Electricity Distribution

nationalgrid

Company Directive

STANDARD TECHNIQUE: TP21GG/1

Standard Earthing Designs
Part G
HV Connection Substation In A Freestanding GRP Or Masonry Housing

Summary

This Standard Technique describes the standard earthing design to be employed on HV Connection substations accommodated within a freestanding GRP or masonry housings which are to be owned or adopted by Western Power Distribution.

Author: **Graham Brewster**

Implementation Date: **April 2022**

Approved By:

Carl Ketley-Lowe
Engineering Policy Manager

Date: **19th April 2022**

Target Staff Group	**Network Services Teams & ICPs**
Impact of Change	**AMBER - The changes have an impact of current working practices that are not safety critical – Communication at next team meeting or as part of a retraining programme**
Planned Assurance Checks	**Policy Compliance Specialists shall confirm whether the requirements have been complied with during their sample checking of completed jobs**

All references to Western Power Distribution or WPD must be read as National Grid Electricity Distribution or NGED

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Introduction

This Standard Technique describes the standard earthing design to be employed on HV Connection substations accommodated within freestanding GRP or masonry housings which are to be owned or adopted by Western Power Distribution.

This Standard Technique applies where the WPD HV switchgear is close-coupled to a WPD metering unit and WPD's HV Customer is connected via a cable box on the metering unit, or to an IDNO metering unit and the IDNO's HV Customer is connected via a cable box on the metering unit, or to an IDNO HV cable

Main Changes

- Revised Earthing Design Tool (Version 2)
- Requirements for substations supplying IDNOs aligned with ENA ER G88
- Amendment to definition of 'hot' and 'cold' sites and inclusion of new definitions for 'high EPR' and 'low EPR' sites. All references to 'hot' and 'cold' changed to 'high EPR' and 'low EPR' respectively
- 'L' shaped rebar diameter changed to 16mm

Impact of Changes

Target Staff Group	Network Services Teams, Engineering Trainers & ICPs involved with the design and construction of earthing systems for ground mounted distribution substations
Impact of Change	AMBER - The changes have an impact of current working practices that are not safety critical – Communication at next team meeting or as part of a retraining programme

Implementation Actions

- Managers to notify relevant staff that this document has been published
- Relevant staff to watch this Policy Update Briefing
- Former versions of the Earthing Design Tool (i.e. Version 1) should no longer be used
- This document, the associated 'Earthing Design Tool' and the 'Policy Update Briefing' to be made available to ICPs on the www.westernpowertechinfo.co.uk website
- There are no retrospective actions

Implementation Timetable

This ST shall be implemented with immediate effect.

REVISION HISTORY

Document Revision & Review Table		
Date	**Comments**	**Author**
Apr 2022	Issue of Version 1 • Revised Earthing Design Tool (Version 2) • Requirements for substations supplying IDNOs aligned with ENA ER G88 • Amendment to definition of 'hot' and 'cold' sites and inclusion of new definitions for 'high EPR' and 'low EPR' sites in section 2.0. All references to 'hot' and 'cold' throughout the document changed to 'high EPR' and 'low EPR' respectively • 'L' shaped rebar diameter changed to 16mm in section 5.5. • Requirements for bonding rebar clarified in section 6.2.2.	Graham Brewster
Aug 2021	Initial issue	Graham Brewster

Contents

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Standard Technique describes the standard earthing design to be employed on HV Connection substations accommodated within freestanding GRP or masonry housings which are to be owned or adopted by Western Power Distribution.

This Standard Technique applies where the WPD HV switchgear is close-coupled to:

- A WPD metering unit and WPD's HV Customer is connected via a cable box on the metering unit, or
- An IDNO metering unit and the IDNO's HV Customer is connected via a cable box on the metering unit, or
- An IDNO HV cable

The HV earth electrode associated with WPD's HV switchgear shall be owned and maintained by WPD.

This Standard Technique does not apply where the WPD HV switchgear is close-coupled to an IDNO HV/LV transformer & LV Cabinet and the IDNO has responsibility for all of the customers and LV network fed from the substation. In these instances the HV and LV earth electrodes shall be owned, designed, installed and maintained by the IDNO. [1]

2.0 DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of this document the following definitions are employed:

TERM	DEFINITION
HV Connection substation	A HV substation where the WPD HV switchgear is close coupled to: • A WPD metering unit and WPD's HV Customer is connected via a cable box on the metering unit, or • An IDNO metering unit and the IDNO's HV Customer is connected via a cable box on the metering unit, or • An IDNO cable
Freestanding GRP Housing	A housing which stands on its own foundations, is not attached to any other building or structure, and whose walls and doors are constructed of glass fibre reinforced plastic.

[1] To align with ENA ER G88

TERM	DEFINITION
Freestanding Masonry Housing	A housing which stands on its own foundations, is not attached to any other building or structure, and whose walls are constructed of brick, stone, concrete blockwork (or a combination of these) and whose doors are constructed of glass-fibre reinforced plastic or hardwood timber.
Cold Site [2]	A site where the potential rise is less than 430V, or less than 650V where the earth fault causing the potential rise is cleared by fast acting, high reliability protection which limits the fault duration to 200ms or less.
Hot Site [1]	A site which is not a cold site. i.e. a site where the potential rise is greater than 430V, or greater than 650V where the earth fault causing the potential rise is cleared by fast acting, high reliability protection which limits the fault duration to 200ms or less.
Low EPR Site [3]	A site where the potential rise is less than the permissible touch voltage limit or telecommunication equipment limit at third-party LV installations beyond the boundary of the site. In other words, a site where the potential rise is: • Less than 1150V, or less than 1700V [4] where the earth fault causing the potential rise is cleared by fast acting, high reliability protection which limits the fault duration to 200ms or less, and • Less than the touch voltage limit for shoes on soil or outdoor concrete, except where the LV system neutral is connected to earth at multiple locations, in which case the applicable value is less than 2x the touch voltage limit for shoes on soil or outdoor concrete

[2] The 430V and 650V values derive from telecommunication standards relating to voltage withstand on equipment. These thresholds were also formerly applied as design limits for EPR, however, they no longer relate directly to safe limits for touch and step potentials

[3] This is a WPD definition which differs slightly from that in ENA TS 41-24. It is important to ensure that third-party LV installations are not adversely affected by the conveyance of potential via combined HV & LV earthing systems, or by the conveyance of potential via the soil. Mitigating measures are necessary at 'High EPR sites'.

[4] The 1150V and 1700V values are limits for telecommunication equipment derived from ENA EREC S36 and ENA EREP 129.

TERM	DEFINITION
High EPR Site [2]	A site which is not a low EPR site. i.e. a site where the potential rise is greater than the permissible touch voltage limit or telecommunication equipment limit at third-party LV installations beyond the boundary of the site. In other words, a site where the potential rise is: • Greater than 1150V, or greater than 1700V [3] where high reliability protection with a fault clearance time less than 200ms is employed, and • Greater than the touch voltage limit for shoes on soil or outdoor concrete, except where the LV system neutral is connected to earth at multiple locations, in which case the applicable value is greater than 2x the touch voltage limit for shoes on soil or outdoor concrete
Secondary Substation	An 11kV or 6.6kV substation excluding 11kV or 6.6kV switchboards directly associated with a 132kV, 66kV or 33kV transformer

3.0 REFERENCES

This document makes reference to, or should be read in conjunction with, the documents listed below. The issue and date of the documents listed below shall be those applicable at the date of issue of this document, unless stated otherwise.

3.1 British Standards

NUMBER	TITLE
BS EN 50522	Earthing of power installations exceeding 1 kV a.c.

3.2 Energy Networks Association

NUMBER	TITLE
ENA TS 41-24	Guidelines for the design, installation, testing and maintenance of main earthing systems in substations
ENA EREC G88	Principles for the planning, connection and operation of electricity distribution networks at the interface between distribution network operators (DNOs) and independent distribution network operators (IDNOs)

4.0 DESIGN REQUIREMENTS

4.1 Preamble

The earthing design is predicated on the exterior walls and doors of the housing being electrically non-conductive and forming a barrier which prevents anyone external to the housing from touching any metalwork which is bonded to the substation HV earth electrode.

In the event that the substation has externally accessible metallic parts then the design requirements specified in the following document shall additionally apply:

- Standard Technique TP21G-I: Standard Earthing Designs - Part I - Additional Requirements For Substations With Externally Accessible Metallic Parts

These design requirements are an abridged version pertaining to 'HV Connection' substations accommodated within a freestanding GRP or masonry housing. Comprehensive earthing design requirements are specified in the following document:

- Standard Technique TP21D-D: Design Of Earthing Systems - Part D - Ground Mounted Distribution Substations.

4.2 Earthing Design Tool

The following Earthing Design Tool (Microsoft Excel Workbook) shall be employed in order to design and analyse the performance of a proposed earthing system for a 'HV Connection' substation in a freestanding GRP or masonry housing.

Earthing Design Tool (TP21G Version 2)

4.3 Principal Requirements For The WPD HV Earth Electrode

The WPD HV earth electrode shall comply with the following principal requirements:

a) The HV earth electrode shall consist of a ring electrode surrounding the substation buried at a depth of 600mm, with a 1200mm long, 12.7mm diameter earth rod at each corner. Where necessary, a horizontal electrode 'tail' laid in a radial direction away from the substation shall also be provided buried at a depth of 600mm (1000mm in arable land).

b) The conductors employed for the HV earth electrode system shall have a minimum cross sectional area of 70mm^2

c) The HV electrode shall have a resistance not greater than 20Ω for 11kV substations and 15Ω for 6.6kV substations. This resistance shall be determined solely by the installed electrode system i.e. shall not include any parallel contribution from the network[5].

[5] The parallel contribution from the network can be utilised to reduce the resistance of the HV earth electrode below this 20Ω / 15Ω level.

d) The surface area of the HV earth electrode in contact with the soil shall be large enough to prevent the soil around the electrode drying and increasing in resistance during a fault.

e) All equipment / conductive parts within the GRP or masonry housing, including rebar and the galvanised steel apron (where installed), shall be bonded to the HV earth electrode.

f) When the doors to the GRP or masonry housing are closed, there shall be no metal parts which are bonded to the HV earth electrode which can be touched from outside the housing. [6] [7]

g) When the doors to the GRP or masonry housing are open, there shall be an above ground separation of at least 2.5m between any metallic part which is bonded to the HV earth electrode and any extraneous conductive part[8] located outside of the housing.

h) The earth potential rise shall be 3kV or less.

4.4 Additional Requirements For The WPD HV Earth Electrode AT 'High EPR' Sites

At 'High EPR' sites (see Section 2.0 above) the following additional earthing and bonding requirements will apply:

a) The HV electrode shall be separated by sufficient below-ground distance from (i) LV earth electrodes, (ii) from buildings and enclosures supplied from LV systems, and (iii) from other specified installations[9], in order to ensure that the potential impressed on them in the event of a HV fault does not exceed safe limits, or limits for telecommunication equipment.

b) When required by the earthing design, a tarmac apron shall be laid in front of the GRP housing or a galvanised steel apron shall be provided inside the masonry housing around the HV switchgear and HV Metering Unit. The galvanised steel apron shall be bonded to the HV earth electrode.

