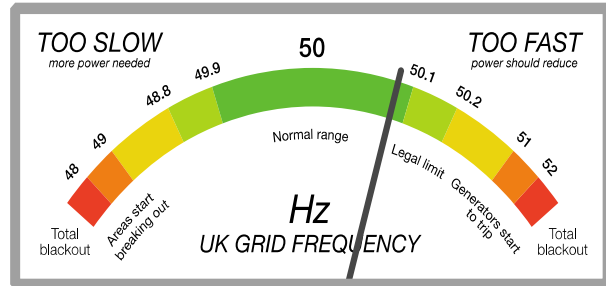


Accelerated Loss of Mains Change Programme (ALoMCP)

All turbines above 50kW will have been connected to the Distribution Network under technical standards that require the generator to be tripped off at times of network disturbances. This is commonly referred to as the “G59 trip” or “G59 relay”.

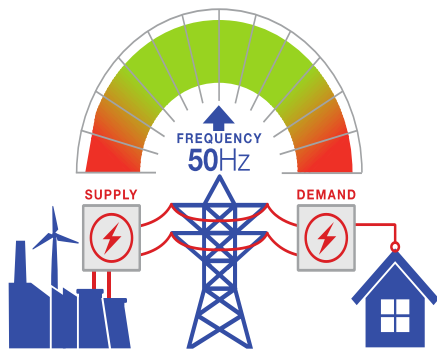
G59 protection is required to ensure that turbines trip off following a loss of mains in order to avoid danger to the public and damage to the generator.

National Grid have become concerned about the way in which a small disturbance or “loss of mains” on an individual generator can have a large effect on the surrounding grid, affecting transmission frequency potentially causing a significant loss in distributed generation. Therefore, they have instigated an industry-led programme to reduce the risk of inadvertent tripping and reduce system balancing issues by giving National Grid greater latitude with regards to system RoCoF limits.



This programme is called the Accelerated Loss of Mains Change Programme (ALoMCP) and is being driven by the National Grid and the DNOs across Great Britain. To a certain extent, it mirrors the Grid Code Compliance Programme in Northern Ireland.

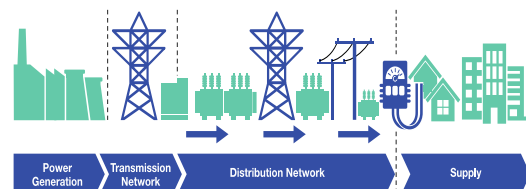
It is a requirement of the Distribution Code that all owners of generation installed prior to February 2018, and where the generation equipment is not type-tested, comply with new setting requirements for the interface protection in accordance with EREC G59. Owners of generation have to comply with the Distribution Code and have until 31 August 2022 to comply with these modified interface protection requirements. After that date owners who have not made the change may be the subject of an enforcement programme.



Why is it needed?

- Risks to security of supply is significant due to the risk of G59 relay trips due to fluctuating grid frequency causing islanding and loss of generation
 - Costs of managing the risk are very high
 - Approximately 50,000 sites across GB with a total capacity of 15GW need to be modified to meet Distribution Code requirements
 - Risk of delays and additional costs if owners of distributed generation are not engaged and do not make changes by the deadline
- Because renewable energy generators (e.g. wind turbines) are generally non-synchronous this causes difficulties for National Grid in managing overall grid frequency. This is because non-synchronous generators are less responsive to changing grid conditions or requirements.

Realise Energy Services are able to offer a full turnkey service to customers. This includes registering the generator under the ALoMCP scheme, applying for the necessary funding to carry out the works, carrying out the on-site adjustments with an experienced team of electrical engineers and supplying records of completion once the works have been completed.



To find out more contact us on:

0800 042 0251 or enquiries@realise-energy.co.uk