**Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs):**

Tradable certificates that represent the environmental attributes of one megawatt-hour of electricity generated from renewable sources, often used to demonstrate compliance with renewable energy targets or goals.

**Rooftop solar generators:** Solar photovoltaic (PV) systems installed on the roofs of buildings or structures to generate electricity from sunlight, typically used to offset electricity consumption onsite.

**Sandbox:** A controlled environment or testing ground where new technologies, products, or services can be developed, evaluated, and refined before wider deployment or implementation.

**Solar generation:** The process of producing electricity from sunlight using solar photovoltaic (PV) panels or concentrated solar power (CSP) systems.

**Solar Photovoltaic (PV) systems:**

PV systems use photovoltaic cells to convert sunlight directly into electricity. These systems consist of solar panels, which are made up of numerous interconnected solar cells. When sunlight hits the solar cells, it creates an electric field that generates a flow of electricity. Solar PV systems are commonly used on rooftops, in solar farms, and in other applications to generate renewable electricity.

**Spinning reserves:** Reserves of electricity generation capacity that can be rapidly deployed to balance supply and demand fluctuations in the power grid, typically provided by generators operating at less than full capacity.

**Spot market:** A financial market where commodities, including electricity, are bought and sold for immediate delivery or settlement, often based on short-term supply and demand dynamics.

**Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) connection:**

SCADA systems that monitor and control industrial processes, including electrical generation and distribution, often through remote connections to sensors, equipment, and control devices.

**Tariff:** The schedule of rates or charges for electricity consumption or other services provided by utility companies, often regulated by government authorities.

**Voltage support:** Measures or devices implemented in electrical systems to maintain or regulate voltage levels within acceptable limits, ensuring the stability and reliability of the grid.

**Zero-carbon electricity:** Electricity generated without emitting carbon dioxide or other greenhouse gases into the atmosphere, typically from renewable energy sources or nuclear power.

