

Grid voltage control deploy to enhance Solar PV assets

A managed service model for commercial and industrial customers

22 July 2024

For distribution to customers





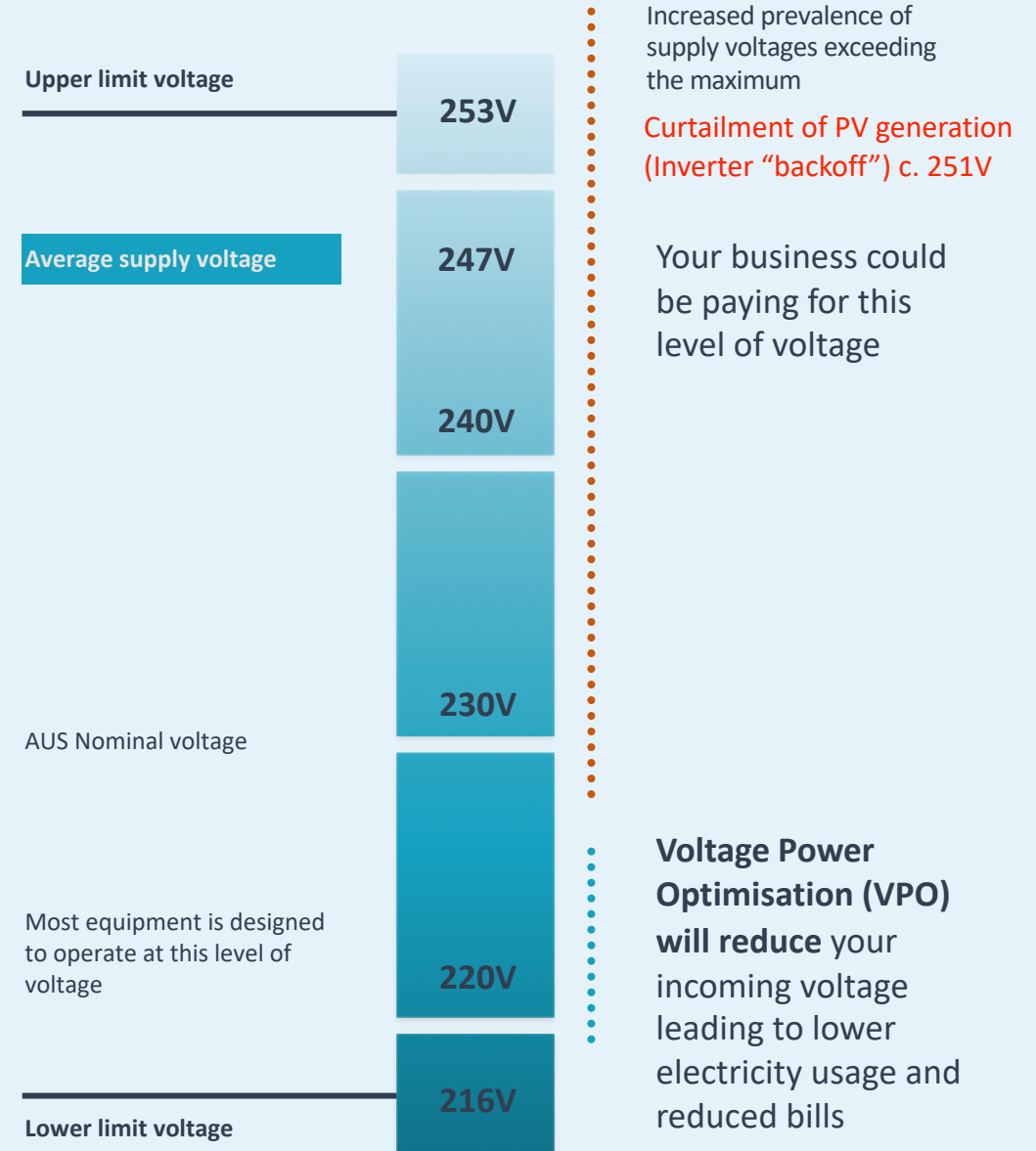
Opportunity reduce power bills and CO2 emissions

Grid average of 247 V vs 220 V

Supply voltage is materially higher (247 V on average) than required (> 220 V).