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[6] For example, external handrails on flood resilient designs shall be manufactured from GRP and earthed telecoms aerials/masts shall be positioned out of reach from ground level i.e. located not less than 2.5m above ground level

[7] The Freestanding GRP or masonry housing is an integral part of the arrangements for ensuring safety i.e. non-conductive material for the outer walls which prevents earthed metal parts from being touched from outside and extraneous conductive parts being touched from the inside. The substation must not be energised with the housing missing or in a compromised state.

[8] A conductive part liable to introduce a potential, generally earth potential, for example, metal fences, crash barriers, etc.

[9] Customer TT electrode, railway, tramway, telephone exchange, pipeline with cathodic protection, outdoor swimming pool, outdoor paddling pool, outdoor shower, zoo, stable, pond/lake used for commercial fishing, buried metalwork associated with the hazardous zone in a fuel filling station.

4.5 Principal Requirements For The Customer's HV Earth Electrode

The Customer's HV earth electrode shall comply with the following principal requirements:[10]

a) The Customer's HV electrode shall have a resistance not greater than 20Ω for 11kV substations and 15Ω for 6.6kV substations. This resistance shall be determined solely by the customer's installed electrode system i.e. shall not include any parallel contribution from the WPD network. [11]

b) The WPD and Customer HV earthing systems shall be interconnected with two earth bonds, each with a minimum cross sectional area of 70mm^2.

The earth bonds shall be laid on diverse routes and connected to different parts of the Customer's HV electrode in order to mitigate against accidental disconnection or severing of both connections concurrently.

The earth bonds shall be insulated and laid in ducts for their entire length. This means they are clearly identifiable at the WPD substation and that periodic testing can be undertaken in order to check whether interconnection has been lost.

4.6 Additional Requirements For The WPD HV Earth Electrode At Two Interconnected RMU Sites

Where the supply to the HV Customer / IDNO is provided via two interconnected RMUs which are located more than 10m apart, then each RMU installation shall be treated as a separate standalone substation and the requirements of Sections 4.3, 4.4 and 4.5 shall apply in full to both.

Where the two interconnected RMUs are located 10m or less apart, then both RMU installations shall be treated as a single integrated substation. The requirements of Sections 4.3 and 4.4 shall apply in full to the first of the RMU installations, and the following additional requirements shall apply to the second RMU installation:

a) A ring electrode with a minimum cross sectional area of 70mm^2 shall be provided around the second RMU housing buried at a depth of 600mm, with a 1200mm long, 12.7mm diameter earth rod at each corner.

b) A single insulated earth bond with a minimum cross sectional area of 70mm^2 buried at a depth of 600mm shall be provided between the two RMU electrode systems. [12]

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[10] Strictly speaking the IDNO is responsible for specifying the requirements for an IDNO Customer's HV Electrode since the Customer is connected to the IDNO network. However, these requirements shall be applied given that WPD's protection systems are required to detect and clear faults between the IDNO metering unit and the Customer's HV switchgear.

[11] This requirement is necessary in order to ensure that a fault on the Customer's HV equipment is able to be detected and cleared by WPD's protection systems in the event that interconnection between the WPD HV electrode and the Customer's HV electrode has been inadvertently lost.

[12] A single earth bond is required on the basis that the sheath of the HV cable which interconnects the two RMUs is solidly bonded at both ends. A second earth bond shall be provided in the event that this cable sheath is bonded at one end only.

c) All equipment / conductive parts within the GRP or masonry housing associated with the second RMU, including rebar, shall be bonded to the HV earth electrode.

d) When the doors to the GRP or masonry housing associated with the second RMU are closed, there shall be no metal parts which are bonded to the HV earth electrode which can be touched from outside the housing[13] [14].

e) When the doors to the GRP or masonry housing associated with the second RMU are open, there shall be an above ground separation of at least 2.5m between any metallic part which is bonded to the HV earth electrode and any extraneous conductive part[15] located outside of the housing.

f) At 'High EPR' sites, the HV separation distance requirements in Section 4.4 a) above shall apply to the ring electrode associated with the second RMU.

g) At 'High EPR' sites, a tarmac apron or galvanised steel apron in accordance with Section 4.4 b) above shall be provided on second RMU installation where required by the earthing design.

h) The requirements of Section 4.5 above shall apply to the Customer's HV earth electrode. One of the two bonds shall be connected to the first RMU installation, and the other shall be connected to the second RMU installation.

5.0 CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS

This section contains the following drawings:

5.1 HV Earthing Arrangement

WPD Drawing Number TP21G-G Drg 1

5.2 HV Earthing Arrangement For Two Interconnected RMUs

WPD Drawing Number TP21G-G Drg 2

5.3 HV Separation Distance

WPD Drawing Number TP21G-G Drg 3

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[13] Earthed telecoms aerials/masts require special consideration, especially at 'high EPR' sites. They shall be positioned not less than 2.5m above ground level.

[14] The Freestanding GRP or masonry housing is an integral part of the arrangements for ensuring safety i.e. non-conductive material for the outer walls which prevents earthed metal parts from being touched from outside and extraneous conductive parts being touched from the inside. The HV Connection substation must not be energised with the housing missing or in a compromised state.

[15] A conductive part liable to introduce a potential, generally earth potential, for example, metal fences, crash barriers, etc.

5.4 **HV Separation Distance For Two Interconnected RMUs**

WPD Drawing Number TP21G-G Drg 4

5.5 **Rebar Earth Point**

WPD Drawing Number TP21G-G Drg 5 (Revision 1)

5.6 **Rebar Earth Point Connections**

WPD Drawing Number TP21G-G Drg 6

5.7 **Earth Rod Connections**

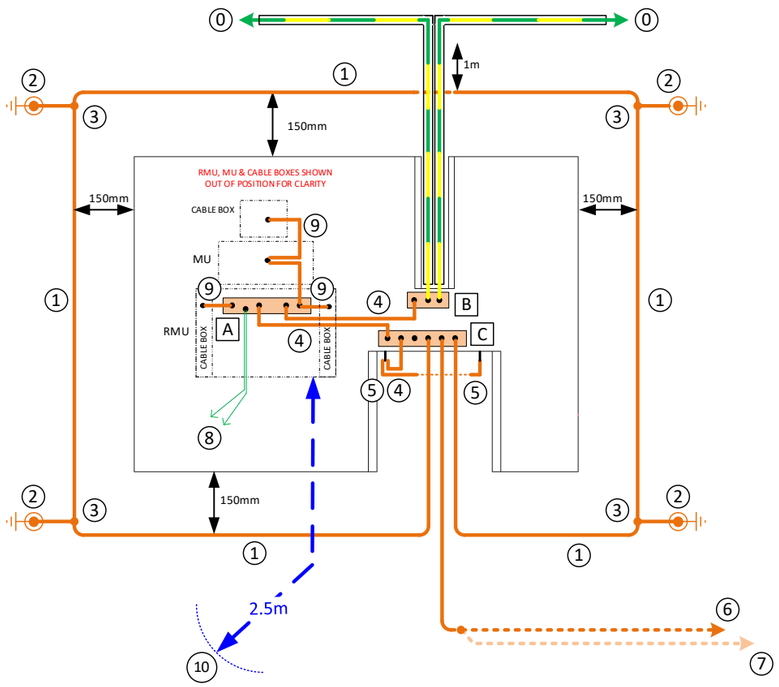
WPD Drawing Number TP21G-G Drg 7

5.8 **Tarmac Apron**

WPD Drawing Number TP21G-G Drg 8

5.9 **Galvanised Steel Apron**

WPD Drawing Number TP21G-A Drg 9



KEY

CABLE BOX	=	Cable Box - RMU or MU Mounted
MU	=	HV Metering Unit
RMU	=	Ring Main Unit
A	=	RMU / HV Switchgear Earth Bar
B	=	HV Customer Earth Bar
C	=	HV Earth Bar
0	=	Bonding Conductor Between WPD HV Electrode and Customer HV Electrode - 70mm^2 Insulated Stranded Copper Conductor – Two Continuous Lengths With Copper Compression Lug at WPD end – Laid On Diverse Routes and Bonded To Different Parts Of Customer HV Electrode
1	=	Perimeter Electrode - 70mm^2 Bare Stranded Copper Conductor – One Continuous Length With Copper Compression Lug On Each End
2	=	1.2m Copperbond Earth Rod With Exothermically Welded 70mm^2 Bare Stranded Copper Conductor 'Tail'
3	=	70mm^2 Bare Stranded Copper Conductor 'Tail' Exothermically Welded Or 'C' Crimped Onto Perimeter Electrode
4	=	70mm^2 Bare Stranded Copper Conductor With Copper Compression Lug On Each End
5	=	Vertical Rebar to 70mm^2 Bare Vertical Stranded Conductor Connection
6	=	Additional 70mm^2 Bare Stranded Copper Conductor To Achieve Electrode Resistance And/Or Surface Area Requirement
7	=	Conductor (6) Doubled / Trebled Up Where Necessary To Achieve Surface Area Requirement
8	=	16mm^2 Green / Yellow Insulated Stranded Copper Conductor To Metallic Fittings
9	=	3x25mm^2 Copper Tape Connections To Earth Points On Plant Items & Cable Boxes
10	=	No extraneous conductive parts within 2.5m reach of any metalwork bonded to 'HV Earth' bar when doors to GRP housing are open

NOTES

- Perimeter electrode (1) to be one continuous length and laid in direct contact with the soil 150mm from the outer edge of the foundations and at a depth of 600mm.
- Earth rods (2) to be 1200mm long. Tops of earth rod to be 600mm deep.
- All items of plant to be bonded to the 'HV Earth' bar [C].
- Where metallic fittings are employed (for example, ventilation panels, door frames etc), these shall be bonded to the 'RMU / HV Switchgear Earth' bar using 16mm2, green/yellow PVC insulated, stranded copper conductor.
- Resistance of HV earth electrode to be less than 20Ω (11kV) or 15Ω (6.6kV) before WPD, IDNO & Customer HV cables and bonding conductor between WPD & Customer HV electrodes are connected.
- Where necessary, additional electrode (6) & (7) to be laid in direct contact with the soil and at a depth of 600mm. Conductor to be separated from any cable by not less than 150mm.
- Bonding conductors to Customer HV electrode to be laid in 38mm duct for electric cables for entire length.

