Emergency Power Supply Systems

Codes, Standards, and Compliance Issues

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Introductions

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Jim Taufer

Power Management Specialist Schneider Electric

- ⇒ BSEE, University of Florida, 1986
- I9 years experience with power equipment, distribution systems, automation & motor control, communications, & networking
- ⇒ Expert in power monitoring & controls
- ⇒ Home: Orlando, FL
- ⇒ Territory = Florida, S. GA, Nashville





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Square D – Power Management Overview

- Global Leader in Power Monitoring & Control Systems (PMCS)
- HQ in LaVergne, TN
- Providing complete system solutions hardware, software, networking, application engineering, custom solutions, installation & commissioning, training, and support services
- Major Markets:
 - ⇒ Industrial
 - Commercial
 - -> Government
 - ⇒ Utility
- Power Monitoring Lines:

PowerLogic & Power Measurements (ION)





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Presentation Outline

- Emergency Power Supply Systems (EPSS)
 - Applications
 - ⇒ Applicable Codes & Standards
 - ⇒ EPSS Components

• EPSS Testing & Reporting

- ⇒ Why the EPSS Needs to be Tested
- ⇒ Testing Procedures
- Documentation/Reports

• How to Improve EPSS Testing & Reporting

- ⇒ Training
- EPSS Monitoring Systems
- ⇒ EPSS Automated Testing & Reporting





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Hospitals

Critical Power Applications

Where are Emergency & Standby Power Systems Used ?



Data Centers



Telecom / Internet

- Government
- Water/Waste Water
- Banking & Financial

- Universities
- Military Bases
- Industry





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Codes & Standards - Organizations



Protection Association The authority on fire, electrical, and building safety

- National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)
 - ⇒ International codes & standards organization
 - ⇒ Influences every building, process, service, design, and installation in the U.S.
 - ⇒ 300 Codes & Standards
 - ⇒ When an NFPA Standard refers to another document or portion, that referenced document is considered to be part of the requirements
 - ⇒ Not an enforcer of code compliance





Codes & Standards - Organizations



Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (JCAHO)

- Evaluates and accredits over 15,000 healthcare organizations and programs in the U.S.
- ⇒ Provides standards that focus on patient safety and quality of care
- Accreditation process evaluates compliance with these and other standards





Codes & Standards - Enforcers



The Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) is the organization or individual responsible for enforcing the requirements of the codes and standards

- Local
- State
- Federal





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EPSS – Applicable NFPA Codes & Standards

- NFPA 70 National Electric Code
- NFPA70E Standard for Electrical Safety in the Workplace
- NFPA 99 Standard for Healthcare Facilities
- NFPA 101 Life Safety Code
- NFPA 110 Standard for Emergency and Standby Power Systems
- NFPA 111 Standards for Stored Energy Power Systems





EPSS - Applicable JCAHO Standards

JCAHO EC 7.40

Emergency Electrical Power System inspection, maintenance, and testing

- Incorporates NFPA 110-2005 requirements
- New 2006 additions to the standard that address testing and maintenance





NFPA 99 – Standard for Healthcare Facilities

Electrical Systems for Hospitals







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NFPA 99 – Standard for Healthcare Facilities

Essential Electrical System (EES) – Required system of alternate power sources and all distribution systems designed to provide continuity of electrical power to designated areas and functions of a healthcare facility

- Emergency System Circuits and equipment used to supply alternate power to loads vital to the protection of life and safety
 - Critical Branch Circuits
 - Life Safety Branch Circuits
- Equipment System Circuits used to supply specific equipment





NFPA 99 – Standard for Healthcare Facilities

• Emergency System Circuits

- ⇒ Life Safety Branch Circuits Egress illumination, exit signs per NFPA 101, Fire alarms, and Hospital communications systems
- Critical Branch Circuits Task illumination, fixed equipment, and selected circuits serving areas and functions related to patient care

• Equipment System Circuits

- Nondelayed Circuits Generator Accessories
- ⇒ Delayed Circuits Specific medical systems, elevators, heating equipment, and ventilation.





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NFPA 99 – Standard for Healthcare Facilities

Types of Essential Electrical Systems (EES)

- Type 1 Applies to Hospitals & Healthcare Facilities where Life Support Equipment is Required
 - ⇒ Onsite Generator(s) required to provide standby power if the normal source is interrupted
 - ⇒ Generator classified as NFPA Type 10, Class X, Level 1
- Type 2 Applies to Nursing Homes (per Sec. 17.3.4.2)
 - Onsite Generator(s) required to provide standby power if the normal source is interrupted
 - ⇒ Generator classified as NFPA Type 10, Class X, Level 1
- Type 3 Limited Care Facilities
 - Alternate power source required and may be a generator, battery system, or battery integral to the equipment.





