

ISO Rules

Part 500 Facilities

Division 502 Technical Requirements

Section 502.3 Interconnected Electric System Protection Requirements



Applicability

- 1 Section 502.3 applies to:
 - (a) the **legal owner** of a **generating unit** directly connected to the **transmission system** with a **maximum authorized real power** rating greater than eighteen (18) MW;
 - (b) the **legal owner** of an **aggregated generating unit** directly connected to the **transmission system** with a **maximum authorized real power** rating greater than sixty seven point five (67.5) MW;
 - (c) the **legal owner** of a **transmission facility** with a rated voltage equal to or greater than one hundred (100) kV; and
 - (d) the **ISO**.

Requirements

Facility with Functional Specifications Issued On or After December 31, 2012

2 The **legal owner** of a **generating unit**, the **legal owner** of an **aggregated generating facility** and the **legal owner** of a **transmission facility** for which facility the **ISO** issues a functional specification on or after December 31, 2012 must ensure the facility meets the minimum **protection system** requirements of this section 502.3 prior to **commissioning** and energization of the new facility.

Facility with Functional Specifications Issued Prior to December 31, 2012

3(1) Subject to subsection 3(2), the provisions of this section 502.3 do not apply to a facility with a functional specification the **ISO** issued prior to December 31, 2012, but the facility must remain in compliance with that functional specification including all of the standards and requirements set out in that functional specification.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection 3(1), the **ISO** may require the **legal owner** of an existing facility to comply with any specific or all of the provisions of this section 502.3, if the **ISO** determines that such compliance is critical for the safe and reliable operation of the **interconnected electric system**.

Functional Specification

4(1) The **ISO** must, in accordance and generally consistent with this section 502.3 and any other applicable **ISO rules**, approve of a functional specification containing further details, work requirements and specifications for the design, construction and operation of a **protection system** for the facility.

(2) The functional specification referred to in subsection 4(1) must be generally consistent with the provisions of this section 502.3 but may contain material variances the **ISO** approves of based upon its discrete analysis of any one (1) or more of the technical, economic, safety, operational and **reliability** requirements related to the specific connection project.

Successor to Prior Requirements

5 Subject to subsection 3, this section 502.3 succeeds the *Alberta Interconnected Electric System Protection Standard* which came into effect as of December 1, 2004, and that standard, together with any other prior standards or drafts of standards on the subject matter no longer will be in force and effect as of December 31, 2012.

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Protection System General Requirements

Basic Requirements

6 The **legal owner** of a **generating unit**, the **legal owner** of an **aggregated generating facility** and the **legal owner** of a **transmission facility** must design, engineer and construct all **protection systems** to:

- (a) successfully detect all phase-to-ground with ground impedance less than five (5) ohms, phase-to-phase-to-ground with ground impedance less than five (5) ohms, phase-to-phase, and three (3) phase faults on the protected equipment within the zone of protection;
- (b) initiate isolation of the faulted equipment from all sources;
- (c) coordinate with any adjacent **protection systems** and remain stable for faults external to the zone of protection; and
- (d) ensure cascade tripping does not occur.

Requirement for Two (2) Protection Systems

7(1) Except as otherwise specified in this section 502.3, all facilities of the applicable entities listed in subsection 1 must be equipped with no less than two (2) independently operating **protection systems**.

(2) Each of the two (2) **protection systems** must:

- (a) meet the operate time requirements set out in subsection 8;
- (b) include, an independent secondary potential transformer winding, independent current transformer core, independent communication channel, independent interconnecting cable(s), independently protected direct current power supply and independent trip circuit, including breaker trip coil; and
- (c) operate independent of and without interference from the other **protection system**.

(3) The relay for one (1) of the **protection systems** must be from a different manufacturer than the relay for the other **protection system**, or must operate on a different protection principle from the other **protection system**.