- See WPD Drawing Number TP21G-G Drg 2 for details of HV earthing arrangement for two interconnected RMUs
- See WPD Drawing Number TP21G-G Drg 3 for details of HV separation distance
- See WPD Drawing Number TP21G-G Drg 4 for details of HV separation distance for two interconnected RMUs
- See WPD Drawing Number TP21G-G Drg 5 for details of rebar earth point
- See WPD Drawing Number TP21G-G Drg 6 for details of rebar earth point connections
- See WPD Drawing Number TP21G-G Drg 7 for details of earth rod connections
- See WPD Drawing Number TP21G-G Drg 8 for details of tarmac apron
- See WPD Drawing Number TP21G-G Drg 9 for details of galvanised steel apron

Rev No.	Drawn	Chk'd	App'd	Date	Revision

ORIGINAL ISSUE		Date
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Checked		
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SCALE:		

WESTERN POWER DISTRIBUTION
Design Department.
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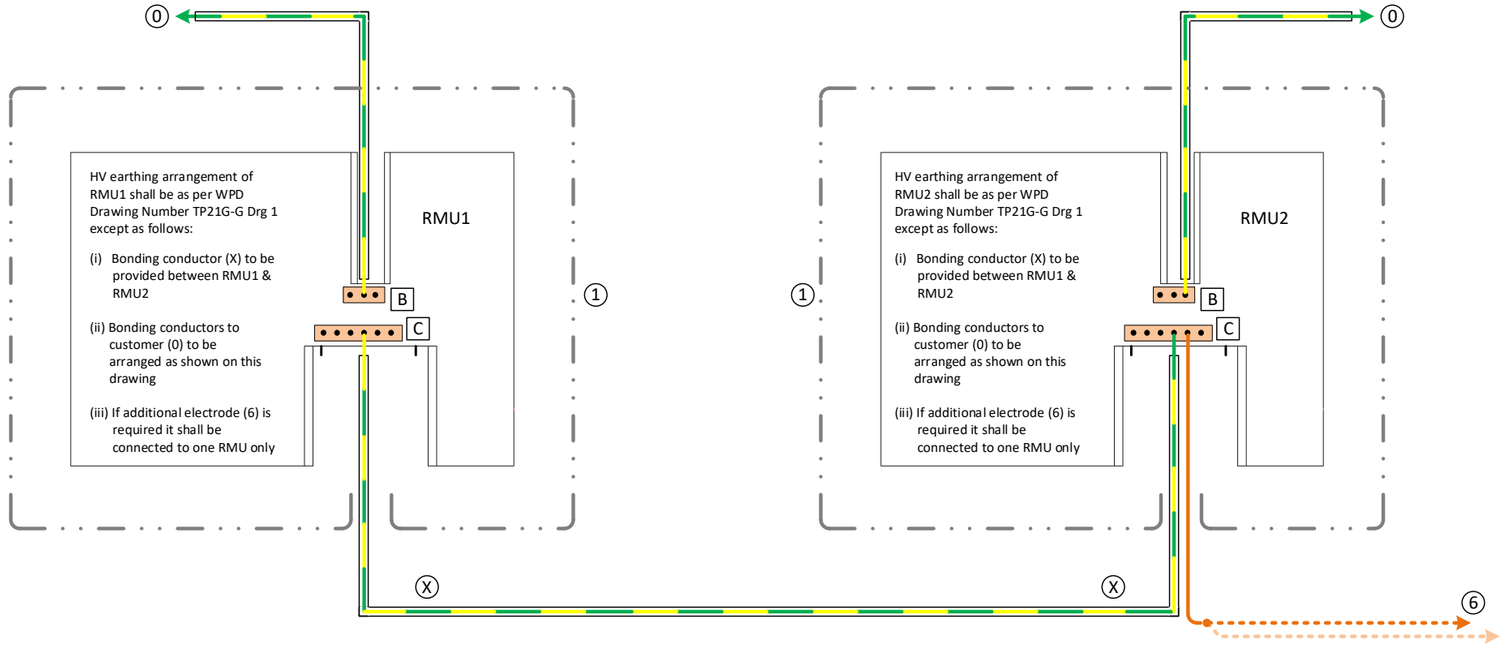
WESTERN POWER DISTRIBUTION

Title
HV Earthing Arrangement For HV Connection Substation In A Freestanding GRP Or Masonry Housing

Drg. No. TP21G-G Drg 1

Rev No.



NOTES

Bonding conductors (0) & (X) to be laid at a depth of 600mm and in a 38mm duct for electric cables for their entire length.

Resistance of HV earth electrode to be less than 20Ω (11kV) or 15Ω (6.6kV) before any HV cable or the Customer bonding conductors are connected.

KEY

B = HV Customer Earth Bar

C = HV Earth Bar

0 = Bonding Conductor Between WPD HV Electrode and Customer HV Electrode

1 = Perimeter Electrode

6 = Additional HV Electrode

X = Bonding Conductor Between The Two WPD HV Electrodes

- See WPD Drawing Number TP21G-G Drg 1 for details of HV earthing arrangement
- See WPD Drawing Number TP21G-G Drg 3 for details of HV separation distance
- See WPD Drawing Number TP21G-G Drg 4 for details of HV separation distance for two interconnected RMUs
- See WPD Drawing Number TP21G-G Drg 5 for details of rebar earth point
- See WPD Drawing Number TP21G-G Drg 6 for details of rebar earth point connections
- See WPD Drawing Number TP21G-G Drg 7 for details of earth rod connections
- See WPD Drawing Number TP21G-G Drg 8 for details of tarmac apron
- See WPD Drawing Number TP21G-G Drg 9 for details of galvanised steel apron

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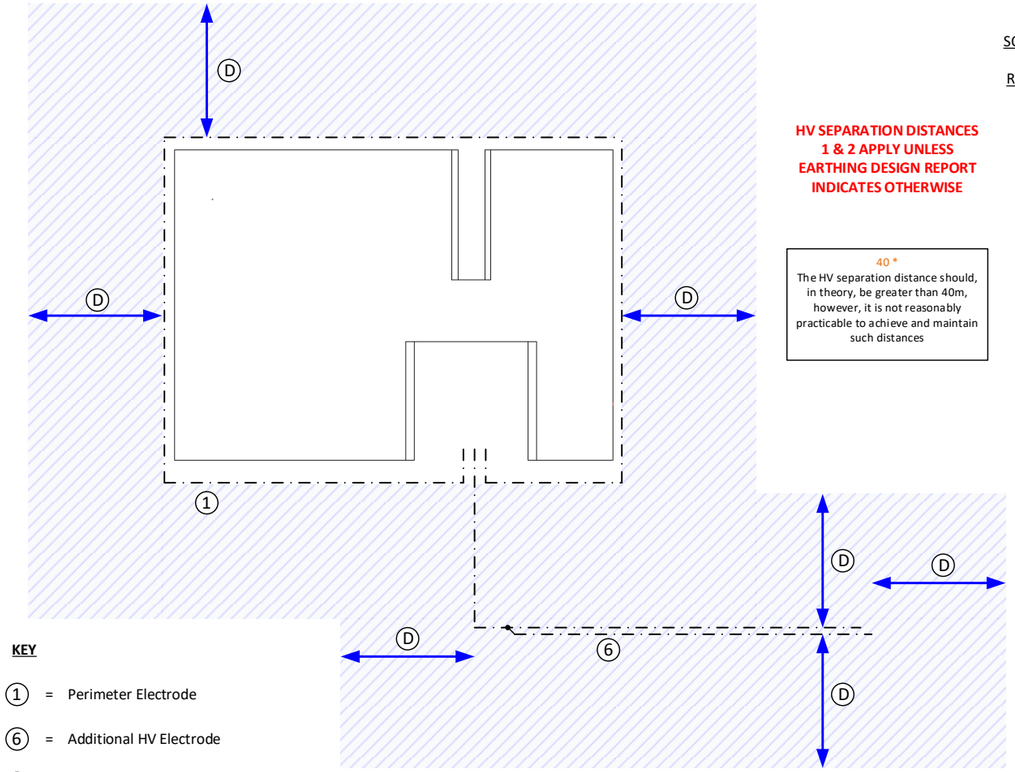
Title
HV Earthing Arrangement For Two Interconnected RMUs At HV Connection Substation In Freestanding GRP Or Masonry Housing

Drg. No.
TP21G-G Drg 2

Rev No.



KEY

① = Perimeter Electrode

⑥ = Additional HV Electrode

Ⓓ = HV Separation Distance 1 or 2

HV SEPARATION DISTANCES 1 & 2 APPLY UNLESS EARTHING DESIGN REPORT INDICATES OTHERWISE

40 *
The HV separation distance should, in theory, be greater than 40m, however, it is not reasonably practicable to achieve and maintain such distances

SOIL UPPER/ LOWER RESISTIVITY RATIO	HV SEPARATION DISTANCE 1 (m)				HV SEPARATION DISTANCE 2 (m)			
	EPR UPTO 500V	EPR UPTO 1000V	EPR UPTO 2000V	EPR UPTO 3000V	EPR UPTO 500V	EPR UPTO 1000V	EPR UPTO 2000V	EPR UPTO 3000V
10:1	2	2	4	6	2	4	8	12
5:1	2	2	4	6	2	4	8	12
1:1	2	4	8	14	4	8	18	28
1:2	2	6	14	22	6	14	28	40 *
1:3	2	8	18	28	8	18	36	40 *
1:4	2	8	20	32	8	20	40 *	40 *
1:5	2	10	24	38	10	24	40 *	40 *
1:6	2	10	26	40 *	10	26	40 *	40 *
1:7	2	12	30	40 *	12	28	40 *	40 *
1:8	4	12	32	40 *	12	32	40 *	40 *
1:9	4	14	34	40 *	14	34	40 *	40 *
1:10	4	14	36	40 *	14	36	40 *	40 *

NOT PERMITTED WITHIN HV SEPARATION DISTANCE 1:

(1) PME/CNE/TN-C LV system, along with buildings and enclosures equipped with an electrical system supplied from this system. This includes any part of bare LV earth electrode, LV PILC / PILCSWA cable, PME electrodes, LV joint electrodes (including stop ends)

NOT PERMITTED WITHIN HV SEPARATION DISTANCE 2:

(1) Railway or tramway

(2) Telephone exchange

(3) Pipeline

(4) Zoo, stable or pond/lake used for commercial fishing

(5) Outdoor swimming pool, outdoor paddling pool or outdoor shower

(6) Customer TT electrode

(7) SNE/TN-S LV system, along with buildings and enclosures equipped with an electrical system supplied from this system. This includes any part of bare LV earth electrode, LV PILC / PILCSWA cable, LV joint electrodes (including stop ends)

- See WPD Drawing Number TP21G-G Drg 1 for details of HV earthing arrangement
- See WPD Drawing Number TP21G-G Drg 2 for details of HV earthing arrangement for two interconnected RMUs
- See WPD Drawing Number TP21G-G Drg 4 for details of HV separation distance for two interconnected RMUs
- See WPD Drawing Number TP21G-G Drg 5 for details of rebar earth point
- See WPD Drawing Number TP21G-G Drg 6 for details of rebar earth point connections
- See WPD Drawing Number TP21G-G Drg 7 for details of earth rod connections
- See WPD Drawing Number TP21G-G Drg 8 for details of tarmac apron
- See WPD Drawing Number TP21G-G Drg 9 for details of galvanised steel apron