NFPA 99 - Essential Power System

Uses for the Essential Electrical System (EES)

- The EES generating equipment shall be normally reserved exclusively for emergency standby operation or...
- The EES generating equipment may be used for other normal purposes such as peak demand control, load relief, cogeneration, etc. provided that...
 - ⇒ Two or more generator sets are installed
 - The maximum demand of the emergency system + other required equipment loads be met with the largest generator out-of-service
- Other loads may be added to the EES provided that they can be shed if the system is overloaded





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Standard for Emergency & Standby Power Systems

<u>NFPA 110</u>

- Standard covers performance requirements of emergency power supply systems (EPSS) for loads in the event that the normal power source fails. This includes:
 - System Installation
 - System Maintenance
 - System Operation
 - System Testing Requirements
- The standard does not specify where an EPSS is required see NFPA99
- The standard is applicable for healthcare facilities, but is often used by other industries as well





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NFPA 110 – Standard for Emergency Power Systems

EPSS Classifications:

- ⇒ EPSS Type Determines the maximum time (seconds) that essential ATS load terminals can be without power
- * Type 10: Ten seconds to restore power
 - Type 60: Sixty seconds to restore power
- ⇒ EPSS Class Determines the minimum time (typically in hours) that the EPSS can operate without being refueled
 - Class 6: 6 Hours operation
 - Class 48: 48 Hours operation
- * Class X: X = Hours as required by application, code, or user
- EPSS Level Defines the loads powered and the risk to human life and safety
- Level 1: Failure of equipment could result in loss of life or serious injury
 - Level 2: Failure of equipment less likely to result in loss of life or serious injury



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Emergency Power Supply Systems



FIGURE B.1(b) Typical Multiple-Unit Emergency Power Supply System.





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EPSS Components

- Emergency Power Supply (EPS)
 - ⇒ Typically a diesel or gas powered generator set
 - ⇒ Sized to carry the essential electrical system
 - Dedicated fuel source
 - ⇒ Electrical starter system
 - ⇒ Prime mover cooling system
 - ⇒ Remote starting & alarm indication
 - Operator controls
- Transfer Switches
 - Automatic transfer
 - Delayed transfer
- Protection
 - Circuit Breakers





EPSS Testing & Documentation

EPSS Administration

- Maintenance shall be performed in accordance with NFPA110, Chapter 8 & JCAHO 7.40
- Testing conducted 12 times annually every 20-40 days
- 4 hour testing required every 36 months (per NFPA110-2005 & JCAHO 7.40 2006)
- Simulated cold start test conditions
- Testing conducted by competent personnel
- A written record of EPSS inspection, performance, testing, and repairs shall be maintained and available for AHJ(s).





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EPSS Testing & Documentation

EPSS Maintenance & Testing (NFPA 110 & JCAHO 7.40)

- The operational testing shall include <u>all EPSS components:</u>
 - ⇒ (EPS) Generators
 - Weekly inspection
 - Monthly exercised under 30% nameplate loading or at required exhaust temperature for 30 minutes
 - > Exception available if monthly EPS load is less than 30%
 - Additional annual EPSS exercise with 25% for 30 min, 50% for 30 min, 75% for 60 min for a total of 2 continuous hours
 - ⇒ Automatic Transfer Switches
 - Complete operation monthly
 - ⇒ Circuit Breaker
 - Main and feeder breakers between the EPS and ATS shall be exercised annually
 - > MV breakers shall be exercised every 6 months





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EPSS Testing & Documentation

EPSS Maintenance & Testing

- The test is initiated from an ATS test switch or opening a branch circuit breakers
- ⇒ All ATS switches supplying power to the EPSS shall be included in the test
- The test shall be for a period of not less than 30 minutes while at operating temperature
- Standby or peak shaving duty may be substituted for scheduled operations and testing if all requirements and documentation are satisfied
- ⇒ Failed Tests require interim measures until repairs and retesting after repairs are completed (JCAHO 7.40 2006)





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Critical Power Systems

Why all the attention on emergency power systems??? The Emergency Power System reliability must be better than the normal power source !



