

Periodicity for performing a new Real and Reactive Power capability verification is as follows:

1. For staged verification; verify each applicable Facility at least every five years (with no more than 66 calendar months between verifications), or within 12 calendar months of the discovery of a change that affects its Real Power or Reactive Power capability by more than 10 percent of the last reported verified capability and is expected to last more than six months. The first verification for each applicable Facility under this standard must be a staged test.
2. For verification using operational data; verify each applicable Facility at least every five years (with no more than 66 calendar months between verifications), or within 12 calendar months following the discovery that its Real Power or Reactive Power capability has changed by more than 10 percent of the last reported verified capability and is expected to last more than six months. If data for different points is recorded on different days, designate the earliest of those dates as the verification date, and report that date as the verification date on MOD-025, Attachment 2 for periodicity purposes.
3. For either verification method, verify each new applicable Facility within 12 calendar months of its commercial operation date. Existing units that have been in long term shut down and have not been tested for more than five years shall be verified within 12 calendar months.

Notes- It is intended that Real Power testing be performed at the same time as full load Reactive Power testing, however separate testing is allowed for this standard. For synchronous condensers, perform only the Reactive Power capability verifications as specified below.

If the Reactive Power capability is verified through test, it is to be scheduled at a time advantageous for the unit being verified to demonstrate its Reactive Power capabilities while the Transmission Operator takes measures to maintain the plant's system bus voltage at the scheduled value or within acceptable tolerance of the scheduled value.

Verification specifications for applicable Facilities:

1. For generating units of 20 MVA or less that are part of a plant greater than 75 MVA in aggregate, record data either on an individual unit basis or as a group. Perform verification individually for every generating unit or synchronous condenser greater than 20 MVA (gross nameplate rating).
2. Verify with all auxiliary equipment needed for expected normal operation in service for both the Real Power and Reactive Power capability verification. Perform verification with the automatic voltage regulator in service for the Reactive Power capability verification.

Operational data from within the two years prior to the verification date is acceptable for the verification of either the Real Power or the Reactive Power capability, as long as

a) that operational data meets the criteria in 2.1 through 2.4 below and

b) the operational data demonstrates at least 90 percent of a previously staged test that demonstrated **at least 50 percent** of the Reactive capability shown on the associated thermal capability curve (D-curve).

If the previously staged test was unduly restricted (so that it did not demonstrate at least 50 percent of the associated thermal capability curve) by unusual generation or equipment limitations (e.g., capacitor or reactor banks out of service), then the next verification will be by another staged test, not operational data:

- 2.1 Verify Real Power capability and Reactive Power capability over-excited (lagging) of all applicable Facilities at the applicable Facilities' normal (not emergency) expected maximum Real Power output at the time of the verifications.
 - 2.1.1 Verify synchronous generating unit's maximum real power and lagging reactive power for a minimum of one hour.
 - 2.1.2 Verify variable generating units, such as wind, solar, and run of river hydro, at the maximum Real Power output the variable resource can provide at the time of the verification. Perform verification of Reactive Power capability of wind turbines and photovoltaic inverters with at least 90 percent of the wind turbines or photovoltaic inverters at a site on-line. If verification of wind turbines or photovoltaic inverter Facility cannot be accomplished meeting the 90 percent threshold, document the reasons the threshold was not met and test to the full capability at the time of the test. Reschedule the test of the facility within six months of being able to reach the 90 percent threshold. Maintain, as steady as practical, Real and Reactive Power output during verifications.
- 2.2 Verify **Reactive Power capability** of all applicable Facilities, other than wind and photovoltaic, for maximum overexcited (lagging) and under-excited (leading) reactive capability for the following conditions:
 - 2.2.1 At the minimum Real Power output at which they are normally expected to operate collect maximum leading and lagging reactive values as soon as a limit is reached.
 - 2.2.2 At maximum Real Power output collect maximum leading reactive values as soon as a limit is reached.
 - 2.2.3 Nuclear Units are not required to perform Reactive Power verification at minimum Real Power output.
- 2.3 For hydrogen-cooled generators, perform the verification at normal operating hydrogen pressure.
- 2.4 Calculate the Generator Step-Up (GSU) transformer losses if the verification measurements are taken from the high side of the GSU transformer. GSU transformer real and reactive losses may be estimated, based on the GSU impedance, if necessary.
3. **Record the following data for the verifications specified above:**
 - 3.1 The value of the gross Real and Reactive Power generating capabilities at the end of the verification period.
 - 3.2 The voltage schedule provided by the Transmission Operator, if applicable.
 - 3.3 The voltage at the high and low side of the GSU and/or system interconnection transformer(s) at the end of the verification period. If only one of these values is metered, the other may be calculated.
 - 3.4 The ambient conditions, if applicable, at the end of the verification period that the Generator Owner requires to perform corrections to Real Power for different ambient conditions such as: ambient conditions such as:
 - Ambient air temperature
 - Relative humidity

- Cooling water temperature
 - Other data as determined to be applicable by the Generator Owner to perform corrections for ambient conditions.
- 3.5 The date and time of the verification period, including start and end time in hours and minutes.
- 3.6 The existing GSU and/or system interconnection transformer(s) voltage ratio and tap setting.
- 3.7 The GSU transformer losses (real or reactive) if the verification measurements were taken from the high side of the GSU transformer.
- 3.8 Whether the test data is a result of a staged test or if it is operational data.
4. Develop a simplified key one-line diagram (refer to MOD-025, Attachment 2) showing sources of auxiliary Real and Reactive Power and associated system connections for each unit verified. Include GSU and/or system Interconnection and auxiliary transformers. Show Reactive Power flows, with directional arrows.
- 4.1 If metering does not exist to measure specific Reactive auxiliary load(s), provide an engineering estimate and associated calculations. Transformer Real and Reactive Power losses will also be estimates or calculations. Only output data are required when using a computer program to calculate losses or loads.
5. If an adjustment is requested by the Transmission Planner, then develop the relationships between test conditions and generator output so that the amount of Real Power that can be expected to be delivered from a generator can be determined at different conditions, such as peak summer conditions. Adjust MW values tested to the ambient conditions specified by the Transmission Planner upon request and submit them to the Transmission Planner within 90 days of the request or the date the data was recorded/selected whichever is later.
- Note 1: Under some transmission system conditions, the data points obtained by the Mvar verification required by the standard will not duplicate the manufacturer supplied thermal capability curve (D-curve). However, the verification required by the standard, even when conducted under these transmission system conditions, may uncover applicable Facility limitations; such as rotor thermal instability, improper tap settings or voltage ratios, inaccurate AVR operation, etc., which could be further analyzed for resolution. The Mvar limit level(s) achieved during a staged test or from operational data may not be representative of the unit's reactive capability for extreme system conditions. See Note 2.
- Note 2: While not required by the standard, it is desirable to perform engineering analyses to determine expected applicable Facility capabilities under less restrictive system voltages than those encountered during the verification. Even though this analysis will not verify the complete thermal capability curve (D-curve), it provides a reasonable estimate of applicable Facility capability that the Transmission Planner can use for modeling.
- Note 3: The Reactive Power verification is intended to define the limits of the unit's Reactive Power capabilities. If a unit has no leading capability, then it should be reported with no leading capability; or the minimum lagging capability at which it can operate.
- Note 4: Synchronous Condensers only need to be tested at two points (one over-excited point and one under-excited point) since they have no Real Power output.