



# Net Zero & microgrids

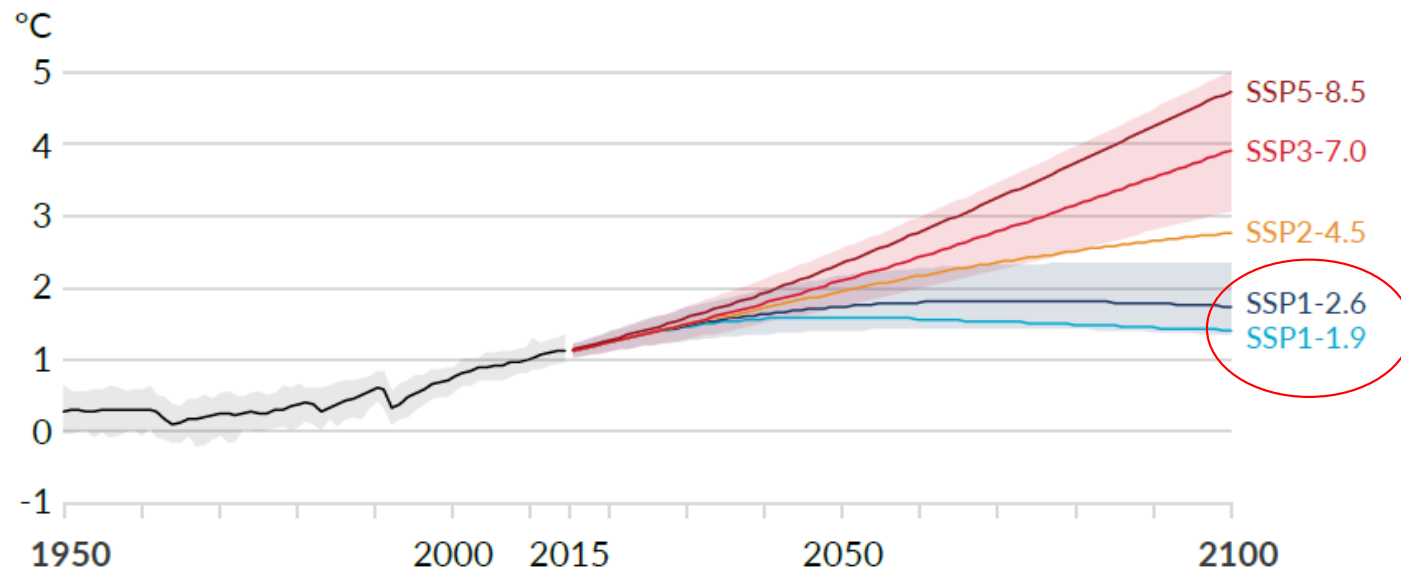
William Grace



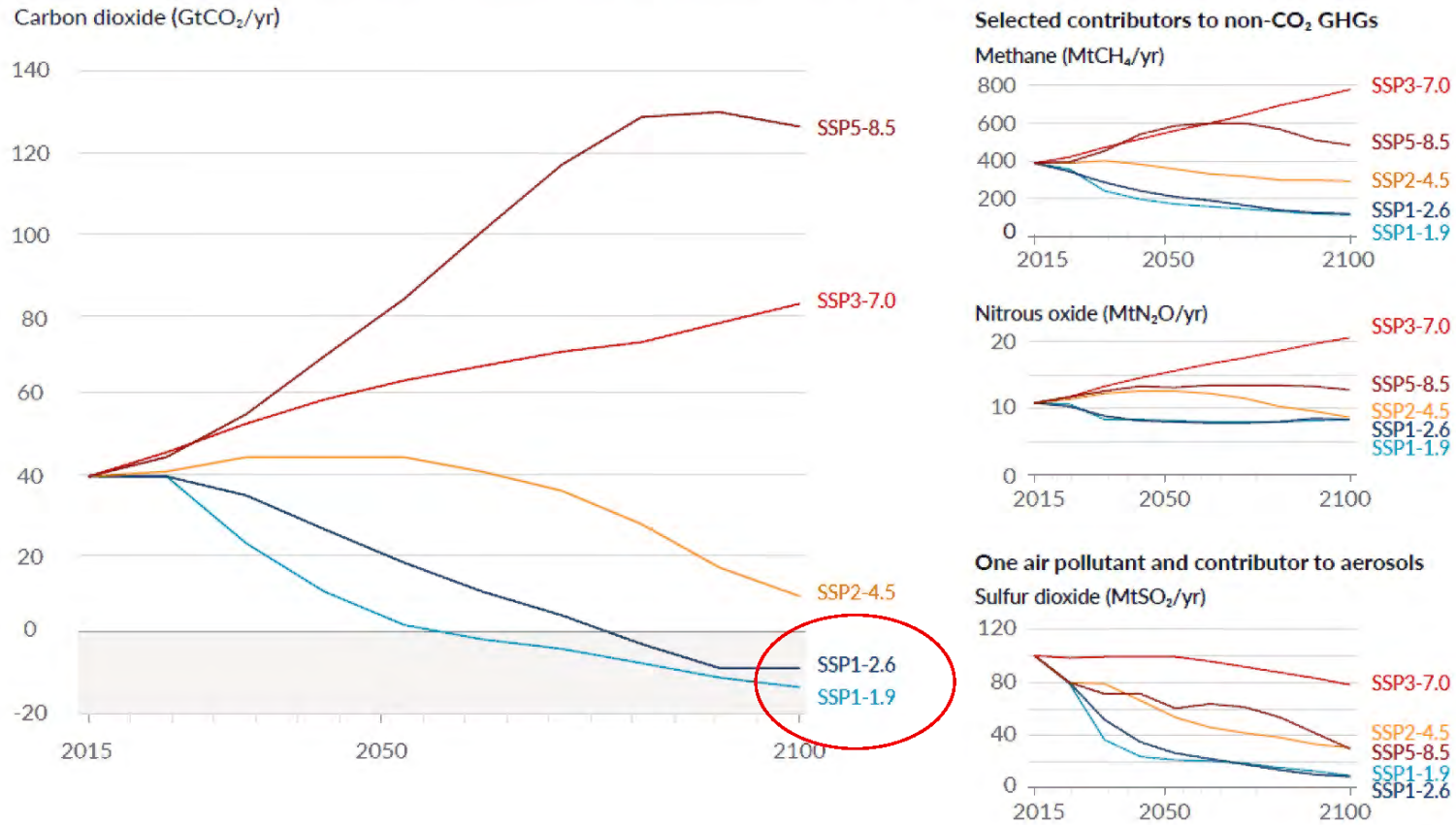
AR6 insights

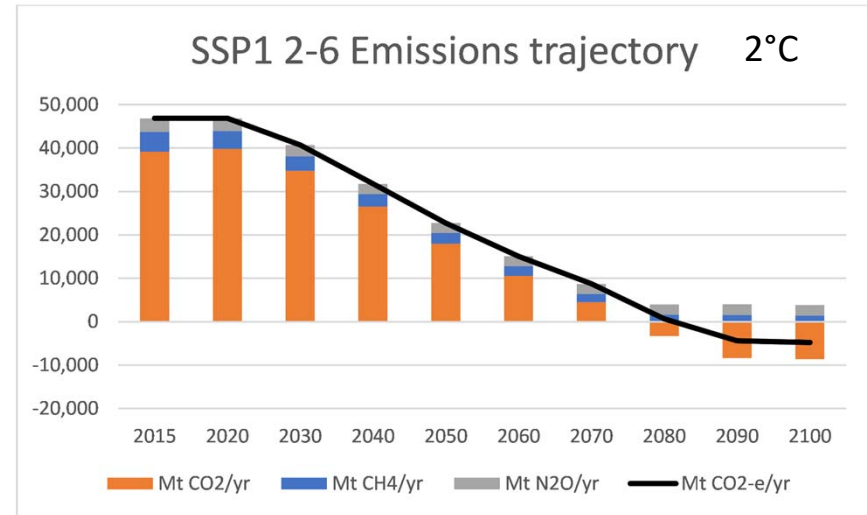
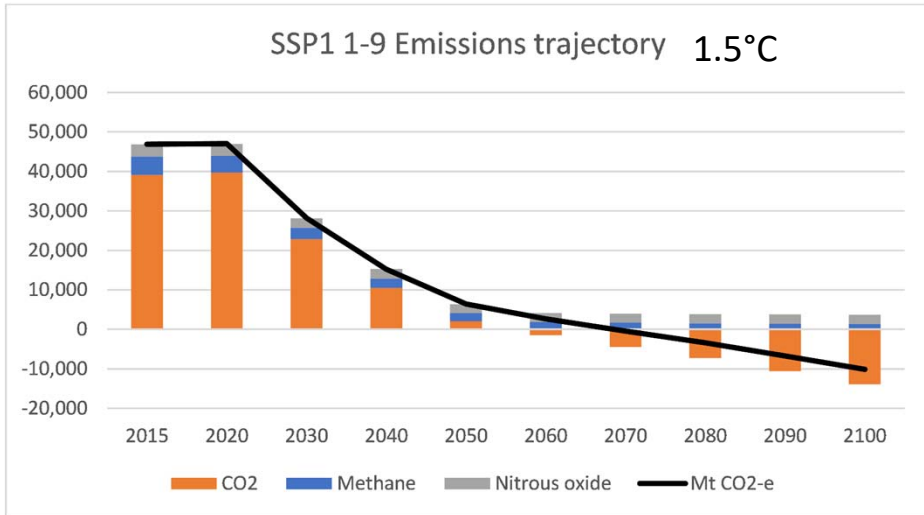
