ANNEX F: SUBSTATION DETAILS

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AlS vs GIS Fact Sheet - Safety-Security Reliability Maintenance











Fact Sheet for Indoor Gas Insulated Substations (GIS) Safety/Security, Reliability and Maintenance Factors

Service Factor	Safety/Security
Personnel Safety	GIS substations provide a higher degree of personnel safety. This is due to the fact that there are no exposed "live parts" in the substation that can come in contact with operations and maintenance personnel.
Public Safety	GIS substations provide a higher degree of public safety. Since the GIS is contained within a securely locked and monitored enclosure or building, the potential for accidental or intentional public access is greatly reduced. Secondly, if an unqualified person or persons were to gain access to the GIS enclosure or building, then since there are no exposed "live parts" in the substation; the potential for injury due to high-voltage (1000 volts or above) contact is significantly reduced if not totally eliminated.
Physical Security	GIS substations provide a higher degree of physical security. Since the substation is located within an enclosure or building and since the enclosure or building are positioned within a significantly smaller fenced area than an AIS, then the ability to monitor the substation with surveillance equipment is more easily done and less expensive. Likewise, elaborate perimeter security barriers may not even be needed based on the enclosure or building design. GIS located in an enclosure or building is inherently projectile resistant.



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Fact Sheet for Indoor Gas Insulated Substations (GIS) Safety/Security, Reliability and Maintenance Factors

Service Factor	Reliability
Climatic conditions and	GIS substations are less affected by climate conditions and
wildlife	weather events. Since the GIS substation is located within an
	enclosure or building, then the effects of wind, snow, ice,
	tropical storm rain etc. are significantly reduced. Additionally,
	the probability of outages due to wildlife contacting "live parts"
	is extremely low.
Extreme and Severe Weather	GIS substations are less affected by extreme and severe
Events	weather events because of compact equipment configurations
	and completely enclosed "live parts," except for AIS interfaces
	(i.e. gas-to-air bushings). This is especially true where extreme
	or severe weather events generate tornadic activity, high
	straight-line winds, hail, flying projectiles or ice formation and
	heavy rains. Since GIS is very compact with a low center of
	gravity and much smaller reactive moments on the equipment,
	it is inherently better suited to withstand these types of extreme
	and severe weather situations. Since GIS is generally located
	within a fortified enclosure or building, the GIS and its
	associated local control cabinets (LCC's) can enjoy additional
	protection from extreme and severe weather events.
Pollution	GIS substations are inherently resistant to the effects of air
	pollutants and naturally occurring contaminants such as salt
	spray, acids, scales etc. Since all live parts and operating
	mechanism live parts are completely sealed and insulated by
	SF ₆ gas, then there are no possibilities of these parts coming in
<u> </u>	contact with pollutants.
Corrosion	GIS substations are inherently corrosion resistant. Since the GIS is located within a climate-controlled enclosure or
	building, the probability of contamination and ultimately
	corrosion of equipment is significantly reduced. Additionally,
	GIS equipment is designed to be installed indoor or outdoor, so
	the design of the operating mechanisms, linkages, electrical connector, cables and seals are already corrosion resistant.
Availability	
Availability	Based on Average Availability Factors calculated across the electric utility industry by GIS manufacturers and by IEEE, it is
	estimated that GIS has a 99.8% availability factor as compared
	to AIS having a 91.2% availability factor, over the
	predetermined life cycle of the equipment being 30 years.