Protection Relay Operate Times

8(1) For bus protection relays, the primary protection relay operate times for phase-to-phase or three (3) phase bus faults must be:

- (a) specified to not exceed; or
- (b) tested to confirm they do not exceed,

the maximum operate times, expressed in cycles, in the following Table 1:

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Table 1

Bus Protection Maximum Operate Times

<u>Voltage</u>	<u>Operate Time</u>
500kV	1.50 cycles
240kV	1.50 cycles
138kV	2.00 cycles

(2) For line distance relays, the primary protection relay operate times for phase-to-phase or three (3) phase faults for near end faults on **bulk transmission lines** with two (2) terminals and two (2) sources that are long enough to have an effective zone 1 distance protection must be:

- (a) specified to not exceed; or
- (b) tested to confirm they do not exceed,

the maximum operate times, expressed in cycles, in the following Table 2:

Table 2

Line Distance Protection

<u>Voltage</u>	<u>Operate Time</u>
500kV	1.00 cycles
240kV	1.00 cycles
138kV	2.00 cycles

(3) For line differential relays, the primary protection relay operate times for phase-to-phase or three (3) phase faults on **bulk transmission lines** with two (2) terminals and two (2) sources must be:

- (a) specified to not exceed; or
- (b) tested to confirm they do not exceed,

the maximum operate times, expressed in cycles, in the following Table 3:

Table 3

Line Differential Protection

<u>Voltage</u>	<u>Operate Time</u>
500kV	2.00 cycles
240kV	2.00 cycles
138kV	2.00 cycles

(4) The primary protection relay operate times for phase-to-phase or three (3) phase faults:

- (a) within the zone of protection of equipment, including transformers, capacitor banks, reactors, and static VAR compensators; and

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- (b) close to the equipment's high voltage bushings that are connected to the **interconnected electric system**;

must be:

- (a) specified to not exceed; or
- (b) tested to confirm they do not exceed,

the maximum operate times, expressed in cycles, in the following Table 4:

Table 4

Equipment Protection

<u>Voltage</u>	<u>Operate Time</u>
500kV	1.50 cycles
240kV	1.50 cycles
138kV	2.00 cycles

Instrument Transformers

9(1) The **legal owner** of a **generating unit**, the **legal owner** of an **aggregated generating facility** and the **legal owner** of a **transmission facility** must ensure the facility uses protection class voltage and current transformers.

(2) Each **protection system** must have separate current cores and utilize separate secondary voltage transformer windings.

Voltage Transformers

10(1) Voltage transformers for a facility must be wire wound, capacitive or optical voltage transformers, and any other form of transformer is prohibited.

(2) For two hundred and forty (240) kV or higher voltage facilities, **protection system** devices that require voltage transformer inputs to provide protection functions must be connected to voltage transformers that are directly connected to the protected **system element**.

(3) For one hundred and forty four (144) kV or lower voltage facilities that utilize simple bus design, the use of common bus voltage transformers is acceptable.

Fuse Failure Alarm for Voltage Transformers

11 A voltage transformer used for protective purposes, including synchronism checking, must have a loss of potential alarm.

Current Transformers

12(1) A current transformer used in a **protection system** must be either magnetic or optical, and must not be the limiting element in the **transmission facility's** rating.

(2) The maximum available current transformer ratio must be sized for the ultimate fault level of the facility as set out in the functional specification.

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(3) A current transformer used in a **protection system** must meet the two point five (2.5L) low internal secondary impedance accuracy requirement as set out in *CAN/CSA-C60044-1:07, Instrument transformer – Part 1: Current transformers, Table 1B*, or an equivalent accuracy requirement at its maximum possible ratio, regardless of the ratio actually being utilized.

Protection System Power Supply

13(1) The direct current supply for each of the two (2) **protection systems** for a facility must be protected such that a direct current fault within one (1) of the **protection systems** is isolated and will not affect the operation of the other **protection system**.

(2) A **protection system** must be such that it may be isolated from its direct current supply without affecting the operation of any other **protection system**.

Event Capture

14(1) For each zone of protection, there must be a **protection system** with no less than one (1) relay or digital style fault event recorder to capture wave form event records.

(2) Faults within the zone of protection must trigger an event capture.

(3) The event recorder must be able to time stamp an event to an accuracy level within one point zero (1.0) milliseconds of Universal Time Constant.

(4) All event records must be retrievable within twenty four (24) hours of request.

Bulk Transmission Line

Ground Fault Resistance Coverage

15 If a **bulk transmission line** experiences a fault of the following type, then each of the two (2) **protection systems** for the **bulk transmission line** must initiate isolation of the fault:

- (a) single line-to-ground, with a minimum impedance of five (5) ohms; or
- (b) phase-to-phase-to-ground with a minimum impedance of five (5) ohms.