# IPCC AR6

a) Global surface temperature change relative to 1850-1900

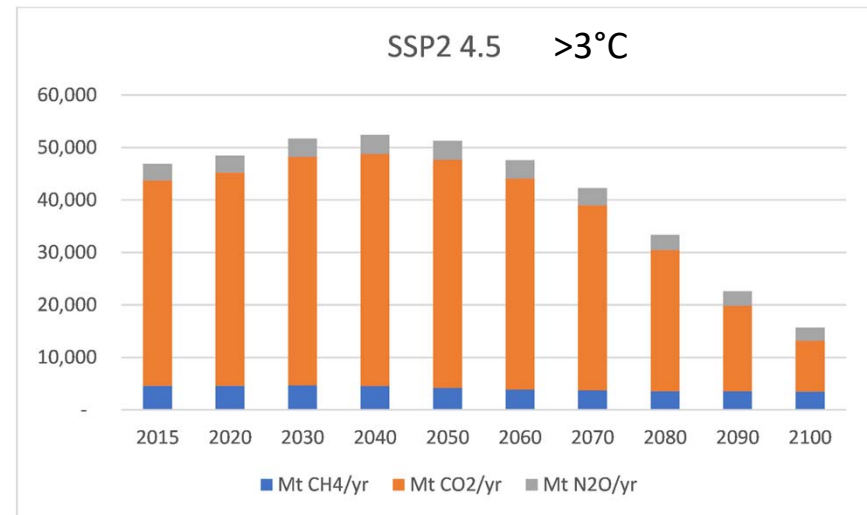


a) Future annual emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> (left) and of a subset of key non-CO<sub>2</sub> drivers (right), across five illustrative scenarios