Fact Sheet for Indoor Gas Insulated Substations (GIS) Safety/Security, Reliability and Maintenance Factors

Service Factor	Maintenance
Maintainability	GIS substations are more easily maintained than AIS
·	substations. This is because the preventive maintenance of GIS
	as compared to AIS does not require maintenance of "live
	parts" unless a significant short circuit event occurs. AIS
	equipment requires more frequent preventive maintenance of
	"live parts" as compared to GIS. This is because the AIS
	equipment is exposed to climate conditions, wildlife, pollution
	and corrosion.
Meantime of maintenance and	GIS substations require major maintenance of switching
maintenance cost	equipment only after a significant short circuit event occurs or
	after 50 years. AIS substations require major maintenance of
	switching equipment other than circuit breaker internal
	components every 6-8 years based on electric utility practices.
Mean time of maintenance or	GIS substations will require a longer time to maintain a specific
repair	component than AIS substations, but the extent of the outage
•	will be less impactful. This is due to the fact that when AIS is
	maintained and/or repaired the electrical clearance areas in the
	substations are greater due to the required observation of
	"minimum approach distances" by personnel. It is entirely
	possible that an entire substation would have to be de-energized
	to repair a single switch in an AIS substation depending on the
	design.
Life Cycle Cost	Based on the fact that the average life of transmission and
	substation assets in North America is approximately 50 years,
	the Total Life Cycle Cost of GIS is less than AIS of the same
	electrical design. This is primarily due to the following factors
	Land acquisition costs are greater for AIS substations
	due to the greater overall area required, including
	required buffers, aesthetics and possible remediation
	concerns.
	2. Physical security of AIS is costlier as compared to GIS
	due to the requirement of much more extensive barriers,
	barrier heights and surveillance area.
	3. Scheduled maintenance of AIS occurs earlier and more
	frequently in the total Life Cycle of the substation than
	it does for GIS.
	4. Re-investment for the replacement of individual
	components of AIS due to wear, corrosion and exposure
	to environment occurs earlier and more frequently in the
	total Life Cycle of the AIS substation than it does for
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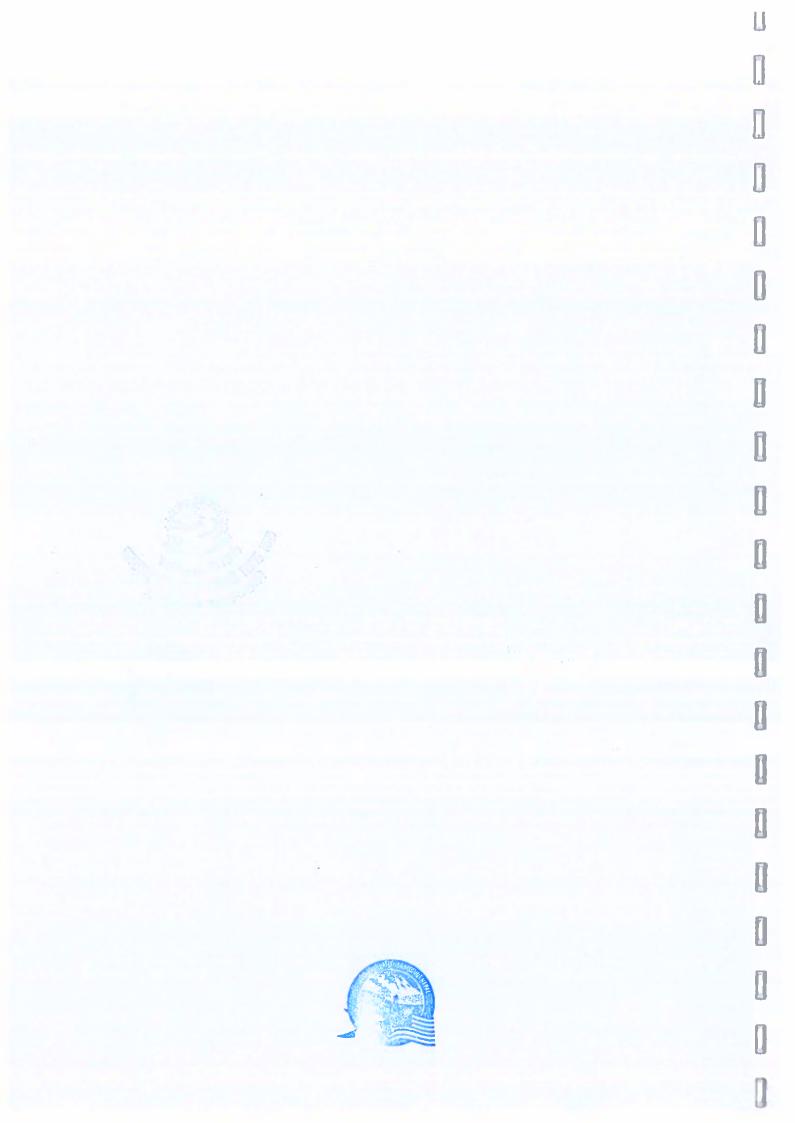