Auto-Reclosing

16(1) The **ISO** must, for two hundred and forty (240) kV or higher voltage **bulk transmission lines**, specify the type of auto-reclosing in the functional specification.

(2) When single pole trip and reclose is specified in the functional specification for a two hundred and forty (240) kV or higher voltage **bulk transmission line**, the following must be met:

- (a) auto-reclose single pole upon a single phase fault and not reclose for any multiphase fault, unless three (3) pole auto-reclosing operation or no reclosing is specifically requested in the functional specification;
- (b) not allow for more than one (1) attempt at each end of the **bulk transmission line** to auto-reclose the **bulk transmission line**; and
- (c) have adequate dead time to ensure the secondary arc is extinguished.

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- (3) A one hundred and forty four (144) kV or lower voltage **bulk transmission line** must:
- (a) trip and auto-reclose three (3) pole once for all fault types unless no reclosing is specified in the project functional specification and
 - (b) have adequate dead time to ensure any secondary arc is extinguished

Auto-Reclosing Prohibition

17(1) If a **bulk transmission line** is a dedicated single line connecting from a **generating unit** or any **aggregated generating facility** to the **interconnected electric system**, then the installation of auto-reclosing equipment is prohibited, unless specifically provided for in the functional specification.

- (2) Auto-reclosing on cables is not permitted

Switch onto Fault

18 Instantaneous tripping must occur for the entire length of the **bulk transmission line** if upon an auto-reclose the fault re-establishes.

Synchronism Check Relaying

19 For all two hundred and forty (240) kV and higher voltage **bulk transmission line** breakers, a synchronism check relay must be used for all three (3) pole closing but those breakers that switch only a load transformer, a capacitor, or a reactor, and have no power source of their own, do not require a synchronism check relay.

Distance or Impedance Protection Systems

20 A **protection system** for a **bulk transmission line** utilizing distance or impedance protection as a primary manner of protecting a two (2) terminal, two (2) source **bulk transmission line** must have:

- (a) no instantaneous distance element, such as zone 1, reach past the remote bus; and
- (b) at least one (1) distance element, such as zone 2, overreach the remote bus.

Differential Protection Systems

21(1) On **bulk transmission lines**, the use of differential protection is acceptable.

- (2) Upon communication failure:
- (a) the **protection system** must still be capable of fault detection and tripping; and
 - (b) protection relay operate times slower than those specified in subsection 8(3) are acceptable.

Stub Protection

22 Any stubs created by opening line motorized disconnects must be protected by two (2) **protection systems**.

Protection System Communications

23 Each communication system utilized in a **protection system** must be designed to have an overall availability of not less than ninety nine point nine nine (99.99) percent unless specified otherwise in the functional specification.

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Three (3) Terminal Lines

24(1) For a new three (3) terminal **bulk transmission line**, regardless of source or load locations, communications between all three (3) terminals is required.

(2) Notwithstanding subsections 6(c) and 24(1), if a protection study is undertaken identifying the level of mis-coordination and associated risks, the **ISO** may choose to grant an exemption in the functional specification.

(3) Clearing times for faults on the three (3) terminal line must comply with the requirements the **ISO** specifies in the functional specification for the facility.

Bulk Transmission Line Connected Reactors

25(1) The line reactor for a two hundred and forty (240) kV or higher voltage **bulk transmission line** must be equipped with two (2) **protection systems**.

(2) The reactor **protection systems** must be in compliance with the following requirements:

- (a) a phase reactor must be equipped with two (2) differential **protection systems**;
- (b) a phase reactor must be equipped with a phase and residual over-current **protection system**, which may be included in one (1) of the differential **protection systems**;
- (c) an oil-filled reactor must have non-electrical **protection systems** with the same requirement as an oil-filled transformer; and
- (d) a neutral reactor must be either included in an overall zero sequence differential zone or equipped with a single phase differential **protection system** and must also be equipped with a second differential protection or over-current protection as backup.

Switch Onto Fault Protection – Manual Close

26(1) A **bulk transmission line** terminal must be equipped with switch onto fault protection as identified in subsection 18 for **operator**-initiated breaker close.

(2) For a manual switch onto fault event, auto-reclose must be blocked.