Net Zero by 2050 alone is insufficient to deliver < 2°C



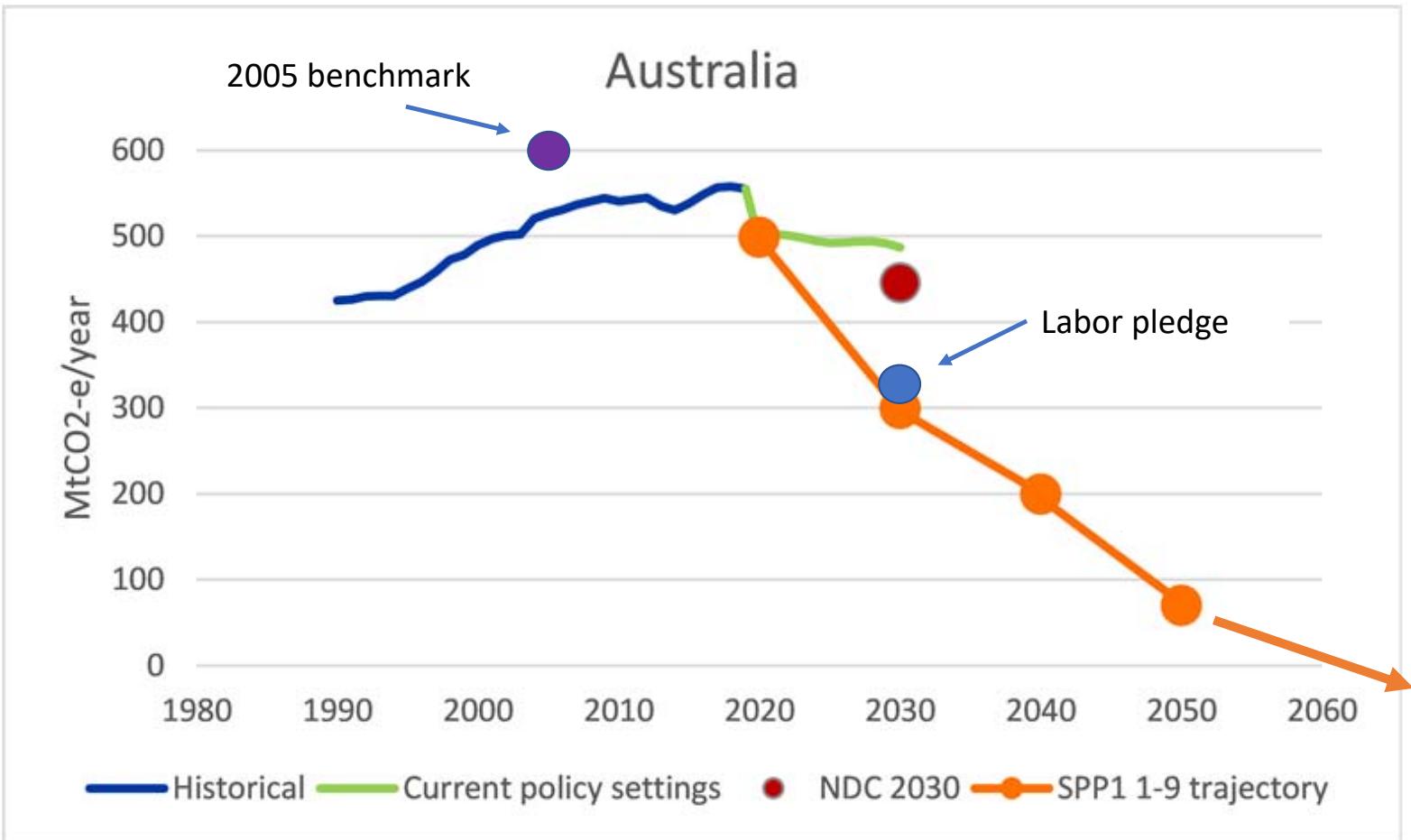
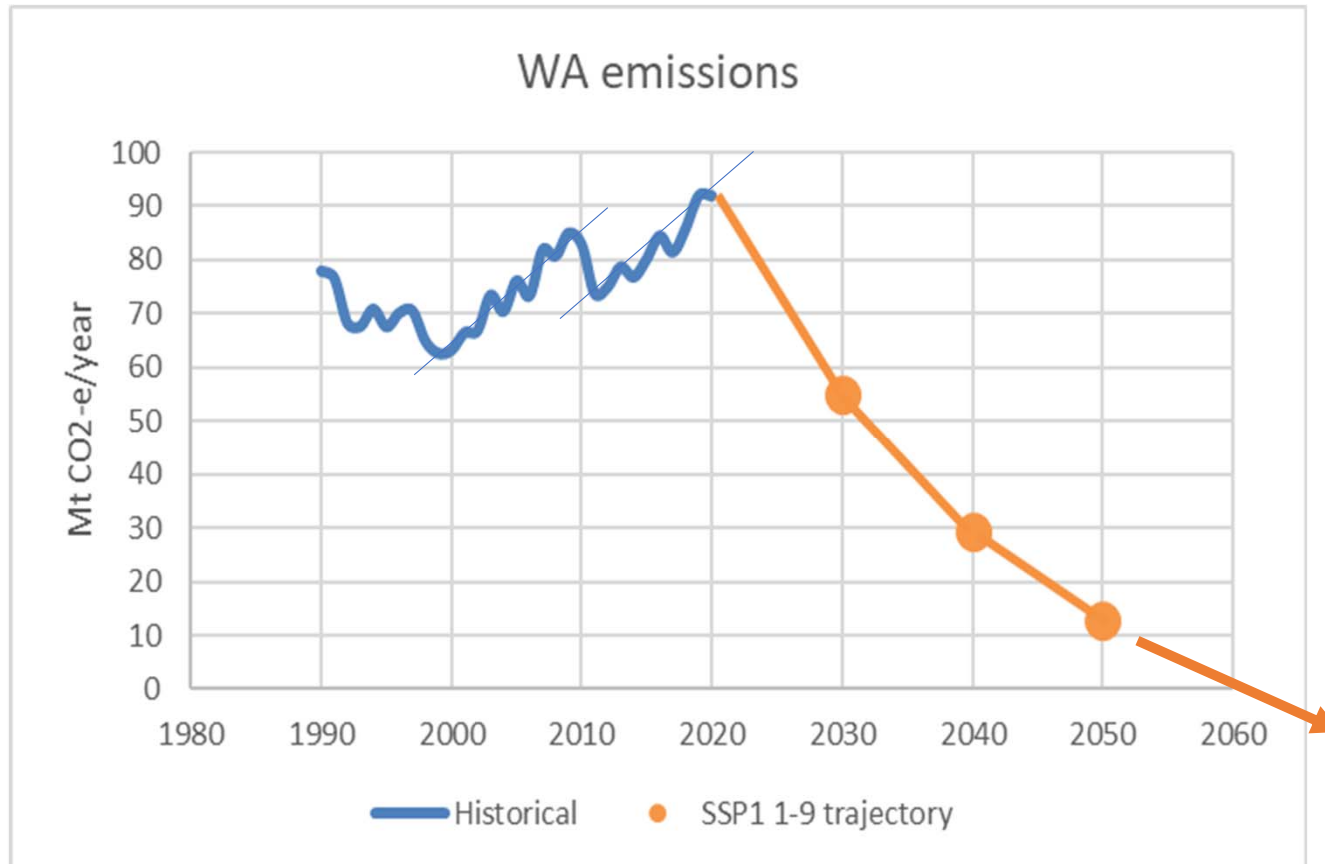


Figure 3 [Source: Derived by the author from State and Territory Greenhouse Gas Inventories 2019, Current policy settings from Climate Action Tracker Assessment for Australia, Australia's National Determined Contributions (average of range, SSP1 1-5)]

# Net Zero for WA (if 1.5°C compliant)



# What all Net Zero planners need to know

- What will happen with the SWIS (everyone's Scope 2)
  - Whole of System Plan neglected Net Zero pledge
  - Apparently now being worked on
- What level of (real) offsets will be available through ACCUs (everyone's Scope 1&3 offsets)
  - Carbon sequestration in vegetation and soil
- Both are in the hands of government
- Without a consistent approach the individual Net Zero Plans will not add up
- In the meantime we concentrate on decarbonisation
- Electricity is the low hanging fruit