2003 Major Power Blackout



2004 Four Major Hurricanes Hit Florida

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EPSS Testing & Documentation

Why Proper EPSS Testing is Necessary

- Exercising a generator below 30% can actually reduce the Emergency Power Supply reliability
- ATS switches and circuit breakers need to be exercised to assure correct mechanical lubrication
- Proper testing and monitoring identifies EPSS problems during testing rather than experiencing failures under emergency situations
- Joint Commission and the AHJs require testing, maintenance, and documentation per NFPA110





EPSS Testing Guidelines

Suggested Operation and Testing Procedures

Item Number	Function		Item Numbei	r Function
1.	Perform maintenance per Figure A.8.3.1(a).		8.	Record initial oil pressure and battery-charging rate.
2.	Record running time meter reading at start and end of test.		9.	Record oil pressure, battery-charging rate, and water or air temperature after 15 minutes
3.	Simulate normal power failure from a "cold			running time.
	start" by use of the test switch in automatic transfer switch or by opening normal power supply to EPSS.		10.	Return test switch to normal or reestablish normal power supply at such time to cause a minimum running time of 30 minutes under load.
4.	Observe and record time delay on start.		11.	Record prime mover and ac instruments just
5.	Record cranking time (terminates when engine starts).			prior to transfer.
			12.	Record time delay on retransfer.
6.	Transfer load to EPS. (See 8.4.1 and 8.4.2.)		13.	Record time delay on shutdown for units so equipped
7.	Record ac voltage, frequency, amperage.		14.	Place unit in automatic operation mode.

FIGURE A.8.4.1(b) Operation and Testing Procedures Suggested for Level 1 and Level 2 Rotating Equipment.







EPSS Test Documentation

Typical EPSS Reports Information:

- ⇒ Operator name
- ⇒ Test time/date
- ⇒ Gen crank time
- ⇒ Transfer time
- Generator Electrical Measurements
 - AC Voltage
 - Frequency
 - Amperage
 - Power
- Engine Parameters
 - Oil Pressure
 - DC Amperage
 - Water Temperature
 - Exhaust Temperature
- ⇒ Gen run time
- ⇒ Cool down time
- ⇒ End of test time





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EPSS Testing & Documentation

Manual Recording Issues

- Manpower removed from normal duties to conduct test
- Difficult to manually monitor EPSS load levels during entire test
- Not able to manually record precise timing of transfer switches
- Actual generator operating temperatures ignored. Could result in possible development of "wet-stacking" condition
- Additional trending and analysis requires data to be transferred manually to a PC
- Reduced EES loading during testing (typically)
- Limited value for profiling EPSS loads



EPSS Testing & Documentation

How to Improve EPSS Testing & Documentation

- Personnel Training
- Incorporate a Power Monitoring System
- Automate the EPSS Testing & Reporting





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EPSS Maintenance Certification

<u>Personnel Training</u>



Emergency Power Supply Systems Maintenance, Testing & Compliance 2005-2007 Certificate Course

- Weekly Maintenance & Monthly Testing Procedures
 - includes cooling, lubrication, fuel, and battery & charging subsystems
- Ensuring Personnel Safety During the Testing
- Self Paced, Independent Course Study





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EPSS Monitoring Systems

Key Monitoring Points

- Generator Main Breakers
- ATS Switch Load Connections
- Engine Controller

Other Considerations:

- Normal Service Mains
- Critical Loads MRI, X-Ray, Data
- Cost Allocation MOBs, etc.







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Circuit Monitor



Power Meter

Incorporating a Power Monitoring Systems

Power Monitoring Systems provide continuous real-time monitoring & logging of EPSS data

- EPS Generators
 - ⇒ Circuit Monitors (CM) installed on Main Breakers
 - CM I/O to Circuit Monitor the Gen Run status
 - ⇒ Interface to Gen Controller

Automatic Transfer Switches

- ⇒ Power Meters (PM) installed on ATS load terminals
- Power Meter I/O to monitor ATS position, test & source available contacts & optional remote test command
- Gen Engine Controllers
 - ⇒ Gen Vendors Engine Controllers with remote communications capabilities – EMCP3, PCC, D550, etc.





Power Monitoring Systems

Power Monitoring Implementation

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can be in new or retrofit ting EPSS t. Other vendors t can be d if only itoring is ed.

Meters can be provided in new equipment or retrofit into the existing EPSS equipment. Other existing vendors equipment can be integrated if only basic monitoring is needed.



ATS-EQ

G)

EMDP

ATS-LS



Power Monitoring Systems

Typical System Layout







PMCS Software – Real-Time Information





PMCS Software – System Information



Embedded O&M Manuals, As-Built Drawings, Floor Plans, Web Links, etc.





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PMCS Software – Asset Manangement



Circuit Utilization (Historical)



PMCS Software – Event Capture



Event Waveform Capture & Analysis



PMCS Software - Disturbance Analysis





PMCS Software – Harmonic Analysis



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Harmonic Histogram



PMCS Software - Power Quality Analysis

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PMCS Software – Emergency Power System Status



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ATS Transfer Waveforms









Power Monitoring Systems – Safety Benefits



Arc Flash and Shock Hazard Appropriate PPE Required

- Capture and analyze power events using permanently installed monitors
- Eliminate the need to open energized gear to take measurements and troubleshoot problems
- Provide the worker PPE requirements at equipment as monitoring system pages
- Improve overall facility safety by reducing the risk of electrical accidents





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EPSS Reporting Module

- U verify EPSS monthly tests or standby operation and generates a summary report
- Reports are printed out, viewed as web pages, and emailed to all effected parties for review and action.
- Uses information that is captured from the power monitoring system meters and stored in the software database.
- Compares EPS loading with nameplate to assure that kVA load remains above 30% for 30 minutes (minimum)
- Verify EPSS restoration time (10 seconds)
- Wizard driven user report interface to enter nameplate ratings, manually read data, & test observations – Monthly EPSS Testing Report is Published !