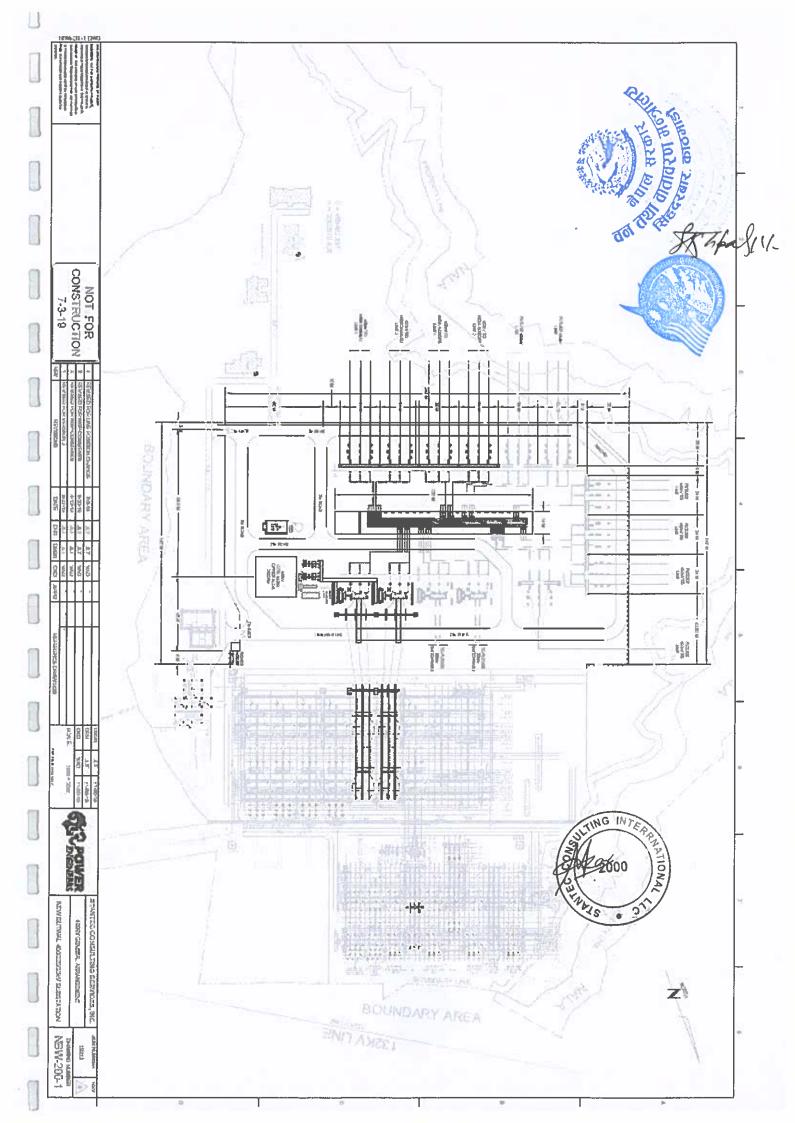
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New Butwal Substation General Arrangement