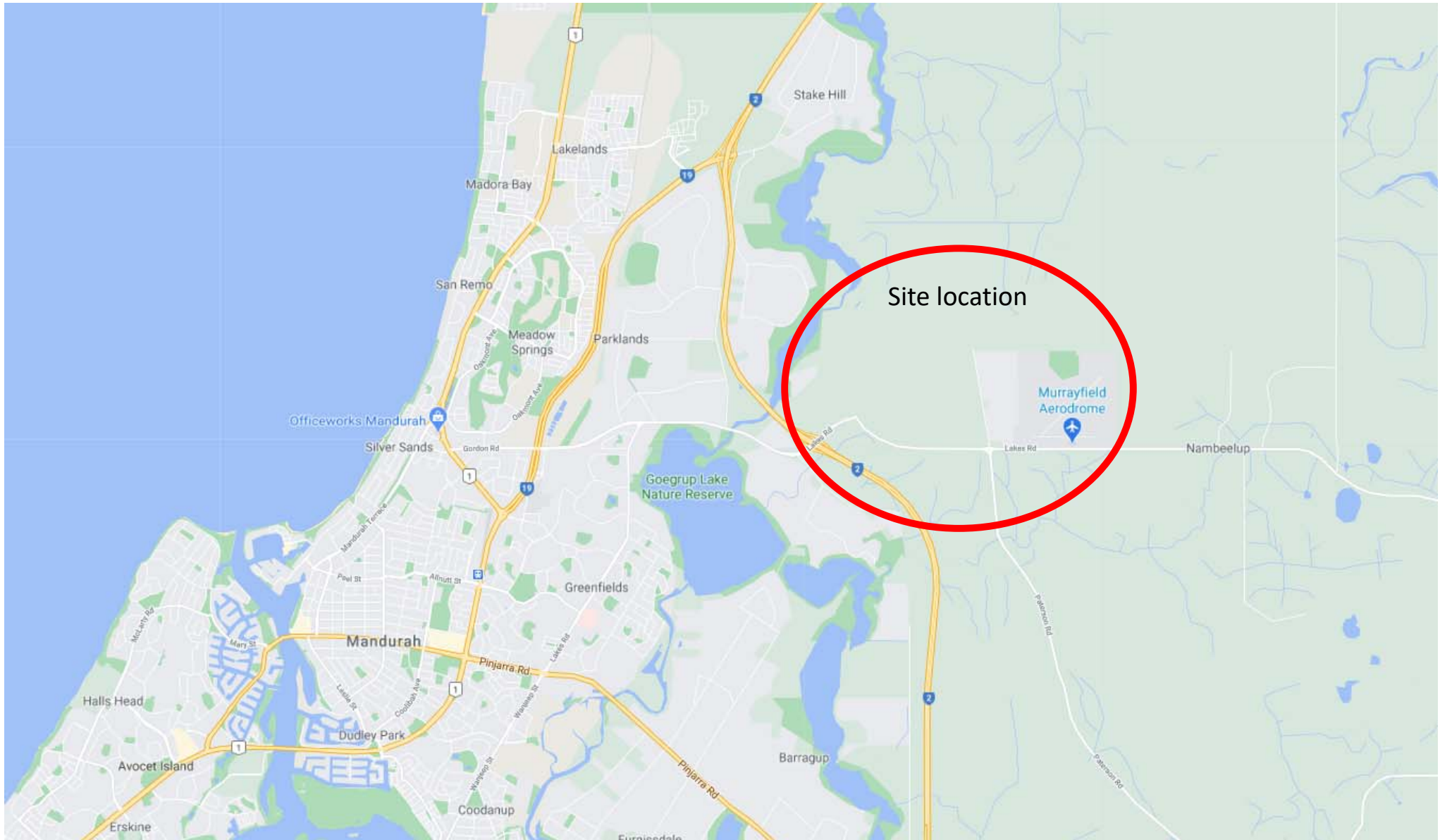


# DevelopmentWA microgrids



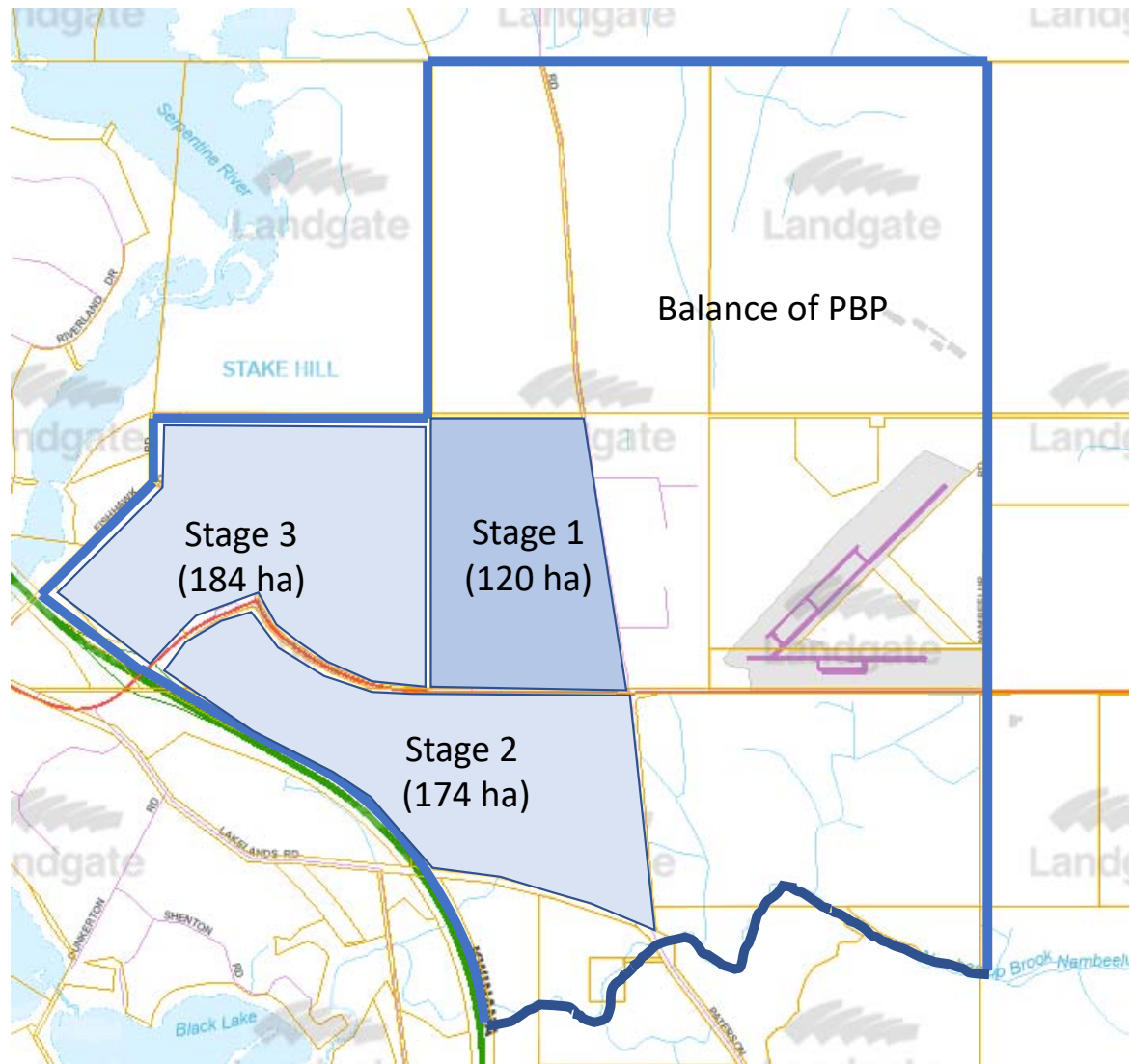
- Located 70km south of Perth in the Shire of Murray
- 10km north-east of Mandurah
- 1,000-hectare estate Business Park
- Is the first of three stages in the integrated Transform Peel initiative; encompassing:
  - the 42,000 hectare Peel Food Zone, and
  - the Peel Integrated Water initiative
- It will provide the ideal home for agri-food and agri-processing operators, as well as ancillary light, general transport and logistic industries.