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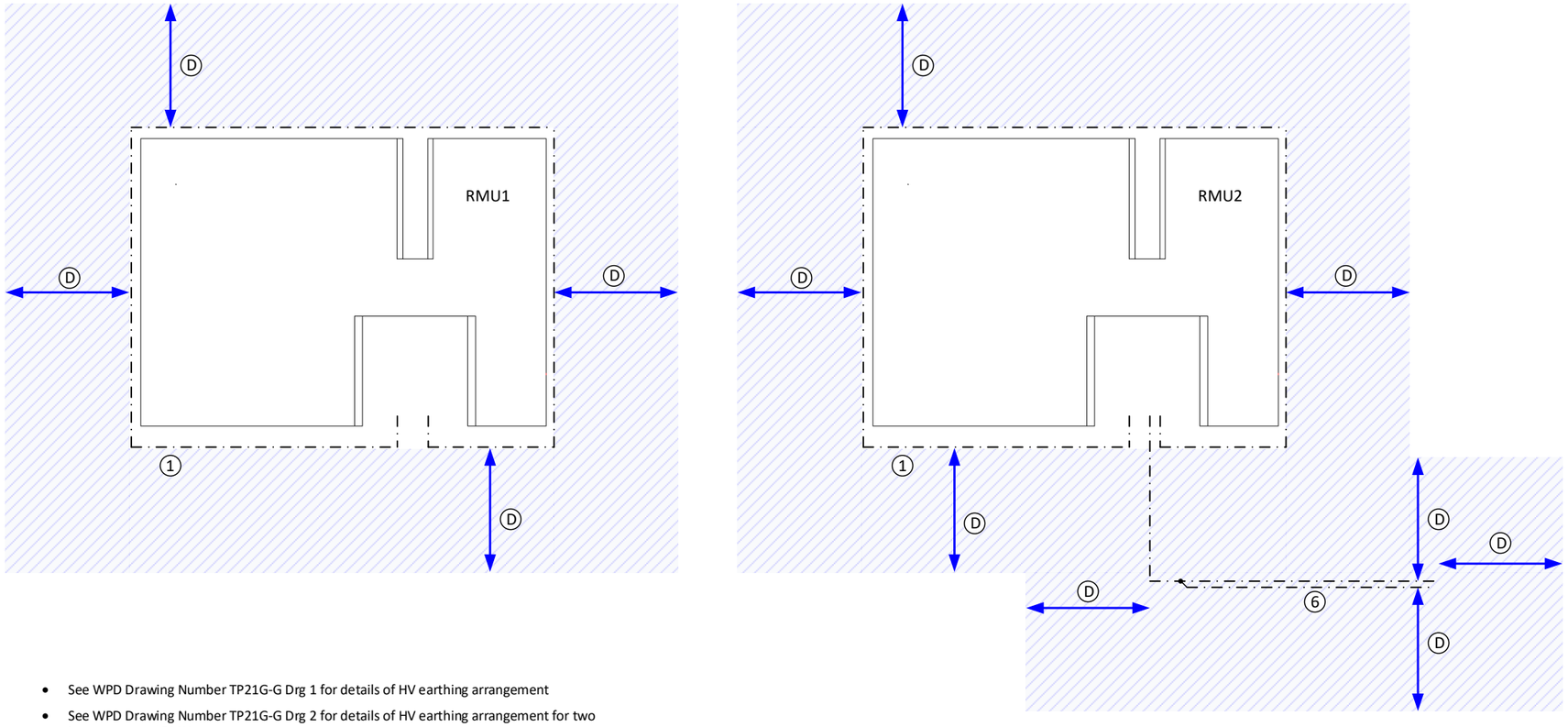
WESTERN POWER DISTRIBUTION

Title: HV Separation Distance For A HV Connection Substation In A Freestanding GRP Or Masonry Housing

Drg. No.: TP21G-G Drg 3

Rev No.:



- See WPD Drawing Number TP21G-G Drg 1 for details of HV earthing arrangement
- See WPD Drawing Number TP21G-G Drg 2 for details of HV earthing arrangement for two interconnected RMUs
- See WPD Drawing Number TP21G-G Drg 3 for details of HV separation distance
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- See WPD Drawing Number TP21G-G Drg 7 for details of earth rod connections
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- See WPD Drawing Number TP21G-G Drg 9 for details of galvanised steel apron

KEY

(1) = Perimeter Electrode

(6) = Additional HV Electrode

(D) = HV Separation Distance 1 or 2 as per WPD Drawing Number TP21G-G Drg 3

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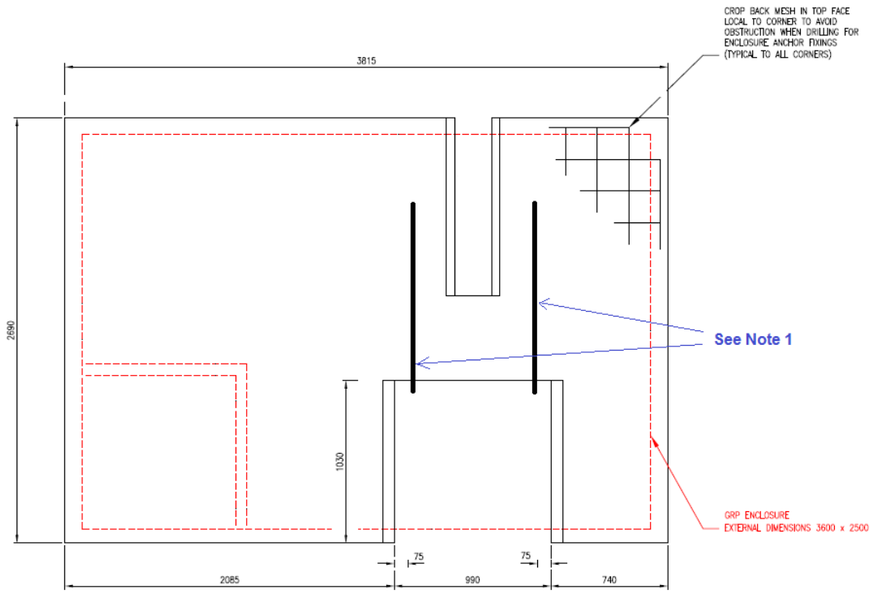
Title: HV Earthing Arrangement For Two Interconnected RMUs At A HV Connection Substation In A Freestanding GRP Or Masonry Housing

Drg. No.: TP21G-G Drg 4

Rev No.:



Note 1:

2No. 16mm x 1400mm rebar to BS 8666 Shape Code 11 (L shaped) with dimension 'A' = 200mm & dimension 'B' = 1200mm.

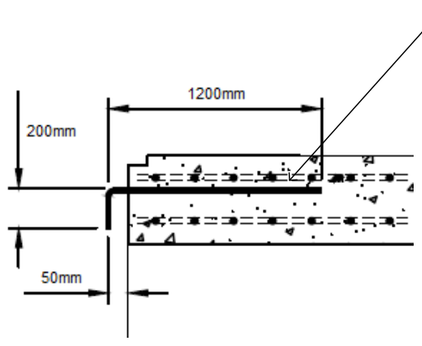
Rebar to be located 75mm in from the corners of the cable pit

Rebar to protrude 50mm into cable pit to allow connection to earthing system to be made.

Rebar to be wire tied in not less than four places to the underside of the top layer of reinforcement mesh.

- See WPD Drawing Number TP21G-G Drg 1 for details of HV earthing arrangement
- See WPD Drawing Number TP21G-G Drg 2 for details of HV earthing arrangement for two interconnected RMUs
- See WPD Drawing Number TP21G-G Drg 3 for details of HV separation distance
- See WPD Drawing Number TP21G-G Drg 4 for details of HV separation distance for two interconnected RMUs
- See WPD Drawing Number TP21G-G Drg 6 for details of rebar earth point connections
- See WPD Drawing Number TP21G-G Drg 7 for details of earth rod connections
- See WPD Drawing Number TP21G-G Drg 8 for details of tarmac apron
- See WPD Drawing Number TP21G-G Drg 9 for details of galvanised steel apron

Wire tied to underside of upper reinforcement mesh in not less than four places



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						Drawn	GPB	01/21
						Checked		
						Approved		
1	GPB			11/21	'L' shaped rebar diameter changed to 16mm	SCALE:		
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Title

Rebar Earth Point For HV Connection Substation In A Freestanding GRP Or Masonry Housing

Drg. No.	Rev No.
TP21G-G Drg 5	1

Vertical Rebar to Vertical Stranded Conductor

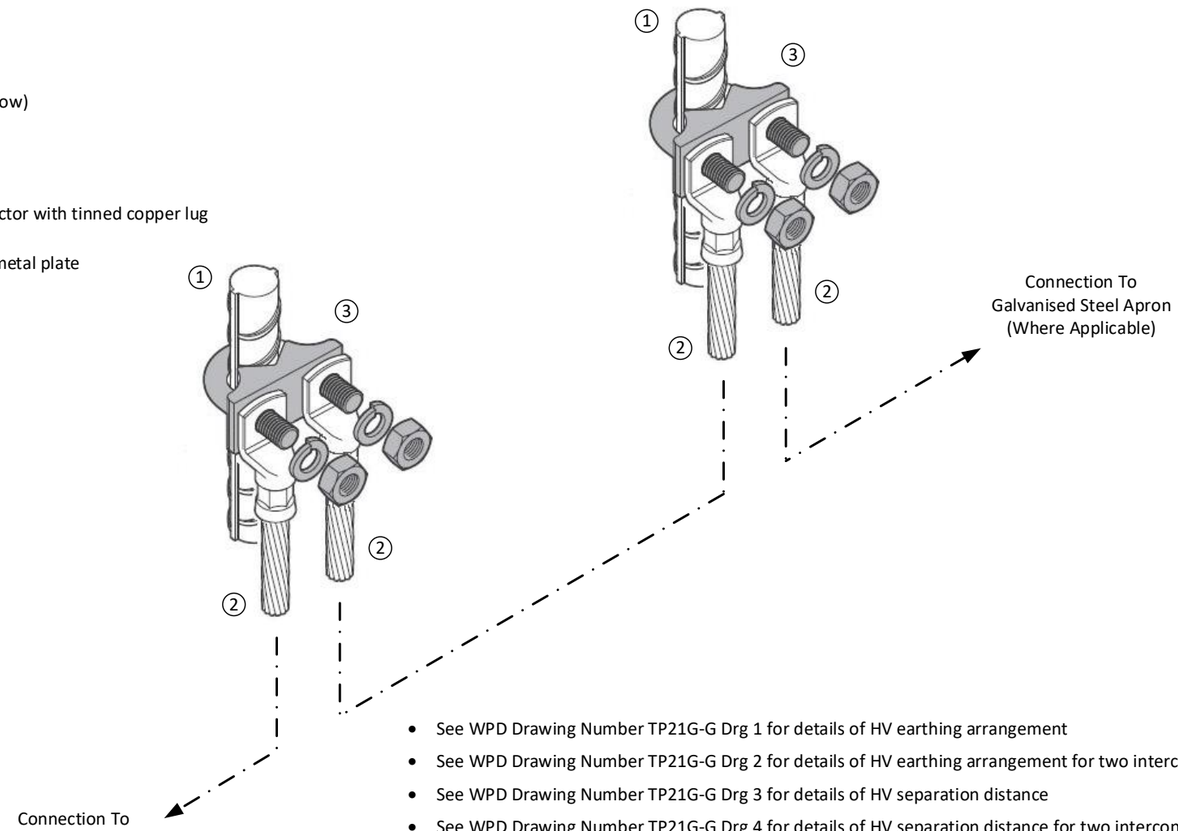
1st Choice: Exothermically welded connection

2nd Choice: Bolted connection (see diagram below)