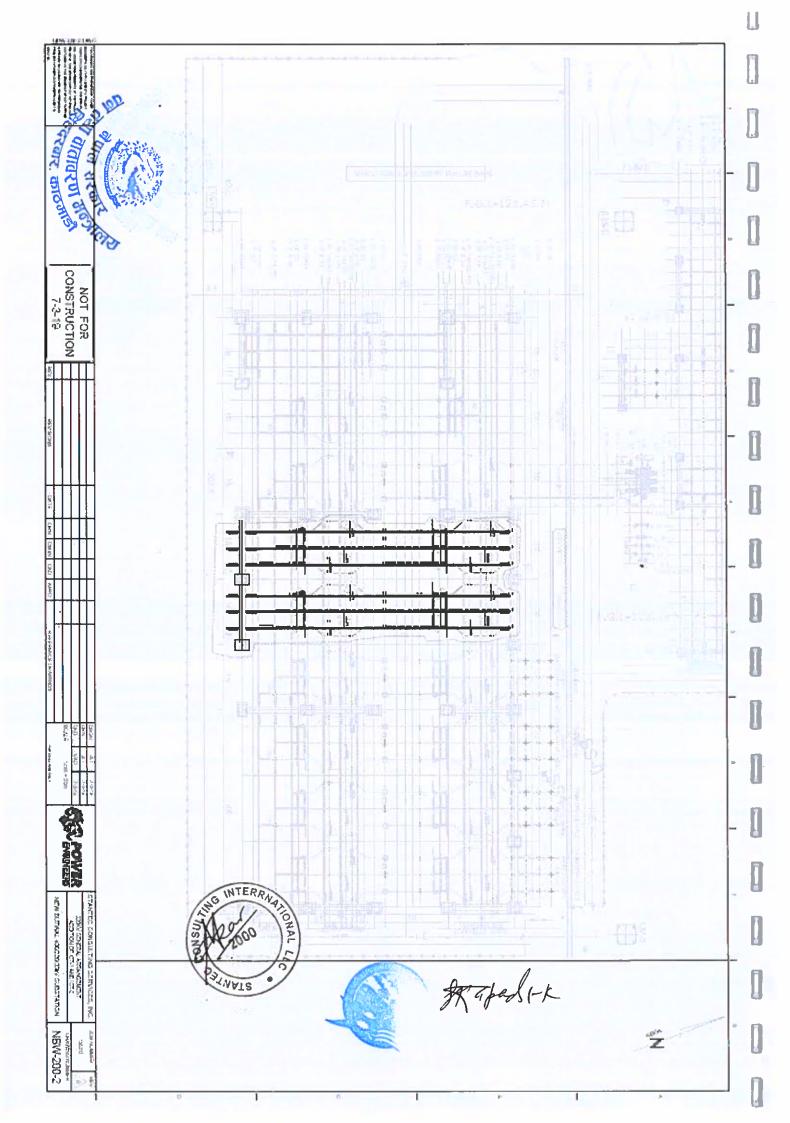