Report Title Page





EPSS Reporting Module – Typical Report



Report Event Log



EPSS Reporting Module – Typical Report Page 3 of 9 Emergency Power Supply System Generator Summary Report **Gen Nameplate** Generator Name: GEN 1 Nameplate Rating: 1275 KVA 1000 KW **Building** Start Time: 11/22/2004 3:44:12PM Stop Time: 11/22/2004 4:45:01PM Rating Test requires generator to run above 30% Nameplate rating for 30 minutes a New Electric Load at or above 30% nameplate for 42 World **Test Verification** TTTTT ALLE - HW HVA - @02% Loost **Trend** of (Pass/Fail) **Generator KVA** & KW vs 30% Nameplate Meter Readings: Min Avg Max Vab (Volts) 479 481 Vbc (Volts) Min/Max/Ave Voltage la (Amps) & Current Readings lb (Amps) (Amps) **During Test** D SQUARE D Generated By John Smith

Generator Trend/Profile



EPSS Reporting Module – Typical Report



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Engine Readings are Recorded Automatically from the Engine Controller or Manually by the Operator

Emergency Pov Generator S	ver Supply System ummary Report	Page 4 of 9	
Generator Name: GEN 1	Namepla	ate Rating: 1275 KVA	
Engine Data:		1000 KW	
ENGINE DATA (AUTON	ATIC)		
Guantity Sample	Time Sample	=	
Engine Hours		- ▼	
11/22/2004 3:4	45 PM 143		
11/22/2004 4:1	00 PM 148	\exists \land	
11/22/2004 4:1	16 PM 144 30 PM 144		
			Gen RTM
Oil Pressure			
11/22/2004 3:4	45 PM 98 pcl		Deadings
11/22/2004 43	16 PM 72 pcl		Keadings
11/22/2004 4:3	30 PM 73 pcl		8
Water Temperature		_ \	\mathbf{k}
11/22/2004 32	45 PM 140 F		
11/22/2004 4:0	00 PM 178 F		
11/22/2004 4:	15 PM 181 F		
10112004 43		— —	VII Pressure
Battery Volts			
11/22/2004 3>	45 PM 13.3 V		Readings
11/22/2004 4:0	00 PM 13.2 V	\neg	iteaunigs
11/22/2004 4:	30 PM 13.3 V		
Battery Amps			
11/22/2004 3:/	45 PM 28 A	— <u> </u>	Water
11/22/2004 4:	16 PM 40 A		V atei
11/22/2004 4:	50 PM 49 A		Tarran
			1 emperature
			Rottory Charge
			Datter y Ullarge
			Data
Schneider		Generated By John Smith	Dutu
Electric			

Engine Test Information









Logged Gen Data





EPSS Reporting Module – Typical Report



Operator's Comments





EPSS Reporting

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Good



Power Monitoring System Better



Power Monitoring System + EPSS Reporting Best



Power Monitoring System + EPSS Reporting + Automated Testing





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EPSS Automated Testing

- Incorporates a industrial PLC to supervise and control EPSS testing
- Includes interactive graphic screens to allow operators to remotely monitor and control the EPSS test
- Testing can be initiated at ATS (test switch) or via remotely from the power monitoring PC
- EPS load monitored and test time extended (if necessary) to assure compliance with NFPA110
- Interfaces with Gen control & alarms via I/O or communications interface
- Does <u>not</u> effect the EPS start contacts, paralleling controls, load-shedding, etc





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EPSS Automated Testing



Essential Power - Status Screen





EPSS Automated Testing



EPS Test Initiated Remotely via ATS





EPSS Automated Testing



Generators Started and Essential Load Transferred





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EPSS Automated Testing



Testing Monitored and Information Recorded System

> Upon Test Completion System Returns to the "Normal" Source and Generators Cool Down

EPSS Automated Testing

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System Considerations

Emergency Power Monitoring Solutions

System Criteria:

- Provide JCAHO / AHJ test documentation
- Factory Installed or Retrofit into existing SWGR
- Separate Enclosed Equipment Available
- Integration to multiple Vendors (ATS, GENs)
- Real-Time + Historical Trending + Alarming
- Web Based Interfaces

Summary

EPSS Testing & Reporting

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