Positive, Negative, Zero (0) and Mutual Impedances

27 For the protection of a **bulk transmission line**, the **protection system** equipment and settings must take into account the zero (0) sequence mutual coupling during fault conditions, and the under-reach or over-reach of the distance element must be either mitigated or the zone reaches adjusted accordingly.

Five Hundred (500) kV Protection System Setting Verification

28 A five hundred (500) kV line **protection system** utilizing distance or impedance protection as its primary protection must have settings verified utilizing real-time digital simulation.

Substations

Transformers

29(1) All transformers with a base rating less than twenty-five (25) MVA must have:

- (a) one (1) independent overcurrent **protection system** installed on the high voltage side;

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- (b) one (1) independent differential **protection system**;
 - (c) an oil level alarm;
 - (d) a minimum of gas accumulation alarming and gas surge protection tripping; and
 - (e) two (2) levels for thermal alarm and the time between the first alarm and the second alarm must allow time to take action to unload the transformer.
- (2) A transformer with a base rating of twenty five (25) MVA or larger must have:
- (a) one (1) overcurrent **protection system** which may be combined with a differential protection system;
 - (b) two (2) independent differential **protection systems**;
 - (c) an oil level alarm;
 - (d) a minimum of gas accumulation alarming and gas surge protection tripping; and
 - (e) two (2) levels for thermal alarm and the time between the first alarm and the second alarm must allow time to take action to unload the transformer.
- (3) All transformers with tertiary windings that are used for loads, such as station service, must have the tertiary windings included in the transformer differential protection zone.

Two Hundred and Forty (240) kV and Higher Voltage Substation Bus Protection

30(1) All two hundred and forty (240) kV and higher voltage substation buses must have two (2) bus **protection systems**.

(2) All two hundred and forty (240) kV and higher voltage substation bus **protection systems** must trip all associated breakers to isolate the fault.

One Hundred and Forty Four (144) kV and Lower Voltage Substation Bus Protection

31(1) All one hundred and forty four (144) kV and lower voltage substation buses must have two (2) bus **protection systems**.

(2) If protection studies show that the remote line **protection systems** can clear a bus fault in zero point six (0.6) seconds, then the remote line **protection systems** can be considered to be one (1) of the two (2) **protection systems** required in subsection 31(1).

(3) All one hundred and forty four (144) kV and lower voltage substation bus **protection systems** must trip all associated breakers to isolate the fault.

Ring Bus Protection

32 Notwithstanding subsections 30 and 31, ring bus configured substations that have two (2) overlapping **protection systems** that are capable of stub protection as identified in subsection 22 do not require additional bus protection.

Substation Shunt Capacitor Banks

33(1) Auto-restoration of a faulted capacitor bank is prohibited.

(2) Two (2) over-current **protection systems** must be applied to shunt capacitor banks to detect major faults such as a phase-to-phase fault or phase-to-ground fault.

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(3) For wye or wye-wye shunt capacitor banks, at least one (1) **protection system** must be applied which provides both an alarm and a trip level to detect capacitor bank unit or capacitor bank element failure.

Substation Shunt Reactor Banks

34 The **protection systems** for shunt reactor banks must comply with the following:

- (a) one hundred and forty four (144) kV and lower voltage reactors must be equipped with a minimum of one (1) independent phase differential and one (1) independent over-current **protection systems**;
- (b) two hundred and forty (240) kV and higher voltage reactors must be equipped with two (2) differential **protection systems** and overcurrent protection which may be included in one (1) of the differential **protection systems**; and
- (c) an oil filled reactor, in addition, must have a minimum of gas accumulation alarming and gas surge protection tripping.

Breaker Failure Protection

35(1) All breakers must have a minimum of one (1) breaker failure **protection system** and all protection trips excluding **remedial action scheme** trips must initiate a current or contact supervised breaker failure **protection system**.

(2) The **ISO** must identify the need for **remedial action schemes** to initiate breaker fail in the functional specifications on a project basis.

(3) For two hundred and forty (240) kV and higher voltage breakers, the breaker failure **protection system** must utilize direct tripping of all remote breakers utilizing communications.

(4) For one hundred and forty four (144) kV and lower voltage breakers, a breaker failure **protection system** must be installed which trips all:

- (a) local breakers; and
- (b) remote breakers:
 - (i) by a communication system which, notwithstanding subsection 23, must be designed to have an availability of at least ninety nine point five (99.5) percent; or
 - (ii) within a definite time period the **legal owner** of a **generating unit**, the **legal owner** of an **aggregated generating facility** or the **legal owner** of a **transmission facility**, as applicable, defines, and without thermally damaging additional facilities beyond the faulted facility.