This results in:

-  higher electricity usage, and bills
-  higher CO2 emissions
-  heightened risk of equipment failure





VOLTAGE OPTIMISATION reduces the energy usage caused by elevated grid voltages, leading to....

- ➔ Reduced energy bill, reduced CO2 footprint range (typically 10 - 17%)
- ➔ Cash flow uplift range (net bill reduction shared with VAASCO)
- ➔ NIL capital investment requirement (due to the Managed Service Model)
- ➔ Off Balance Sheet for the energy user

VOLTAGE OPTIMISATION will enhance the generation availability and output of site PV Solar installations



IOT cloud based monitoring for asset management and performance reporting



Monthly billing by direct debit



VAAS complements renewable energy solutions

Co-deployment of VAAS with distributed Solar PV generation

Solar PV is an energy source that may be deployed at a customer facility. It reduces the energy [kWh] imported from the grid to the site load, during daylight hours. It may even export to the grid if generation exceeds site loads. Solar PV installation will typically be limited by available roof area, limiting its generation capacity.

The increasing installed base of distributed Solar PV increases the variability of grid voltages, and the following effects may occur at a customer site:

- Reduced generation availability, due to inverter back-off and zero generation when near statutory maximum voltage
- Increased load energy consumption, causing increased grid imports

Installing VAAS reduces energy consumed within the site, and enhances Solar PV operation:

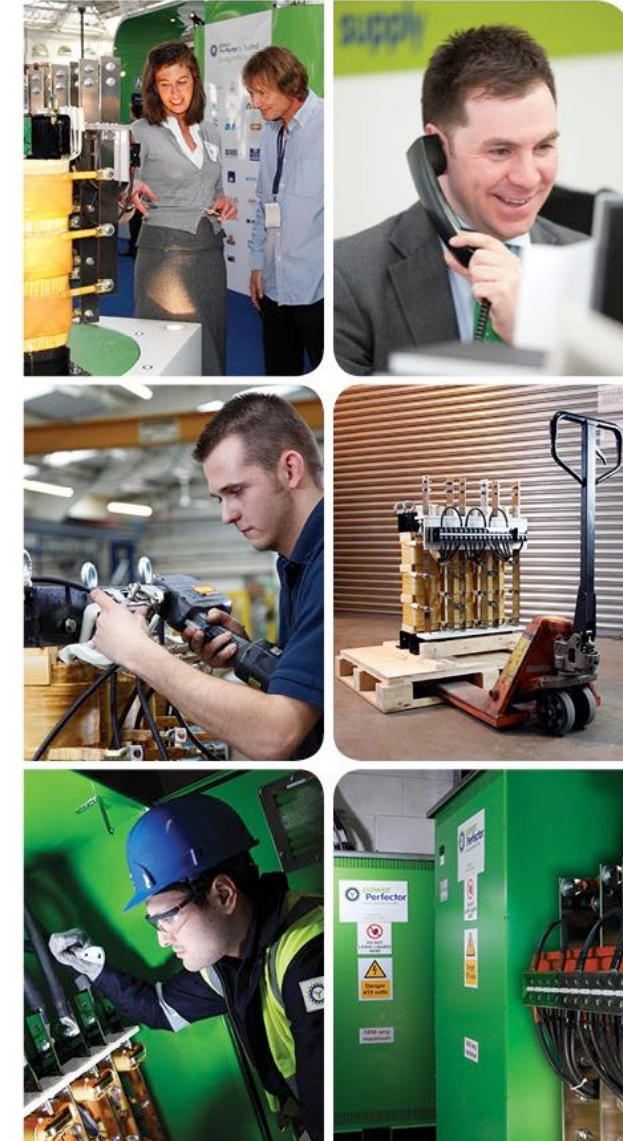
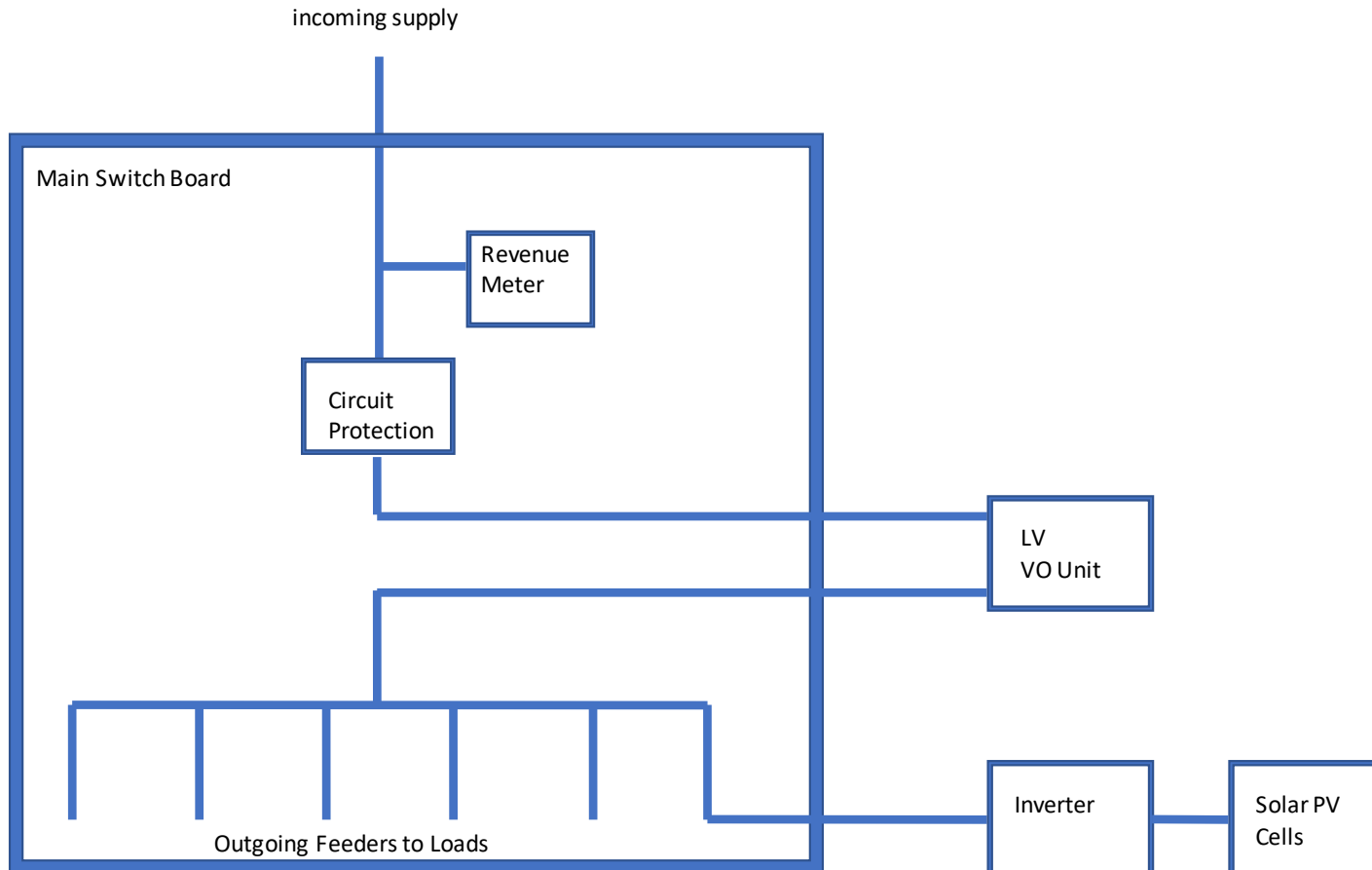
- Site voltage is brought to an optimum level (at or about 220V).
- Energy consumption [kWh] of the site load will be reduced at all times, further reducing energy imported from the grid.
- Equipment on the site will not be exposed to high voltages, thus improving the lifespan of the equipment
- Solar PV inverters will not trip on high voltages and perform to the inverter design and specifications.
- Solar PV output will be improved as inverters will operate at maximum output and run cooler due to over voltage removal.

Installing VAAS improves the Solar PV payback years and ROI.