Site location

Murrayfield  
Aerodrome

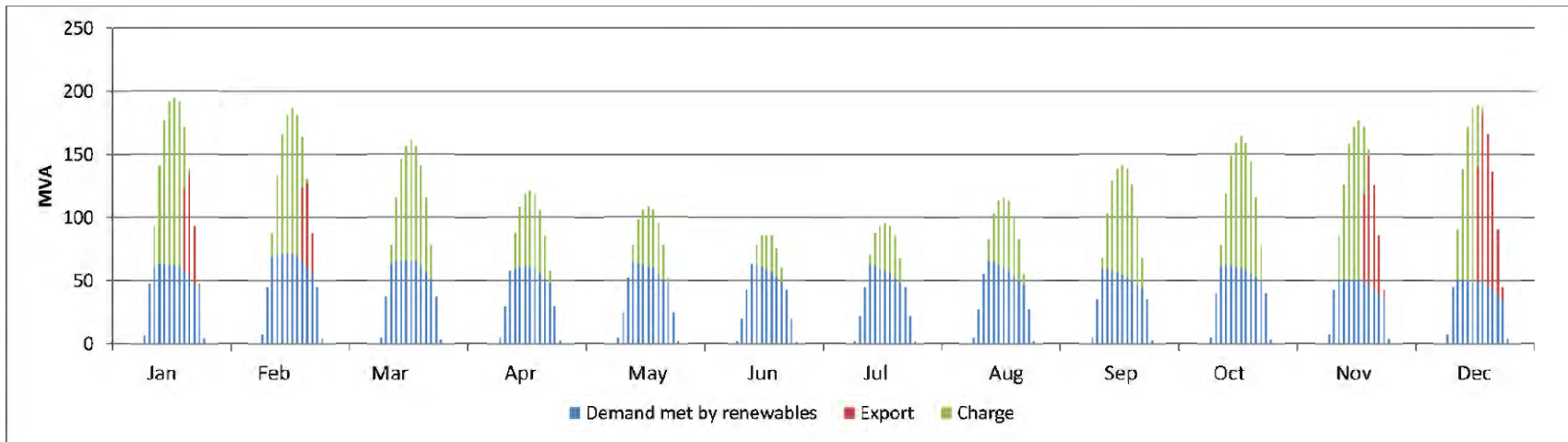
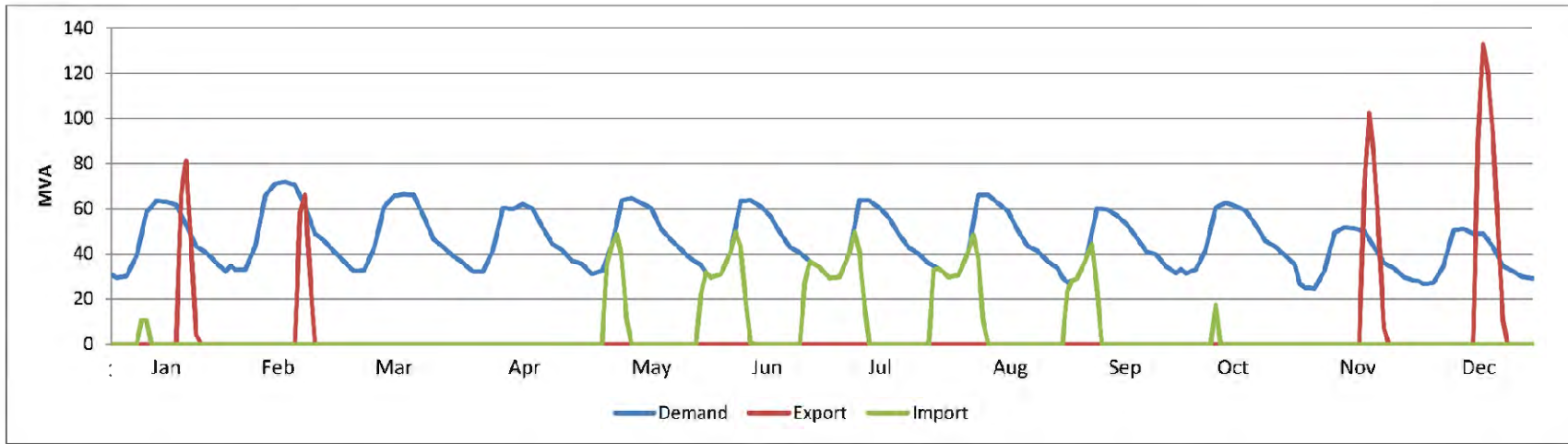