① = Rebar

② = 70mm^2 bare stranded copper conductor with tinned copper lug

③ = Single plate 'U' bolt clamp with gunmetal plate and copper 'U' bolt



- See WPD Drawing Number TP21G-G Drg 1 for details of HV earthing arrangement
- See WPD Drawing Number TP21G-G Drg 2 for details of HV earthing arrangement for two interconnected RMUs
- See WPD Drawing Number TP21G-G Drg 3 for details of HV separation distance
- See WPD Drawing Number TP21G-G Drg 4 for details of HV separation distance for two interconnected RMUs
- See WPD Drawing Number TP21G-G Drg 5 for details of rebar earth point
- See WPD Drawing Number TP21G-G Drg 7 for details of earth rod connections
- See WPD Drawing Number TP21G-G Drg 8 for details of tarmac apron
- See WPD Drawing Number TP21G-G Drg 9 for details of galvanised steel apron

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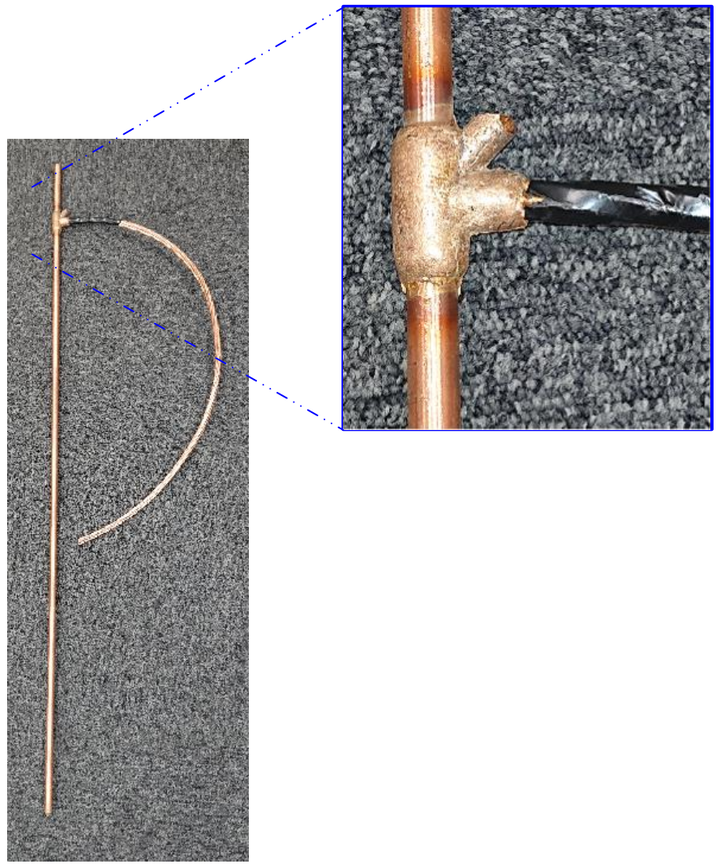
Title: Rebar Earth Point Connections For A HV Connection Substation In A Freestanding GRP Or Masonry Housing

Drg. No. TP21G-G Drg 6

Rev No.

Connection - Earth Rod to 70mm^2 Stranded Copper 'Tail'

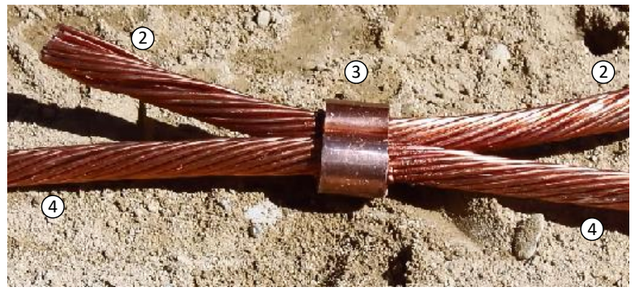
Only Choice: Exothermically welded connection



Connection - 70mm^2 Stranded Copper 'Tail' to HV Earth Electrode (70mm^2 Stranded Copper)

1st Choice: Exothermically welded connection

2nd Choice: 'C' Crimped connection (see photograph below)



① = Earth Rod

② = 70mm^2 bare stranded copper conductor 'tail'

③ = 'C' Crimp

④ = HV earth electrode (70mm^2 bare stranded copper conductor)

- See WPD Drawing Number TP21G-G Drg 1 for details of HV earthing arrangement
- See WPD Drawing Number TP21G-G Drg 2 for details of HV earthing arrangement for two interconnected RMUs
- See WPD Drawing Number TP21G-G Drg 3 for details of HV separation distance
- See WPD Drawing Number TP21G-G Drg 4 for details of HV separation distance for two interconnected RMUs
- See WPD Drawing Number TP21G-G Drg 5 for details of rebar earth point
- See WPD Drawing Number TP21G-G Drg 6 for details of rebar earth point connections
- See WPD Drawing Number TP21G-G Drg 8 for details of tarmac apron
- See WPD Drawing Number TP21G-G Drg 9 for details of galvanised steel apron

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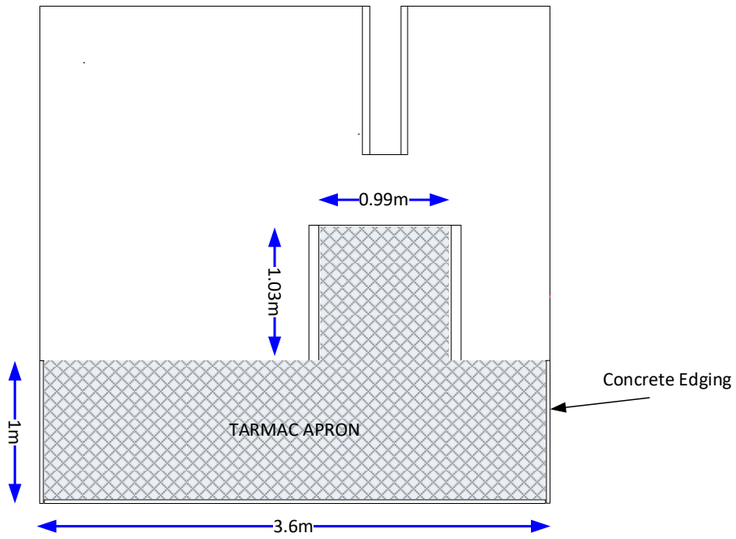
Title: Earth Rod Connections For A HV Connection Substation In A Freestanding GRP Or Masonry Housing

Drg. No.: TP21G-G Drg 7

Rev No.:



- See WPD Drawing Number TP21G-G Drg 1 for details of HV earthing arrangement
- See WPD Drawing Number TP21G-G Drg 2 for details of HV earthing arrangement for two interconnected RMUs
- See WPD Drawing Number TP21G-G Drg 3 for details of HV separation distance
- See WPD Drawing Number TP21G-G Drg 4 for details of HV separation distance for two interconnected RMUs
- See WPD Drawing Number TP21G-G Drg 5 for details of rebar earth point
- See WPD Drawing Number TP21G-G Drg 6 for details of rebar earth point connections
- See WPD Drawing Number TP21G-G Drg 7 for details of earth rod connections
- See WPD Drawing Number TP21G-G Drg 9 for details of galvanised steel apron

NOTES

Tarmac apron to be installed only when required by earthing design.

Excavate total area to required depth and remove all waste from site.

Protect cables with not less than 150mm stone dust.

Backfill the recess in the plinth and the area of the apron with MOT Type 1 crushed limestone (minimum depth 150mm) and compact. #

Lay concrete edging around external perimeter on a bed of 100mm concrete and haunch both front and back with concrete for additional support. Edging to be laid with falls and cross falls to assist water escape on the finished surface.

Lay 80mm of 20mm binder course tarmacadam within the area of the apron and compact.#

Lay 20mm of 6mm surface course tarmacadam within the area of the apron and compact.#

Finished level of tarmac to be 50mm below top of concrete plinth.

It is accepted that mechanical compaction to normal standards may not be possible close to the cables or beneath overhanging equipment in the recess within the housing.

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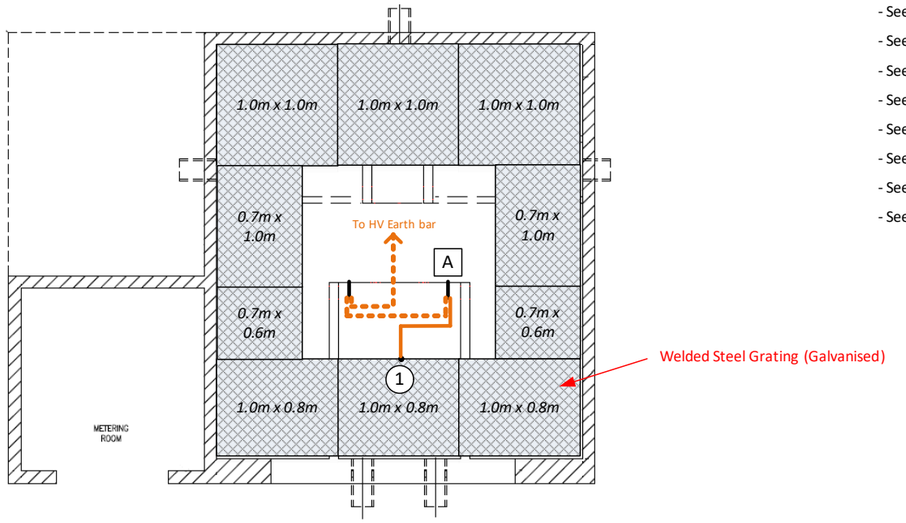
Title: Tarmac Apron For A HV Connection Substation In A Freestanding GRP Or Masonry Housing

Drg. No. TP21G-G Drg 8

Rev No.



- See WPD Drawing Number TP21G-G Drg 1 for details of HV earthing arrangement
- See WPD Drawing Number TP21G-G Drg 2 for details of HV earthing arrangement for two interconnected RMUs
- See WPD Drawing Number TP21G-G Drg 3 for details of HV separation distance
- See WPD Drawing Number TP21G-G Drg 4 for details of HV separation distance for two interconnected RMUs
- See WPD Drawing Number TP21G-G Drg 5 for details of rebar earth point
- See WPD Drawing Number TP21G-G Drg 6 for details of rebar earth point connections
- See WPD Drawing Number TP21G-G Drg 7 for details of earth rod connections
- See WPD Drawing Number TP21G-G Drg 8 for details of tarmac apron

NOTES

Galvanised steel apron to be installed only when required by earthing design .

Gratings to be bolted together using five stainless steel fixings per side (comprising nut, bolt, two plain washers & spring washer). Mating surfaces of grating to be smeared with contact grease prior to bolting together .

70mm^2 bare stranded copper conductor with copper compression lug on each end to be connected between 'U' bolt clamp attached to the rebar and the grating immediately below the HV ring main unit .

Under no circumstances shall the grating be accessible by anyone outside the housing when the housing doors are closed.

A = 'U' Bolt Rebar Earth Clamp

1 = 70mm^2 Bare Stranded Copper Conductor With Copper Compression Lug On Each End

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Title: Galvanised Steel Apron For HV Connection Substation In A Freestanding Masonry Housing

Drg. No.: TP21G-G Drg 9

Rev No.: 0

6.0 CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS

6.1 Preamble

This section should be read in conjunction with the construction drawings in Section 0 and the following documents:

- Standard Technique NC1V: Standard Foundation and Enclosure Details and Specifications for HV Substation Plant [16]
- Engineering Equipment Specification 132: Earthing Materials and Associated Sundry Items.