LV VO configuration

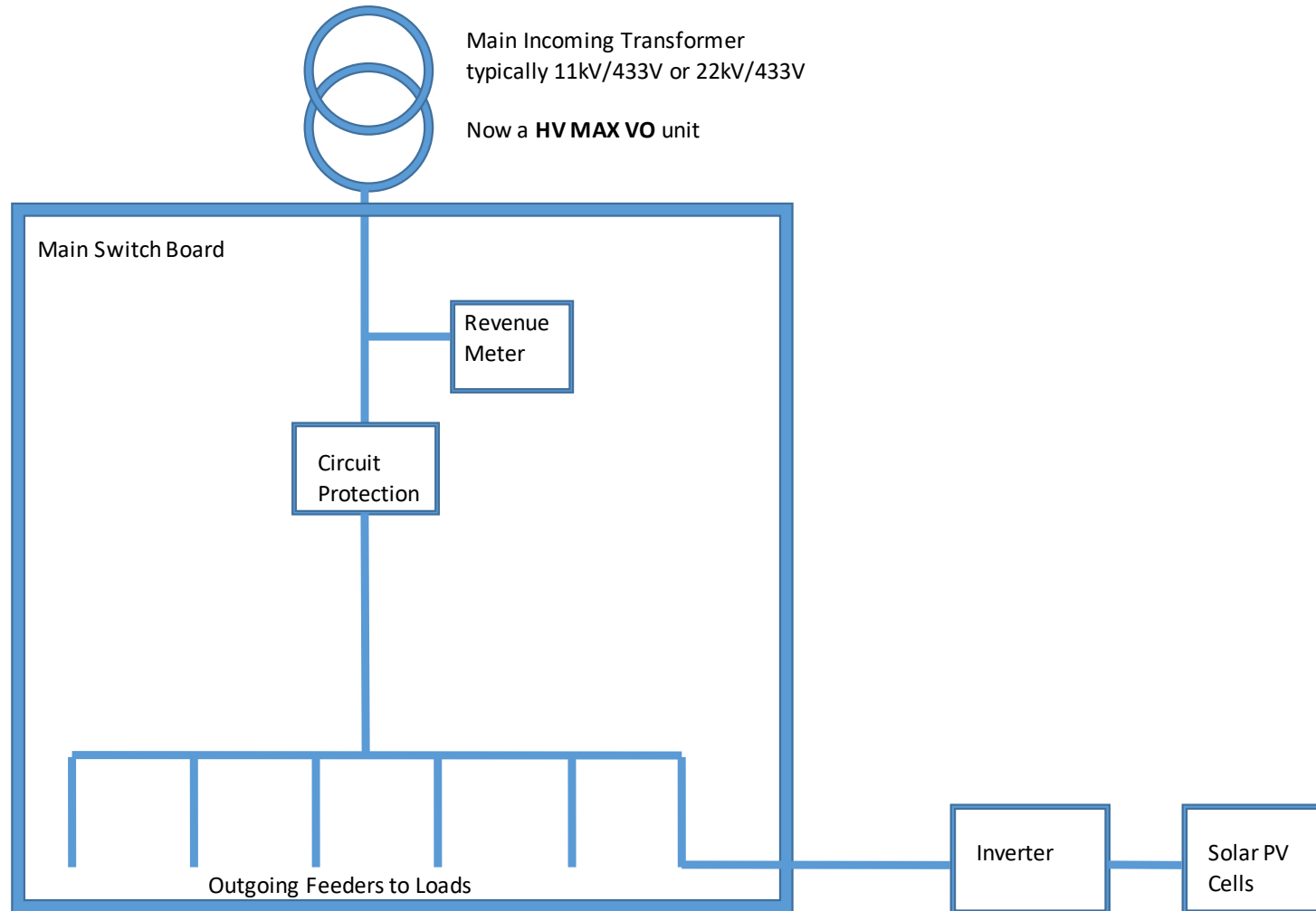
LV VO and Solar PV typical connections





LV VO configuration

HV VO and Solar PV typical connections



Case study : VO & Solar PV

SME C&I customer scenario

- ➔ Customer has onsite Solar PV generation

Before VO

- ➔ Solar providing 50% of site energy [kWh]
- ➔ Grid supply providing 50% of site energy [kWh]

After VO installation

- ➔ **VO saving is 12.5% of total site load energy consumption [kWh]**
- ➔ **Outcome** Grid energy imports reduced by 25.0% [kWh]

Conclusion

- ➔ **Utility energy supply bill reduced by 25.0%**
 - ➔ **Carbon footprint reduced by 25.0%**
- A significant step towards **NET ZERO ENERGY**