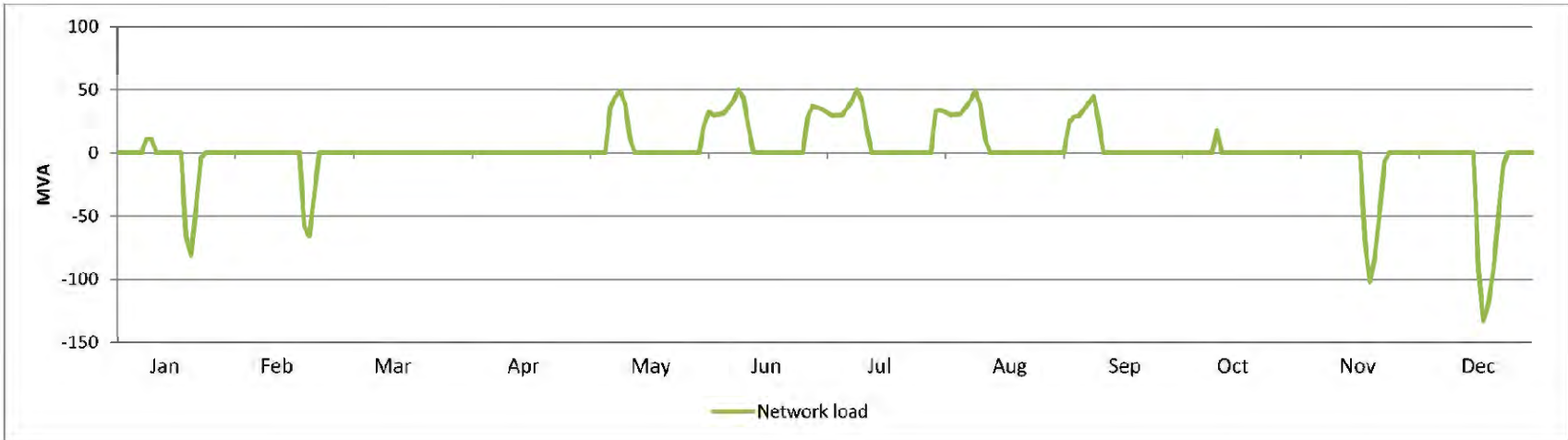
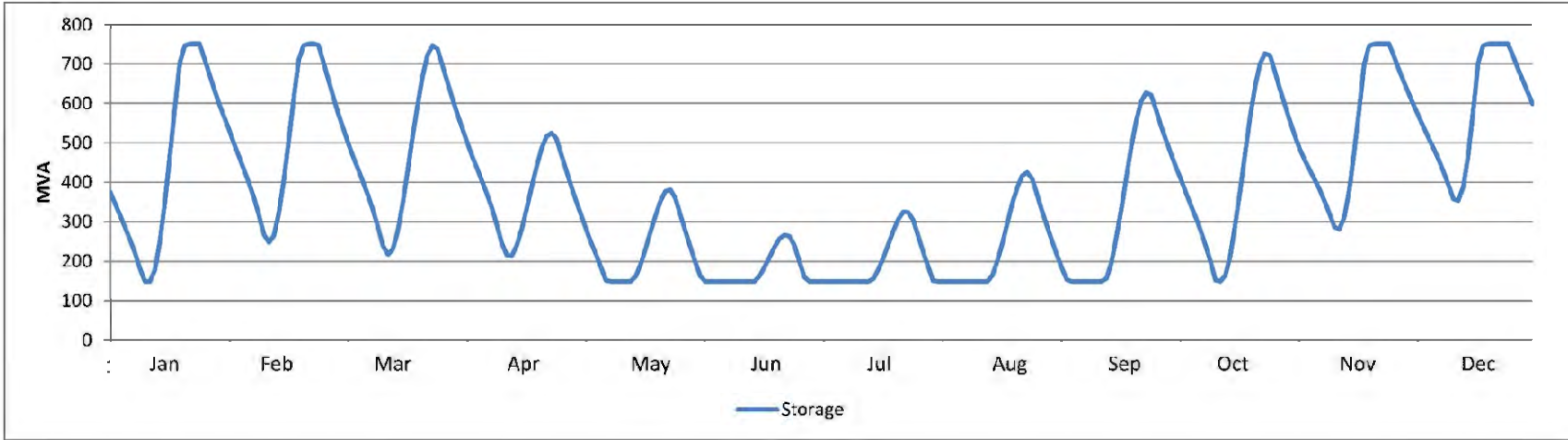
# Background

- At 200 kVA/ha the park could require 1,000 MVA capacity
- Initial stage (DWA's Lot 600) provides a 20 MVA connection to the SWIS
- Challenge:
  - How to use local renewable energy and storage to supply power to the whole of the PBP with only a 20MVA connection?
  - How to facilitate the entry of a private utility to build, own and operate the assets?
  - How to navigate the Electricity Industry Act, WEM rules, AEMO issues, Western Power, ERA, EPWA, Local govt .....?
  - Can this be done on freehold land? Add WAPC to the list.
- Potential answer
  - A private microgrid, ie an embedded network with generation / storage

# Steps

- Is there a business case for a utility?
- Are there providers interested?
- Can we deliver savings to customers?
- Can we navigate the regulatory maze?







# Answers

- Is there a business case for a utility?
  - Yes with progressive increase in renewable capacity and % over time as prices for solar and batteries reduce
- Are there providers interested?
  - Yes but not many with credentials
- Can we deliver savings to customers?
  - Yes ~ 30% over Synergy tariffs modelled and delivered
- Can we navigate the regulatory maze?
  - Yes – requires consideration of electricity regulation and landuse planning rules

# Process

- EoI /RfP for utility provider
- Exclusive working period with preferred respondent
- Formal agreement
  - Peel Renewable Energy (formerly Enwave Australia), Sunrise Energy Group, Synergy
- PRE obtains retail and network licences
- PRE builds first stage solar array and battery storage
- Australia's first ever renewable energy microgrid to power an industrial estate



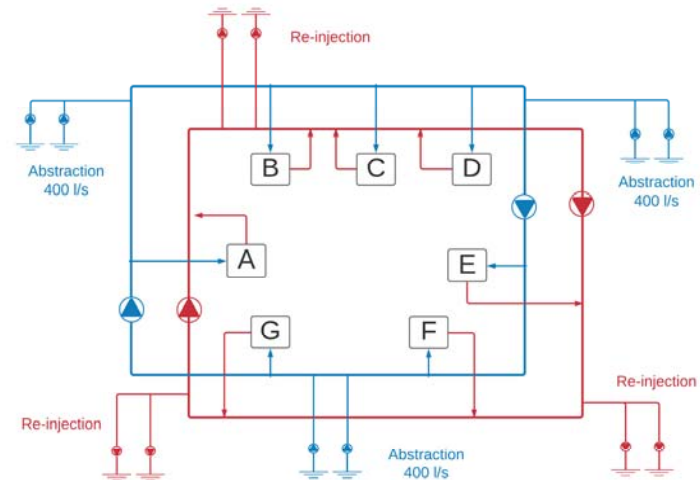
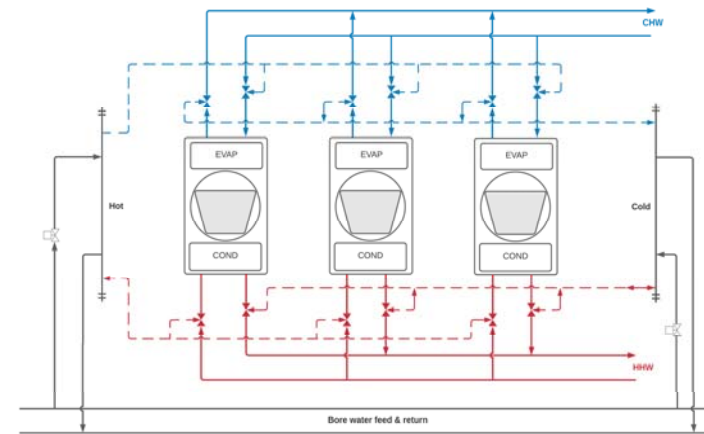
# The system

- 1 MW ground mounted single axis tracking solar array
- 2.5 MWh battery energy storage system
- Supplemented as necessary with electricity sourced from the SWIS
- As the Park grows, increased embedded generation and storage, as well as demand-side management.
- The microgrid operator will:
  - install solar panels on the roofs of businesses under lease agreements.
  - integrate this network of roof top solar panels with the ground based solar farm and battery energy storage system, supplemented as the Park grows.