6.2 Common Construction Requirements

The earthing system for a HV Connection substation accommodated within a freestanding GRP or masonry housing shall comply with the following common construction requirements.

6.2.1 HV Electrode System

The location of the HV electrode system shall comply with the HV Separation distance requirement.

The HV electrode system shall minimise the number of below ground, and maximise the number of above ground, joints and connections in order to facilitate joint resistance measurements during planned routine maintenance of the earthing system.

6.2.1.1 'HV Earth' Bar

A 'HV Earth' bar shall be provided directly above the cable trough for the incoming WPD HV cables.

The earth bar shall be mounted above floor level on the HV switchgear or supporting steelwork. Its location shall not restrict access to the HV cables or other equipment, nor interfere with the opening of any of the equipment doors.

The earth bar shall be manufactured from copper, have a cross section of not less than 50mm x 6mm, and be provided with six M10 studs at 50mm centres for the connection of cable lugs associated with the HV electrode system.

[16] The earthing arrangements are based around drawings EKV0017, EKV018, EKV0020, EKV021, EKV0091, EKV0092 and EKV0093.

6.2.1.2 'HV Customer' Earth Bar

A 'HV Customer' earth bar shall be provided directly above the cable trough for the outgoing cable to the HV Customer.

The earth bar shall be mounted above floor level on the HV switchgear or supporting steelwork. Its location shall not restrict access to the HV cables or other equipment, nor interfere with the opening of any of the equipment doors.

The earth bar shall be manufactured from copper, have a cross section of not less than 50mm x 6mm, and be provided with three M10 studs at 50mm centres for the connection of cable lugs associated with the bonding conductors to the Customer's HV electrode system.

6.2.1.3 Ring Electrode

A single continuous length of 70mm^2 bare, stranded, hard-drawn copper conductor shall be laid around the perimeter of the substation foundation and both ends shall be connected to HV Earth Bar.

The conductor shall be laid in direct contact with soil at a depth of 600mm and 150mm away from the outer edge of the foundations.

6.2.1.4 Earth Rods

A 1.2m long, 12.7mm diameter, copper-bonded earth rod shall be driven into the ground at each corner of the ring electrode such that the top of the rod is at a depth of 600mm.

Each earth rod shall be connected to the ring electrode using 70mm^2 bare, stranded, hard-drawn copper conductor. This conductor shall be exothermically welded to the earth rod and either exothermically welded or 'C' crimped to the ring electrode.

6.2.1.5 Additional HV Electrode

When required by the earthing design, a single continuous length of 70mm^2 bare, stranded, hard-drawn copper conductor shall be laid in direct contact with soil at a depth of 600mm (1000mm in arable land) in a radial direction away from the substation.

Where the additional HV electrode is laid in the same trench as a cable, the bare conductor shall be not less than 150mm away from the cable.

At the HV Connection substation end, the conductor shall be connected to HV Earth Bar.

When required by the earthing design, the additional HV electrode shall be doubled-up or trebled-up by laying additional lengths of 70mm^2 bare, stranded, hard-drawn copper conductor in parallel with it. These extra conductors shall be laid 100mm away from the additional HV electrode and be 'C' crimped onto it adjacent to the perimeter electrode.

6.2.2 Rebar

A connection shall be provided between the HV Earth bar and the foundation rebar.

The connection shall be bonded to the rebar at two discrete locations where bolted connections are employed, and at least one location (preferably two) where exothermic welded connections are employed.

The following requirements apply where bolted connections are employed:

- The connection shall consist of two lengths of 70mm^2 bare, stranded, hard-drawn copper conductor, each with a copper compression lug at each end.

- One conductor shall be connected between the HV Earth bar and a 'U' bolt clamp attached to the rebar. The second length of conductor shall be loop connected from the same 'U' bolt clamp to a second 'U' bolt clamp attached to the rebar at a different location.

The following requirements apply where exothermically welded connections are employed:

- The connection shall consist of one length of 70mm^2 bare, stranded, hard-drawn copper conductor with a copper compression lug at one end.

- The lugged end shall be connected to the HV Earth bar and the other end shall be exothermically welded to the rebar.

6.2.3 HV Cables & Cable Boxes

All HV cable sheaths / screen wires shall be connected to the HV Earth bar, as shown in Figure 1 below. The bonding conductor shall have a cross sectional area not less than 70mm^2.

Where a HV cable passes through an earth fault passage indicator (EFI) CT, the cable sheath / screen wires for that cable shall be brought back through the CT before being connected to the RMU / HV switchgear earth bar.

It is not acceptable for HV cable sheaths / screen wires to be directly connected to the cable box and rely on a fortuitous connection to the HV earth electrode system.

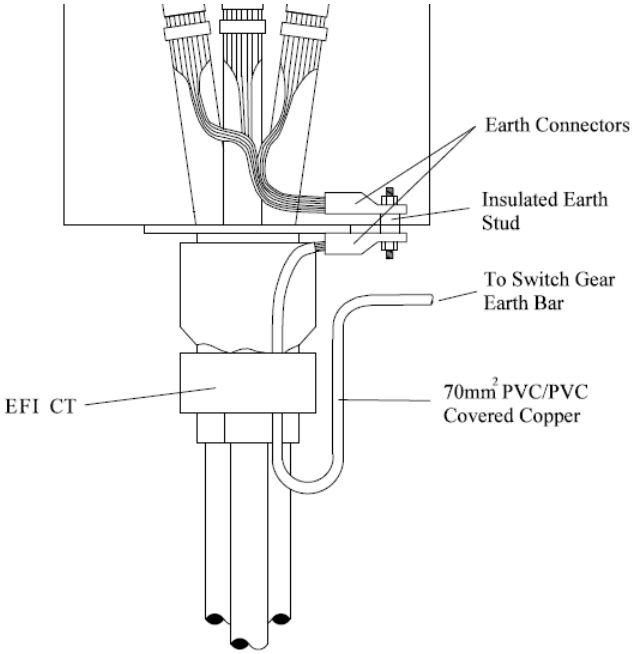


Figure 1: HV Cable Sheath Bonding Arrangement

6.2.4 HV Switchgear (RMU)

The RMU / HV switchgear earth bar shall be bonded to the HV Earth Bar. The bonding conductors shall have a cross sectional area not less than 70mm^2.

6.2.5 HV Metering Unit

The HV Metering Unit earth terminal shall be bonded to the HV Earth bar. The bonding conductors shall have a cross sectional area not less than 70mm^2.

6.2.6 Other Metal Boxes / Cabinets Within The GRP Or Masonry Housing

6.2.6.1 Metal Boxes / Cabinets Mounted On HV Switchgear Or Metering Unit

Metal boxes or cabinets which are bolted to the RMU / HV switchgear or Metering Unit are effectively bonded to the HV earth electrode via the equipment they are mounted on. Consequently there is no requirement to provide a discrete bonding cable between the metal box/cabinet and HV Earth Bar.

6.2.6.2 Freestanding Metal Boxes / Cabinets

Metal boxes or cabinets which are freestanding shall be bonded to HV Earth Bar using a minimum of 16mm^2 insulated stranded copper cable.

6.2.7 Freestanding GRP Or Masonry Housing

The walls and doors of the housing shall be electrically non-conductive.

Small metallic parts that form part of the GRP or masonry housing do not need to be bonded to HV Earth Bar.

When the doors to the GRP or masonry housing are closed it shall not be possible, from a position outside the housing, to touch any metal parts which are bonded to HV Earth Bar.

6.2.8 Extraneous Conductive Parts Located Outside Of The Housing

When the doors to the GRP or masonry housing are open, there shall be a minimum above ground separation of at least 2.5m between any metallic part which is bonded to HV Earth Bar and any extraneous conductive part[17] located outside of the housing.

6.3 Additional Construction Requirements For 'Low EPR' Sites

The earthing system shall comply with the following additional construction requirements where the HV Connection substation is a 'low EPR' site:

6.3.1 Substation LV Auxiliary Power Supplies

Unless otherwise agreed with WPD, the HV Customer normally provides WPD with a 230V supply from its installation.

At 'low EPR' sites the LV auxiliary supply for the HV Connection substation (e.g. for lighting, sockets, etc.) may be derived directly from the Customer's LV installation.

6.4 Additional Construction Requirements For 'High EPR' Sites

The earthing system shall comply with the following additional construction requirements where the HV Connection substation is a 'high EPR' site:

6.4.1 Tarmacadam Apron For GRP Housings

When required by the earthing design, a 100mm thick tarmacadam 'apron' shall be provided outside of the GRP housing in front of the doors, and inside the GRP housing in the recess in the concrete plinth. [18]

The tarmacadam apron shall extend not less than 1m away from any metalwork which is bonded to the HV Earth bar, including the HV switchgear and Metering Unit.

---

[17] A conductive part liable to introduce a potential, generally earth potential, for example, metal fences, crash barriers, etc.

[18] GRP housings are very compact and there is less than 1m between the HV switchgear, metering unit and the housing. A 1m deep apron will extend outside of the housing and consequently must be made from an insulating material such as tarmacadam.

6.4.2 Galvanised Steel Apron For Masonry Housings

When required by the earthing design, a galvanised steel 'apron' shall be provided in front of the HV switchgear and Metering Unit inside the masonry housing. [19]

The apron shall consist of a number of galvanised steel gratings bolted together such that they extend not less than 1m away from any metalwork which is bonded to the HV steelwork earth bar.

The gratings shall be bolted together using five stainless steel fixings per side (comprising nut, bolt, two plain washers & spring washer). Mating surfaces of the gratings shall be smeared with contact grease prior to bolting together.

A length of 70mm^2 bare stranded copper conductor with a copper compression lug on each end shall be connected between a 'U' bolt clamp attached to the rebar and the grating immediately below the HV ring main unit.

6.4.3 Substation LV Auxiliary Power Supplies

Unless otherwise agreed with WPD, the HV Customer normally provides WPD with a 230V supply from its LV installation.

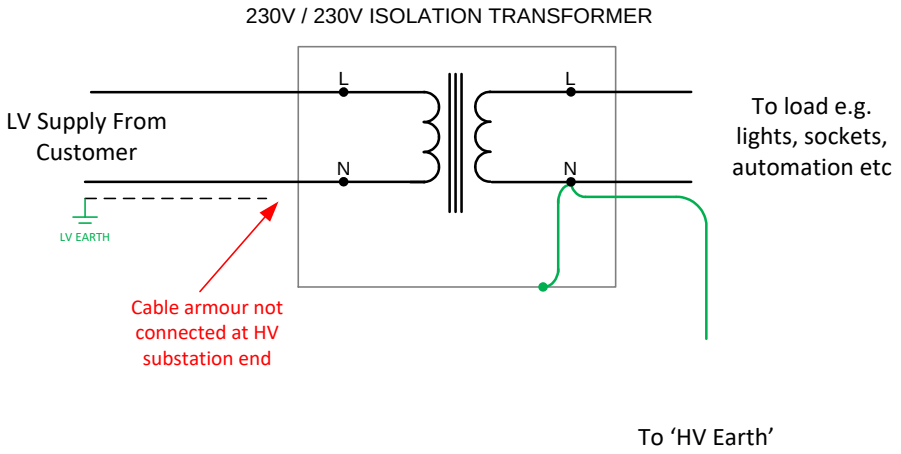
At 'high EPR' sites the LV auxiliary supply for the HV Connection substation (e.g. for lighting, sockets, etc.) shall not be derived directly from the Customer's LV installation where the Customer employs segregated HV & LV earth electrodes, but indirectly via a 230V/230V isolation transformer, as shown in Figure 3 below.

