(D)(N)

(D)(N)

**B. Technical Requirements:** (continued)

**2. Tier 2** (continued)

(iv) (continued)

Should the inverter fail the test, the Company may disconnect the generating facility, and require the interconnection customer to repair or replace the inverter. The cost of any such repair or replacement required by the Company shall be the sole responsibility of the interconnection customer.

**3. Tier 3**

* + 1. In all cases, the interconnection facilities must isolate the generating facility from the electric system as specified by IEEE 1547, and the interconnection agreement. The interconnection customer shall prevent its generating facility equipment from automatically reenergizing the electric system as specified by IEEE 1547, and the interconnection agreement. For inverter–based systems the interconnecting facility must comply with IEEE 1547, UL 1741 and the interconnection agreement set forth by the electric utility. For noninverter based systems a separate protection package will be required to meet IEEE1547 and the interconnection agreement set forth by the Company;
    2. The system must be designed to prevent a single point of failure from causing a loss of protective functions. This can be achieved by installing multiple discrete-function relays providing the required functions as a set, or by installing redundant multifunction devices, each of which provides all of the required functions;
    3. Ground fault protection must be provided, unless waived by the utility in writing. Use of ground overvoltage or ground overcurrent elements may be specified, depending on whether the utility uses three-wire or effectively grounded four-wire systems;
    4. Breaker failure detection must be provided, and secondary action initiated in the event that the interconnection breaker fails to clear for the trip condition, consistent with utility practice. This may require installation of dual generator breakers tripped by similar interconnection relays, or a main and backup relay with the same functions and zones of protection, one of which trips the generator breaker and one which trips the main incoming breaker;
    5. System Impact Studies.The Company may require a feasibility, system impact, facilities, or other study as described in WAC 480-108-030(10)(c). These studies are intended to quantify the impacts of the generating facility on the electric system, and may include analysis of power flow, stability, metering, relay/protection, and communications/telemetry. Acceptance of the results of these studies by the interconnection customer is a condition of approval of the application because the studies provide the basis for the detailed technical requirements for interconnection.