(5) Regardless of subsection 35(4), the **ISO** may waive the requirements for tripping of the remote breakers if the affected **legal owner** of the **generating unit**, the **legal owner** of the **aggregated generating facility** or the **legal owner** of a **transmission facility** is prepared to accept the associated risks and the **ISO** documents such agreement in the project functional specifications.

(6) The maximum time delay for breaker fail operate time measured from the primary **protection system**'s trip output contact closing to the last local breaker receiving the open signal for solid single line-to-ground or three-phase faults that generate high fault currents must not be longer than:

- (a) six (6) cycles, being zero point one zero zero (0.100) seconds, for five hundred (500) kV breakers;

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- (b) seven (7) cycles, being zero point one one seven (0.117) seconds, for two hundred and forty (240) kV breakers; and
- (c) twelve (12) cycles, being zero point two zero zero (0.200) seconds, for one hundred and thirty eight (138) kV and one hundred and forty four (144) kV breakers.

(7) For applications where free standing current transformers are used with live-tank breakers it is acceptable to have a breaker fail operation for faults located between the breaker and the current transformer.

Substation Transformer Ended Lines

36 For one hundred and forty four (144) kV and lower voltage transformer ended **transmission lines** without a breaker, the substation must be equipped with two (2) independent direct transfer trip communication channels to trip any remote end breakers.

Generating Unit and Aggregated Generating Facility Protection

Inadvertent Energization

37 No facility may be designed, engineered or constructed such that there may be inadvertent energization of any **generating unit** or **aggregated generating facility** including through the station service bus.

Protection from Interconnected Electric System Faults

38 The **legal owner** of a **generating unit** and the **legal owner** of an **aggregated generating facility** must each ensure that their facilities have appropriate **protection systems** to protect the facilities from the effects of faults on the **interconnected electric system**.

Tripping

39(1) If a **generating unit** or **aggregated generating facility** fault occurs, the **protection system** at a minimum, must isolate the fault from the **interconnected electric system** by opening the appropriate breakers and initiating breaker failure protection.

(2) If it is possible to energize or back-feed the **generating unit** or **aggregated generating facility** through the station service, then the **protection system** must also trip the low voltage station service breakers, including those with high-speed bus transfer schemes.

Auto-Reclosing

40 Auto-reclosing of generator breakers after a **generating unit** or **aggregated generating facilities** fault is prohibited.

Synchronizing

41 A synchronous **generating unit** or **aggregated generating facility** must be equipped with full synchronizing equipment, capable of assuming full control of the **governor system** and **automatic voltage regulator** during the synchronizing process.

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Sixty (60) Hz Synchronous Generating Units (other than wind turbines) Electrical Protection

42 A sixty (60) Hz synchronous **generating unit**, excluding any wind **aggregated generating facility**, must meet the following protection requirements:

- (a) two (2) **generating unit** differential **protection systems**;
- (b) two (2) **generating unit** and facility step up transformers **protection systems**;
- (c) two (2) high voltage bus **protection systems**; and
- (d) **generating unit** excitation transformers must have two (2) **protection systems**.

Out of Step Condition

43 For any sixty (60) Hz synchronous **generating unit**, excluding wind **aggregated generating facilities**, impedance protection at the **generating unit** step-up transformer terminals must be applied to mitigate any out-of-step condition when an electric energy swing traverses either the **generating unit** or **generating unit** step-up transformer.

Wind Aggregated Generating Facilities

44 A wind **aggregated generating facility** must meet the following protection requirements:

- (a) have two (2) **aggregated generating facility** step-up transformer **protection systems**; and
- (b) have two (2) high voltage bus **protection systems**.

Reverse Electric Energy Condition

45 Two (2) **protection systems** must be capable of detecting reverse power flowing into the **generating unit** and the **generating unit** must be removed from service if either of the **protection systems** detects reverse power flow.

Revision History

Date	Description
2012-12-31	Initial release
2015-03-27	Replaced “effective date” with the initial release date in sections 2, 3 and 5; and replaced the word “Effective” in the Revision History to “Date”.
2016-08-30	Inclusion of the defined term system element .