The isolating transformer shall be capable of providing 7kV galvanic isolation between its primary and secondary windings in order to ensure HV and LV earthing systems are segregated.

The isolating transformer shall have a VA rating in excess of the maximum anticipated LV auxiliary supply load. Standard values used by WPD include 500VA (2A), 3.7kVA (16A) and 7.4kVA (32A).

The armouring / protective conductor associated with the LV supply cable shall not be connected to earth at the HV Connection substation end, for example, by the use of isolation glands or by terminating the cable onto a non-conducting gland plate. Suitable precautions shall be taken to prevent the armouring / gland from being touched due to the hazard of transfer potentials.

[19] Masonry housings generally have more than 1m between the HV switchgear, metering unit and the housing (drawings EKV0018). A 1m deep apron will be wholly contained within the housing and consequently may be made from either an insulating or conductive material. A galvanised steel apron is considered to be the most practical.



Note: Fuses, Links, RCDs etc not shown for clarity

Figure 2: Isolation Transformer Arrangement

6.4.4 HV Metering

Only non-metallic remote meter cabinets shall be employed.

Where the HV Customer elects to ensure safety on its LV installation by segregating its HV & LV earth electrodes, the earthing implications of any cabling which enters/exists the area enclosed by the WPD and Customer HV electrodes needs to be considered carefully.

Where the HV Customer requires access to meter pulses and the signal cable is to be taken outside of the area enclosed by the WPD and Customer HV electrode, the armouring and screen wires associated with the signalling cable shall be connected to earth at one end only. Suitable precautions shall be taken to prevent the armouring and screen wires from being touched at the unearthed end due to the hazard of transfer potentials.

Where the remote meter cabinet is to be located outside the area enclosed by the WPD or Customer HV electrode, the armouring associated with the cable from the HV metering unit shall be connected to earth at one end only. Suitable precautions shall be taken to prevent the armouring from being touched at the unearthed end due to the hazard of transferred potentials. [20]

6.4.5 HV Customer Interface Cabling

Where the HV Customer elects to ensure safety on its LV installation by segregating its HV & LV earth electrodes, the earthing implications of any cabling which enters/exists the area enclosed by the WPD and Customer HV electrodes needs to be considered carefully.

Where the interface cabling connects to plant or apparatus located outside the area enclosed by the WPD or Customer HV electrode, the armouring associated with the cable shall be connected to earth at one end only. Suitable precautions shall be taken to prevent the armouring from being touched at the unearthed end due to the hazard of transferred potentials.

[20] Note that the metering CT and VT secondary circuits will be earthed via the HV earth electrode and hence there will be a transfer potential hazard whenever the secondary circuits are being worked upon.

6.4.6 HV Customer's LV Earth Electrodes

Where the HV Customer elects to ensure safety on its LV installation by segregating its HV & LV earth electrodes, then no uninsulated part of the HV Customer's LV earth electrode shall be located closer than the HV separation distance to any part of the HV earth electrode of the HV Connection substation.

In the event the HV Customer employs TT earth electrodes on part of its LV installation, then no TT earth electrode shall be located closer to any part of the HV earth electrode than the HV separation distance.

6.4.7 Other LV Electrode Systems

6.4.7.1 Substation LV Electrodes

In the event that another HV/LV substation is located within the neighbourhood of the HV Connection substation, then no uninsulated part of a separate LV earth electrode or combined HV & LV electrode shall be located closer than the HV separation distance to any part of the HV earth electrode of the HV Connection substation.

6.4.7.2 Network LV Electrodes

In the event that the WPD LV network is located within the neighbourhood of the HV Connection substation, then no part of the following items shall be located closer than the HV separation distance to any part of the HV earth electrode of the HV Connection substation:

- PME electrodes
- LV PILC cable
- LV Joints

Guidance Note
Note that LV joints which do not have an associated earth electrode would be acceptable within the HV separation distance. However, the option to omit the earth electrode does not currently feature in WPD LV Jointing Procedures.

6.4.7.3 Other Customer LV Electrodes

In the event that another customer is located in the neighbourhood of the HV Connection substation, then no LV earth electrodes associated with that other customer (for example, TT electrodes) shall be located closer than the HV separation distance to any part of the HV earth electrode of the HV Connection substation.

6.5 Construction Requirements For The Customer's HV Electrode

The WPD HV electrode and the Customer HV electrode shall be interconnected with two insulated earth bonds, each with a minimum cross sectional area of 70mm^2.

At the WPD substation end, the earth bonds shall be connected to the 'HV Customer' earth bar.

The insulated conductors shall be laid for their entire length in separate 38mm diameter, Class 3, general purpose ducts for buried electric cables (see Engineering Equipment Specification 113 for further details) and at a depth of 600mm.

The earth bonds shall be laid on diverse routes and connected to different parts of the Customer's HV electrode in order to mitigate against accidental disconnection or severing of both connections concurrently.

6.6 Additional Construction Requirements For Two RMU Type Connections

The HV electrodes associated with the two RMUs shall be interconnected with an insulated earth bond with a minimum cross sectional area of 70mm^2.

The earth bond shall be connected to the 'HV Earth' bar.

The insulated conductor shall be laid for its entire length in separate 38mm diameter, Class 3, general purpose ducts for buried electric cables (see Engineering Equipment Specification 113 for further details) and at a depth of 600mm (1000mm in arable land).

7.0 COMMISSIONING REQUIREMENTS

The earthing system associated with HV Connection substation shall be commissioned in accordance with Standard Technique TP21T-A: Commissioning of Earthing Systems: Part A: Ground-Mounted Secondary System Substations.

The commissioning tests shall include the following:

a. The resistance of the complete WPD HV electrode shall be measured prior to the connection of (i) any WPD HV cable, (ii) any Customer/IDNO HV cable, or (iii) any earth bond between the WPD and Customer HV electrodes. For 11kV substations the measured resistance shall be 20 ohms or less, and for 6.6kV substations the measured resistance shall be 15 ohms or less.

b. The resistance of the complete Customer HV electrode shall be measured prior to the connection of (i) the Customer HV cable, or (ii) any earth bond between the WPD and Customer HV electrodes. For 11kV substations the measured resistance shall be 20 ohms or less, and for 6.6kV substations the measured resistance shall be 15 ohms or less.

c. The resistance of the complete HV electrode shall be measured again once all HV cables and earth bonds have been connected to the HV Connection substation. The measured resistance shall be not greater than the calculated design value for the substation.

Electrode resistance measurements shall be carried out in accordance with Standard Technique TP21O-B: Earthing System Measurements: Part B: Electrode Resistance.

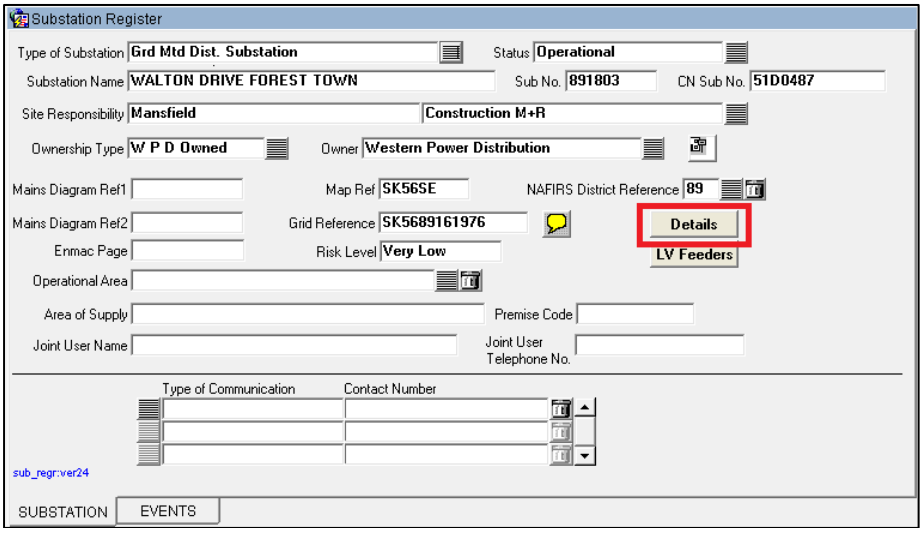
8.0 RECORDS

8.1 CROWN Records

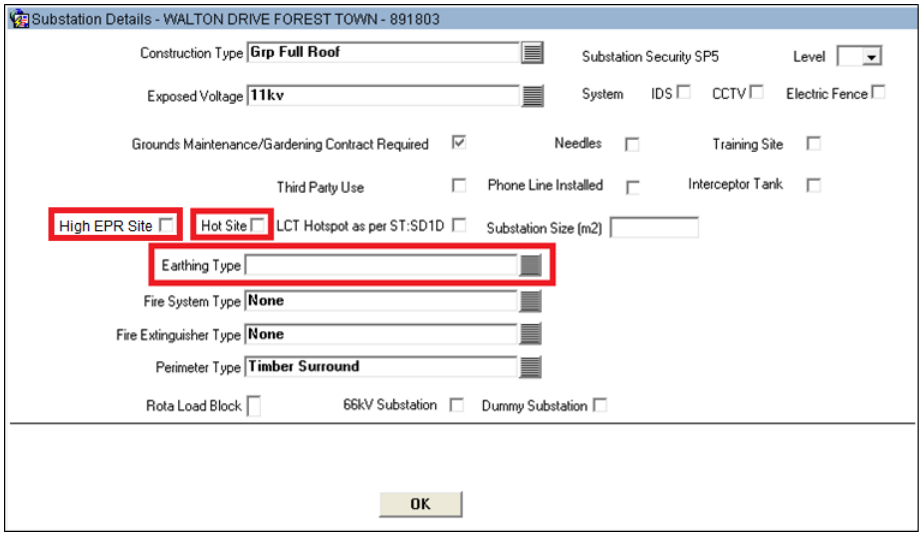
A copy of the 'Earthing Design Report' for the HV Connection substation shall be included within 'DOCS' against the 'Commission' event for the Substation Register, following the process shown below:

a) In CROWN select 'Asset Management' and then 'Substations'. Click on 'Action' and then 'Find'. Search for the HV Connection substation.

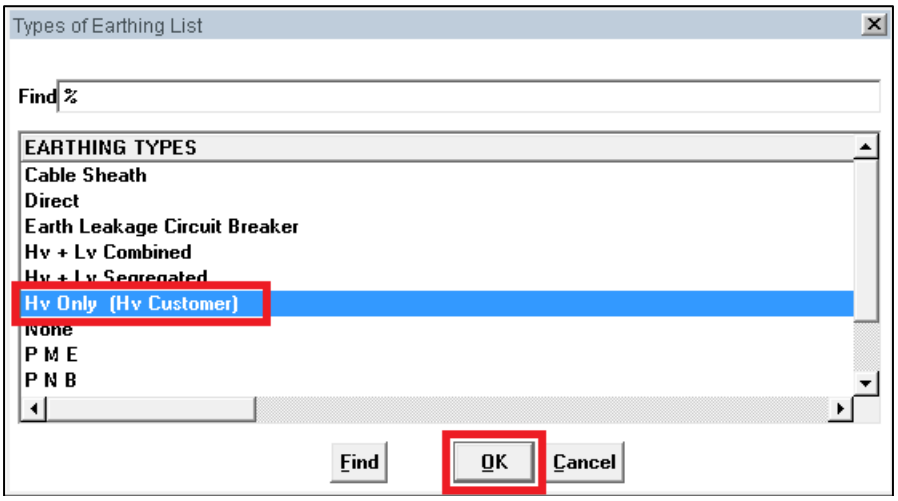
b) On the 'Substation Register' for the site and click on the 'Details' button.