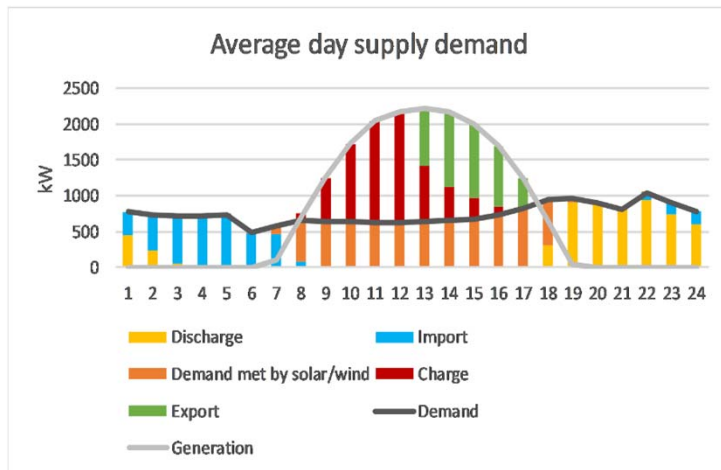
# Peel geothermal study

- Ground source heat pumps for thermal loads  $<100^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Deep aquifer temperature  $\sim 21^{\circ}\text{C}$
- CoPs 6-12
- Powered by the microgrid
- Modular system expanded as loads increase

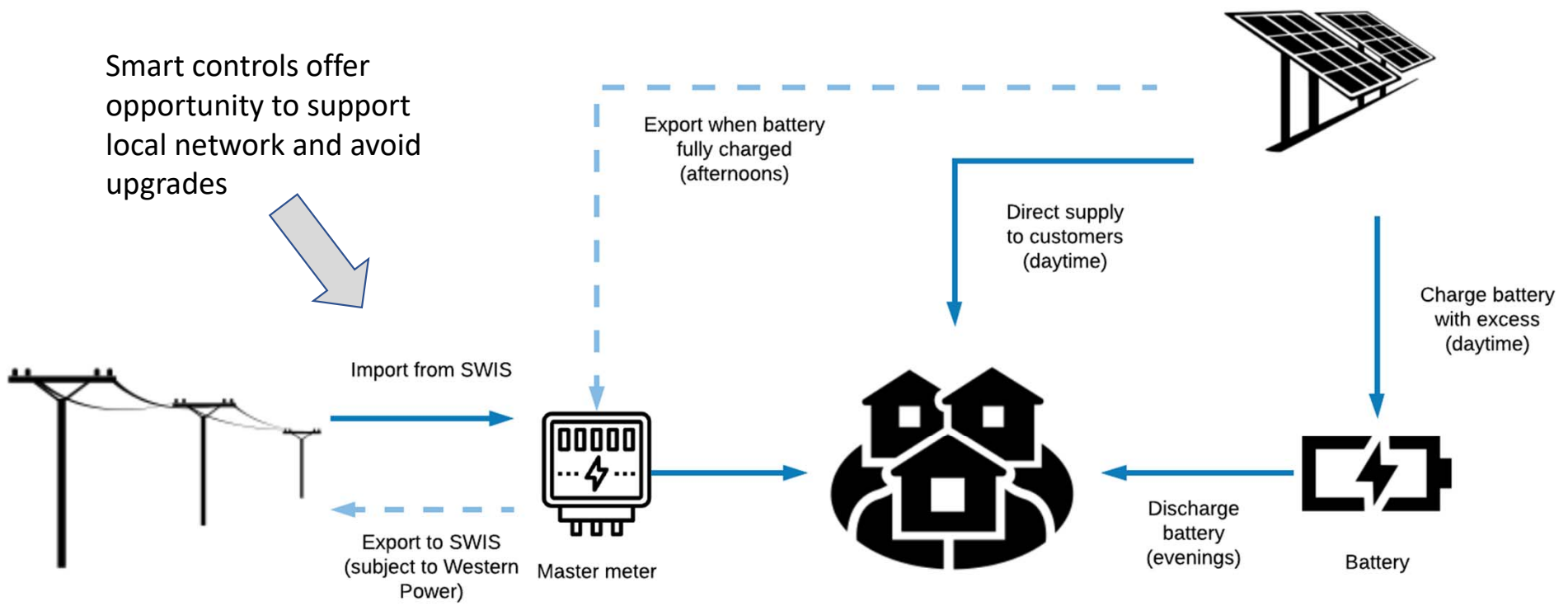


# Up next – Ocean Reef Marina

- Mixed use residential, commercial, retail and marina
- Integrated Utility Provider
- In negotiations with a preferred provider:
  - Renewable microgrid
  - Smart City applications



Smart controls offer opportunity to support local network and avoid upgrades



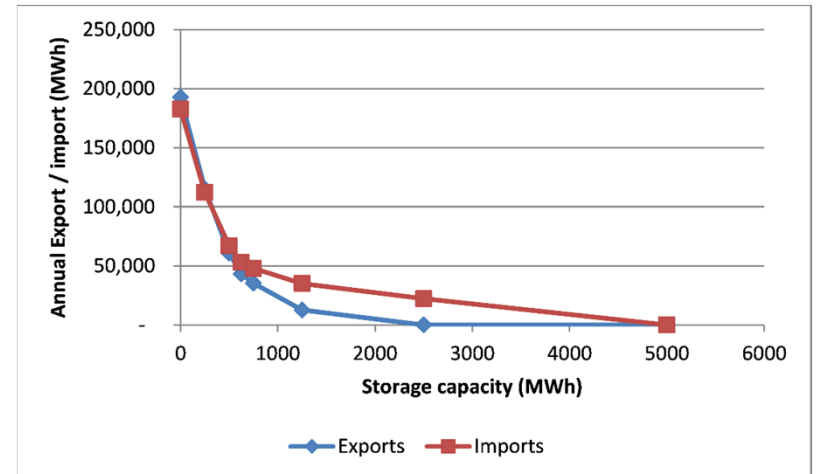
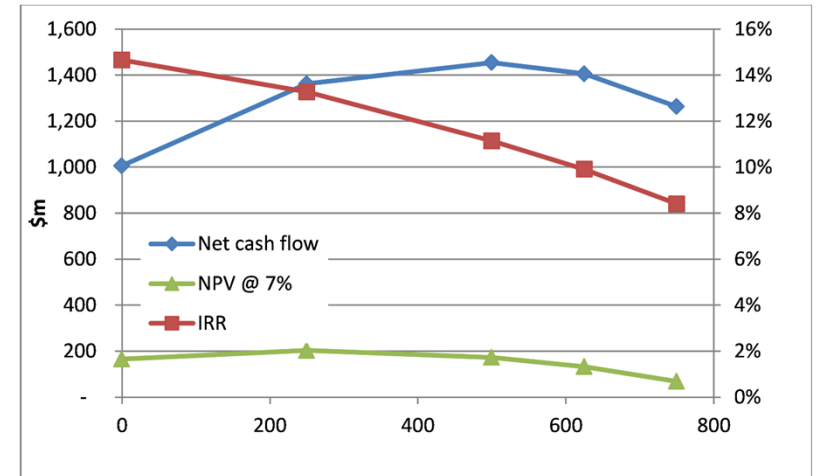
# Lessons