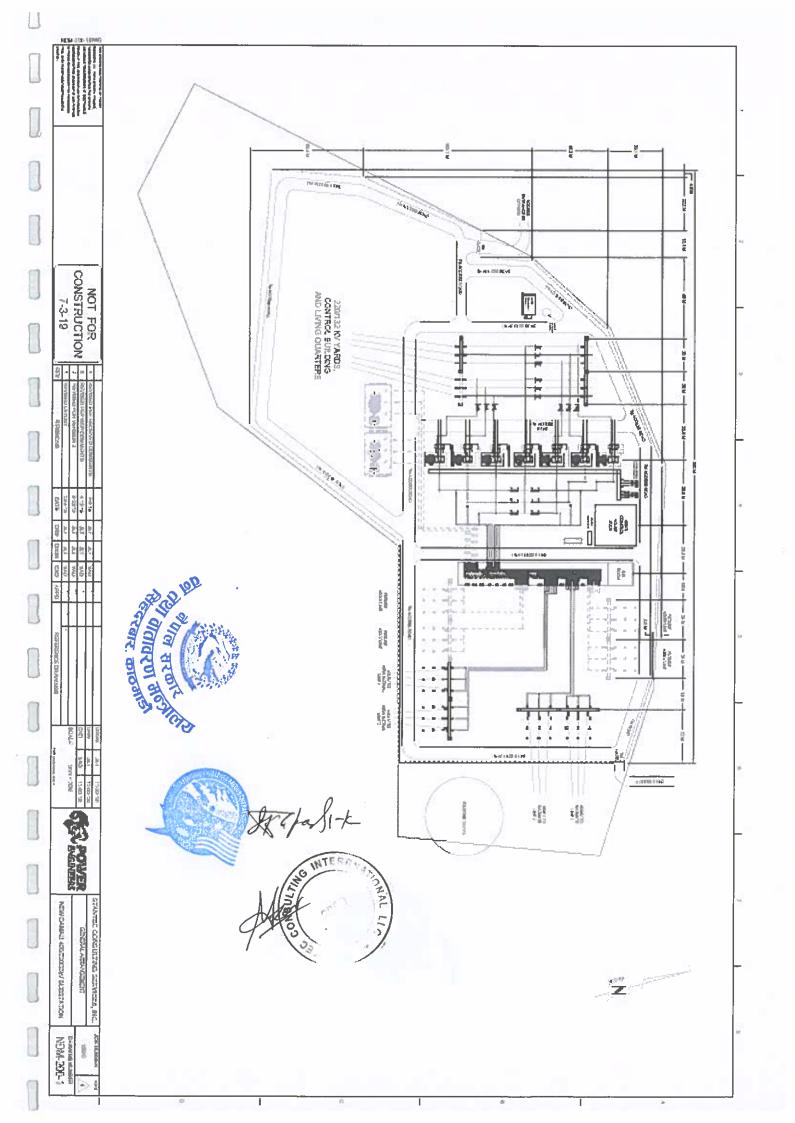
F - 3 New Damauli Substation General Arrangement