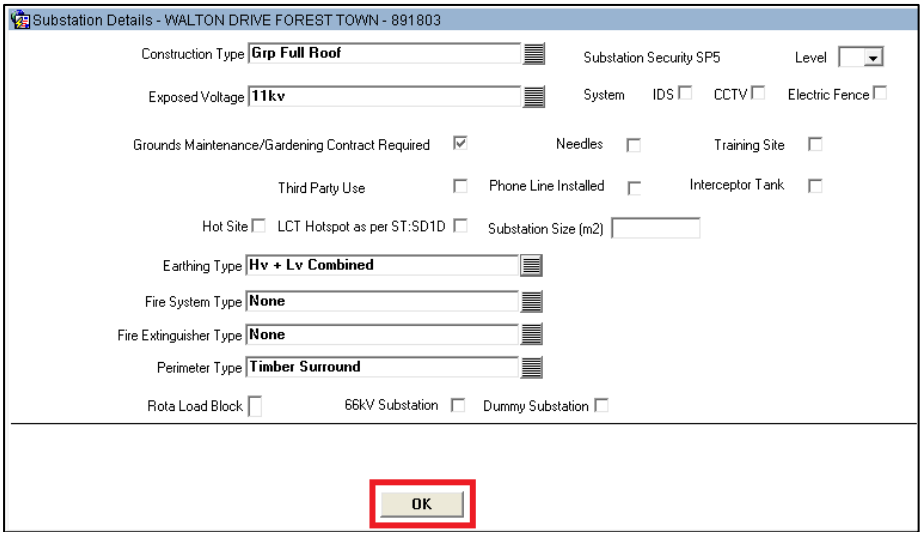
c) Check the 'High EPR Site' and 'Hot Site' boxes (where applicable). Click on the list of values (LOV) adjacent to 'Earthing type'.



d) Select ‘Hv Only (HV Customer)’ from the drop down list and click ‘OK’.

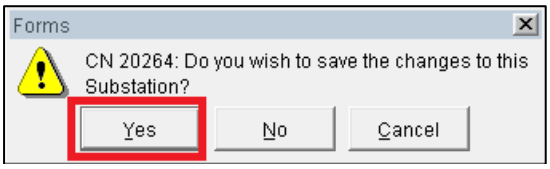


e) Click ‘OK’.

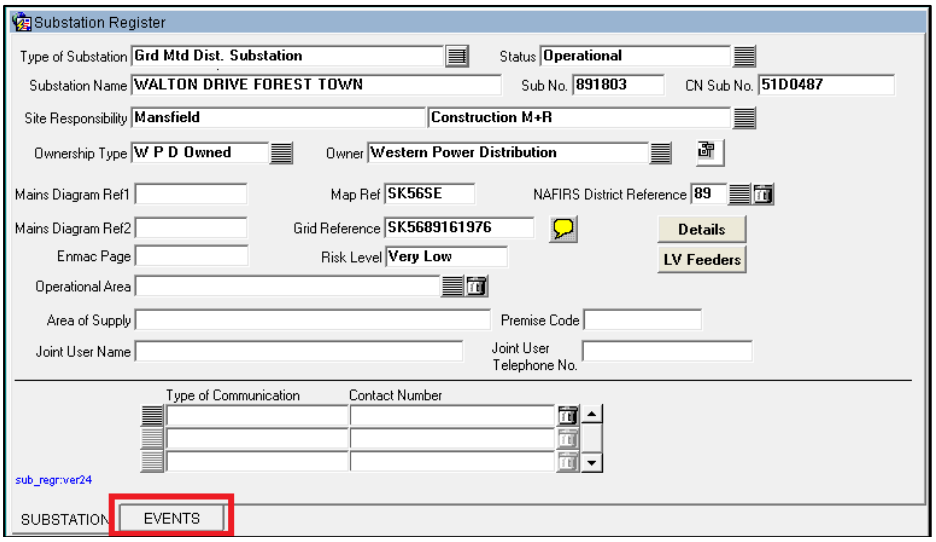


f) Click ‘Action’ and then ‘Save’.

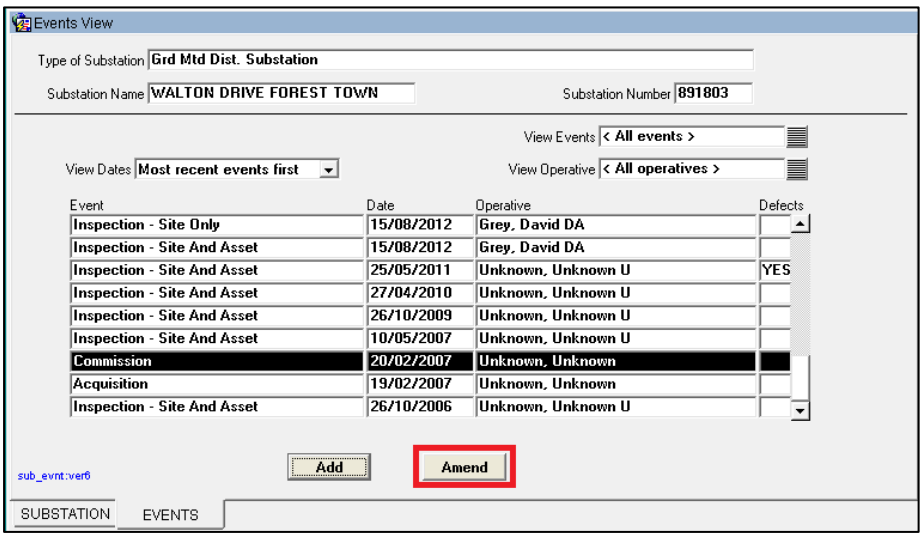
g) Click ‘Yes’ to confirm.



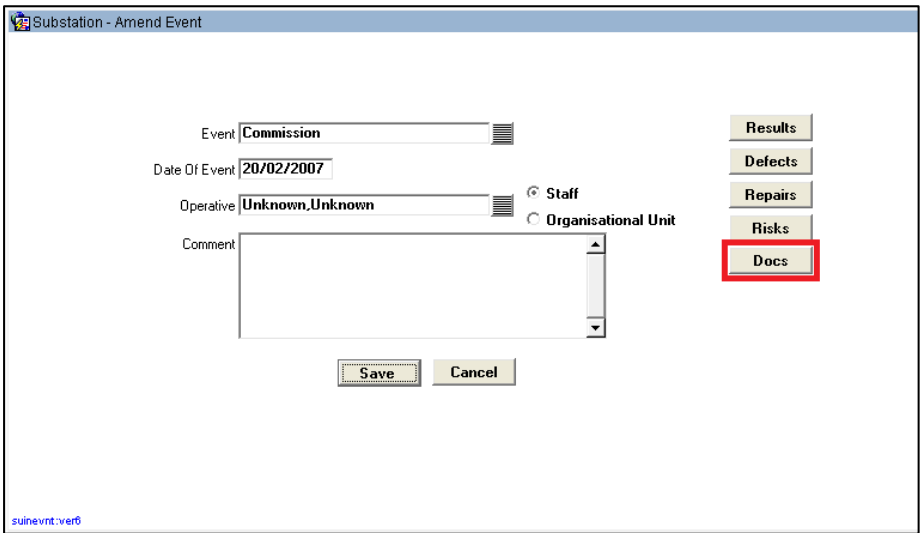
h) Click on the ‘events’ tab



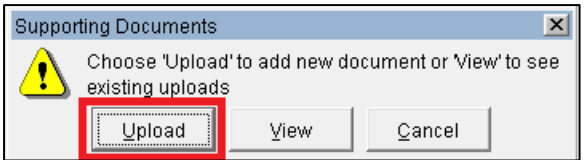
i) Select the ‘Commission’ event and click on the ‘Amend’ button



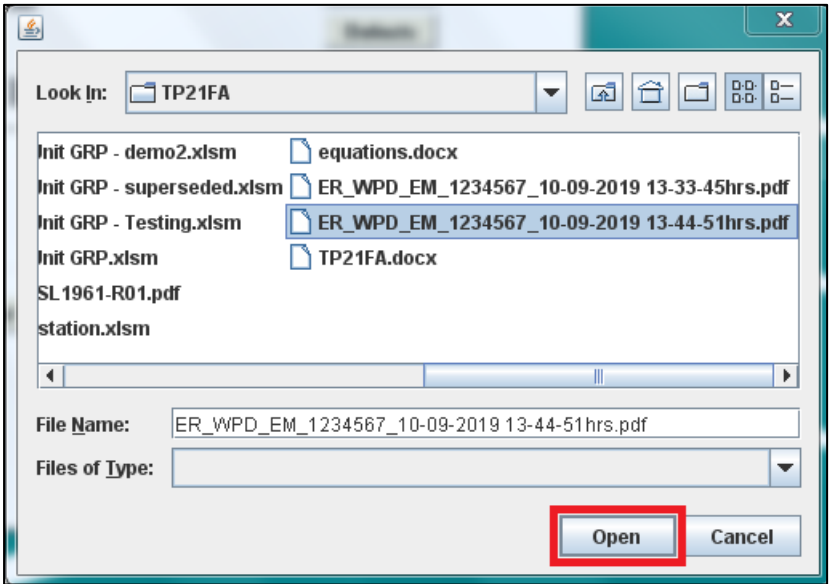
j) Click on the ‘Docs’ button



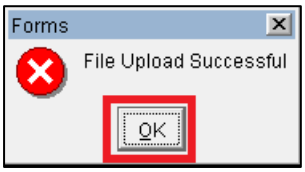
k) Click on the ‘Upload’ button



l) Find the Earthing Design Report in the folder system and click on the ‘Open’ button



m) Click ‘OK’ button to acknowledge.



8.2 EMU Records

The route of the HV earth electrode shall be recorded in EMU using the same methodology employed for cables.

The following information shall be recorded immediately adjacent to the HV earth electrode:

- The ‘as commissioned’ resistance of the complete HV electrode system prior to the connection of any HV cable onto the unit substation.

- The HV separation distance.

APPENDIX A

SUPERSEDED DOCUMENTATION

This document supersedes ST: TP21GG dated June 2021 which has now been withdrawn.

APPENDIX B

RECORD OF COMMENT DURING CONSULTATION

No comments received.

APPENDIX C

ANCILLARY DOCUMENTATION

POL: TP21 Fixed Earthing Systems

APPENDIX D

KEYWORDS

Design; Standard; Earthing; Distribution; Substation; Ground; Mounted; GRP; Masonry; HV; Connection; Customer;