- Where can this happen?
  - Anywhere that requires a new network
  - The developer builds and pays for the network so has the opportunity to influence who the network provider is
  - As we have now shown it can occur on either strata or freehold land projects
  - Landuse planning issues require support at WAPC and Local Govt level (in particular easements)
- Licence exemptions for embedded networks
  - Not preferred or necessary
  - Licences ensure oversight by ERA, Energy Ombudsman and full customer protections
- Contestability
  - Should / can be retained through financial swaps in the WEM
- Landowners own systems
  - Should / can be allowed with controls over connection to the network
- What if it all goes wrong?
  - Bypass the master-meter and revert to the SWIS



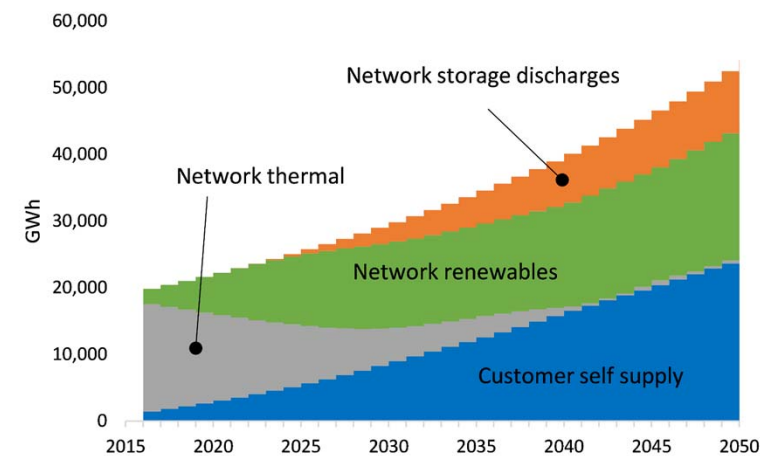
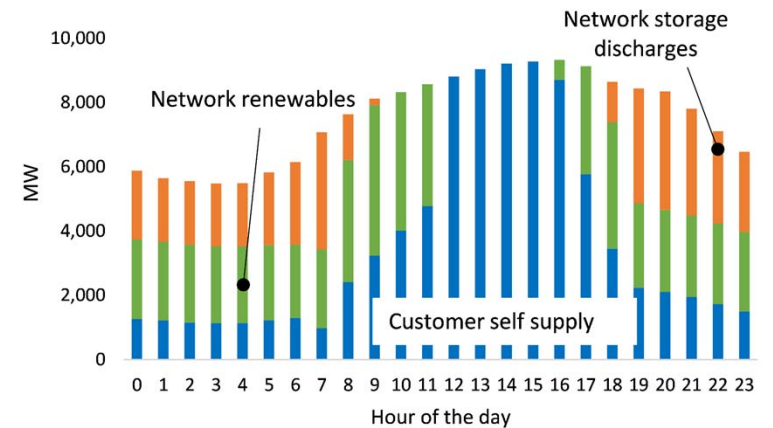
# Issues to resolve

- Storage
  - Rapidly increasing costs and diminishing benefits above 2-3 hours (x Gen capacity)
- Electric vehicles
  - How quickly will they arrive?
  - When will they be charged?
  - 1 car at home / 1 at work?
  - Fast charging at home means upgrading networks?
  - Can we have enough fast chargers in public locations?
  - Will we learn to live with slow charge?



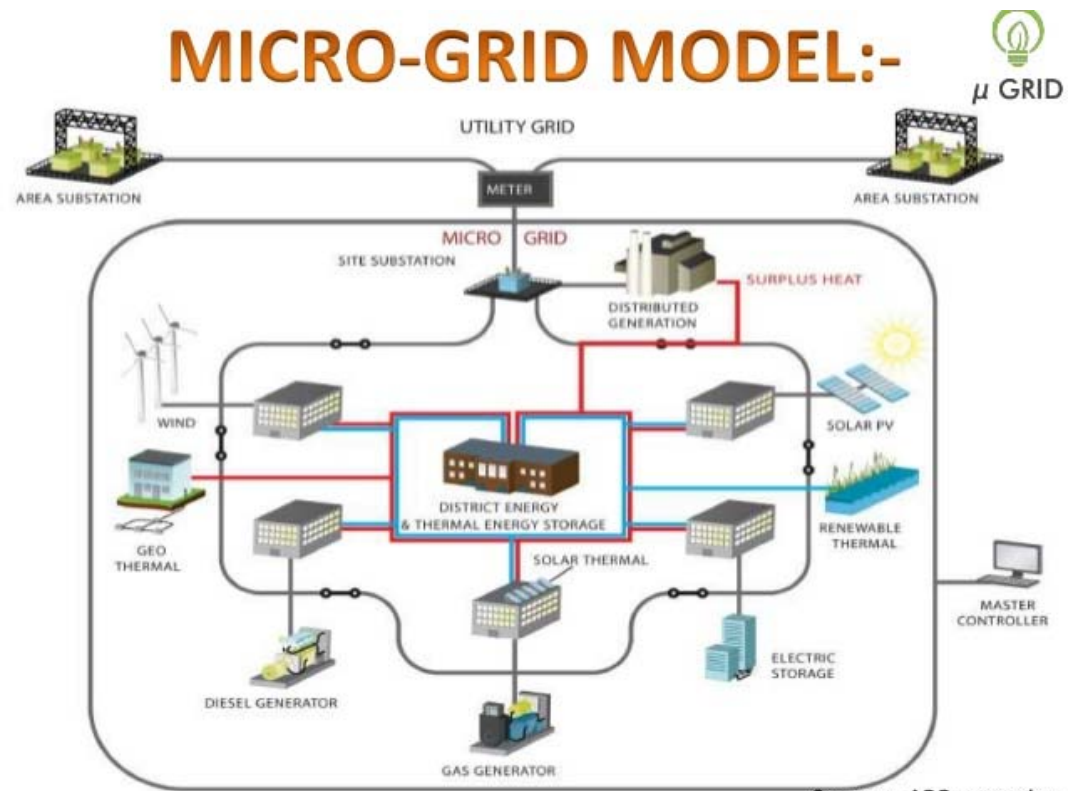
# Back to the SWIS

- Will eventually supply a diminishing fraction of demand due to distributed solar and batteries (self supply)
  - Some in individual premises
  - Some in microgrids
- Some residual thermal generation will be required to avoid huge storages
  - OCGTs fuelled by hydrogen?
  - Biogas is cheaper and feedstock abundant



# Microgrids are key to Net Zero

- The synergies between renewable energy / storage and smart technology
- The opportunity to electrify thermal loads
- The cost of transporting electricity from centralised sources (whether or not renewable)



Source:- ABB magazine



Q&A