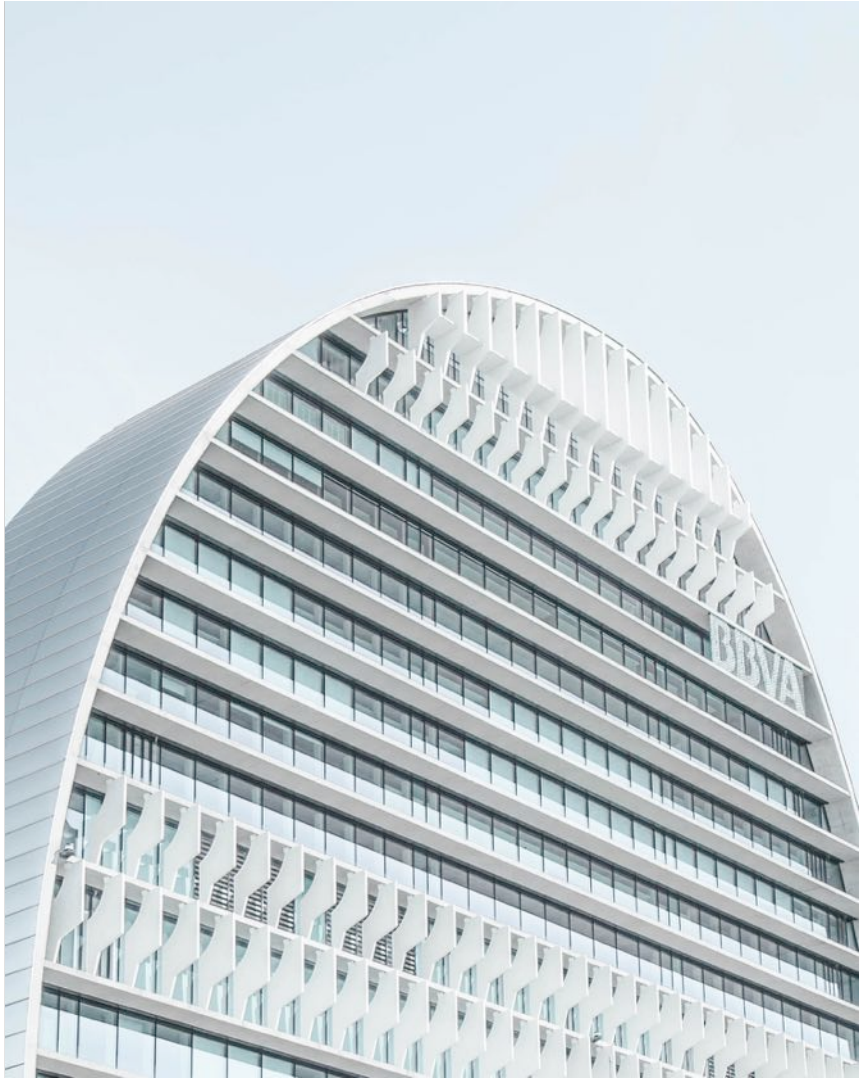
VAASCO splits the saving with the customer *

* Depending upon factors such as asset utilization, grid voltage profile, equipment inventory, the nominal 50/50 may be adjusted by VAASCO to another split to ensure the financial viability of the project for VAASCO and other stakeholders.





Next steps data requests



For VO to be installed with Solar PV, the following is required:

- ➔ Site survey to understand the type of load on the site.
- ➔ Voltage logging to get the voltage profile over a minimum of 7 days.
- ➔ Energy consumption [kWh] data with tariff details.
- ➔ Site specific installation assessment.

Please discuss with our representative for the next steps for VO proposal and installation.



Screening information

VAASCO Group's portfolio approach enhances Solar PV asset portfolios

Purpose Simple value screen to assess customer value, for use with portfolios of Solar PV installations

Asset Manager List portfolio (rank by energy usage)

For each Solar PV asset, list the following basic parameters

Grid import	Total energy import (MWh pa, \$ pa)
Solar PV	Installed capacity (kW)
Solar Gen	Total energy generated (MWh pa, \$ pa)
[Load usage	$Total\ energy\ usage\ (MWh\ pa) = Grid\ import + Solar\ Gen]$

For each end-user customer, list the following basic parameters

Scale	Number of sites in sub-portfolio
Intensity	Average Energy import per site (MWh pa, \$ pa / # sites)

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