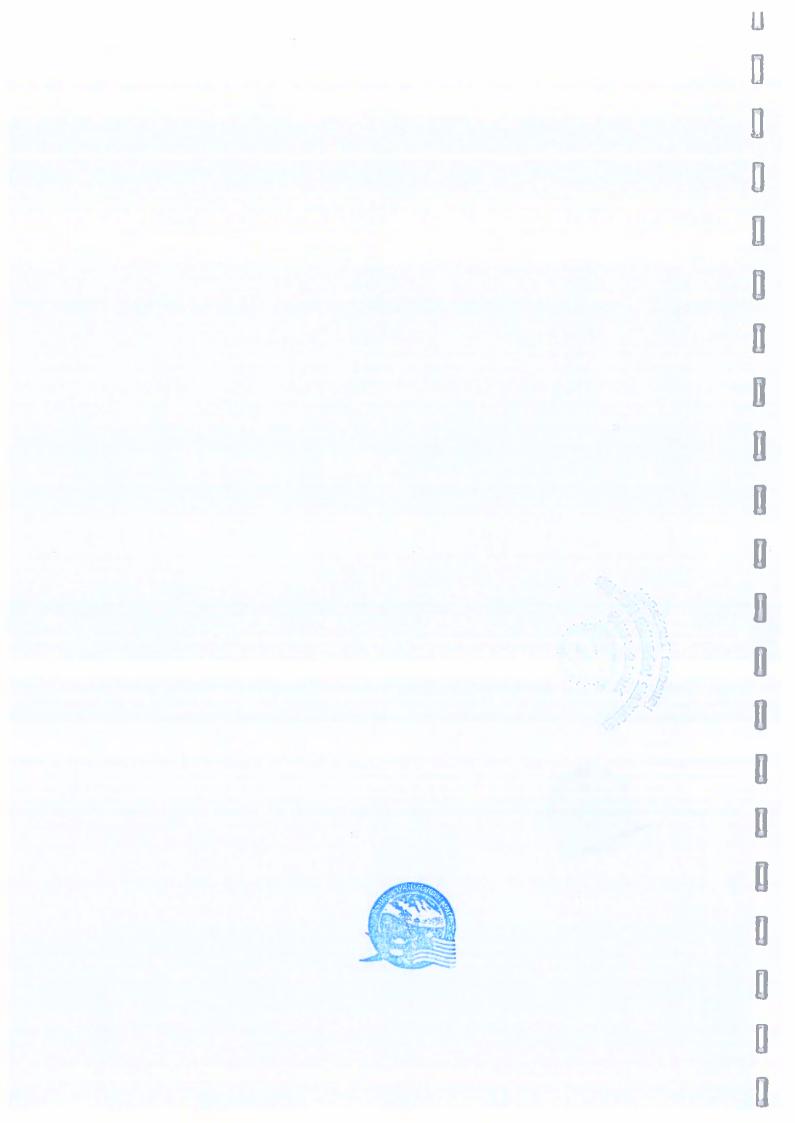










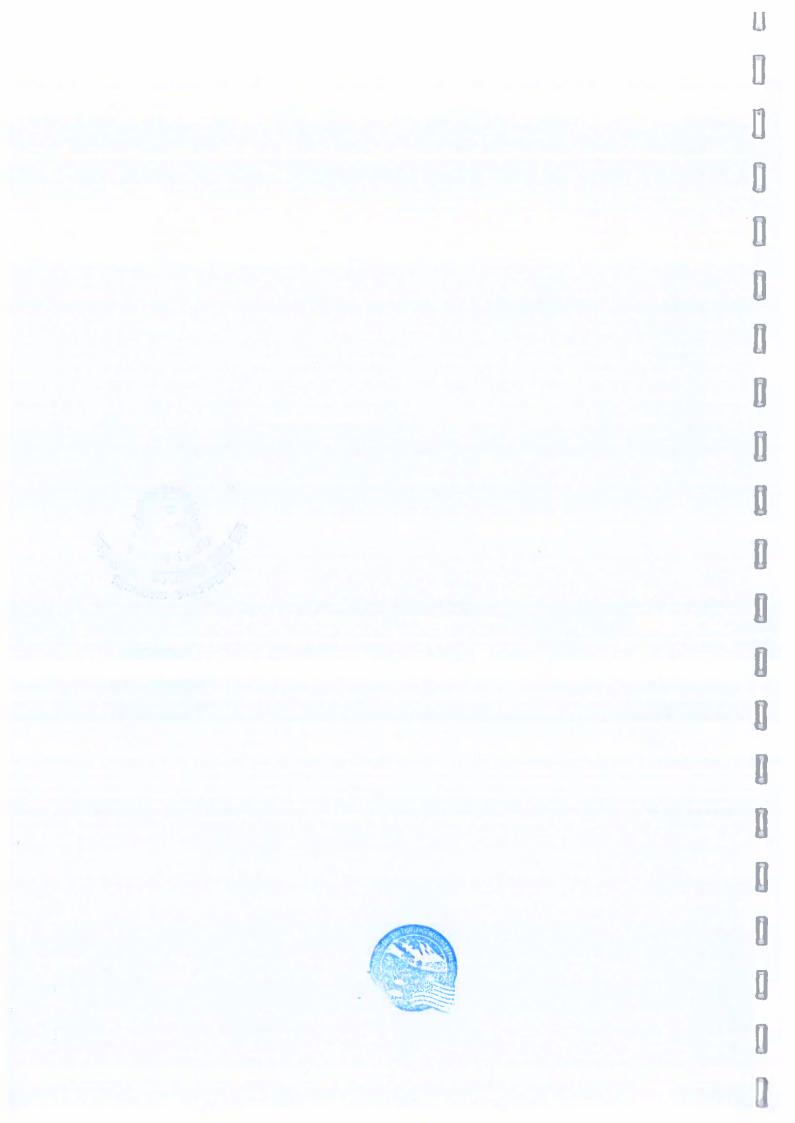


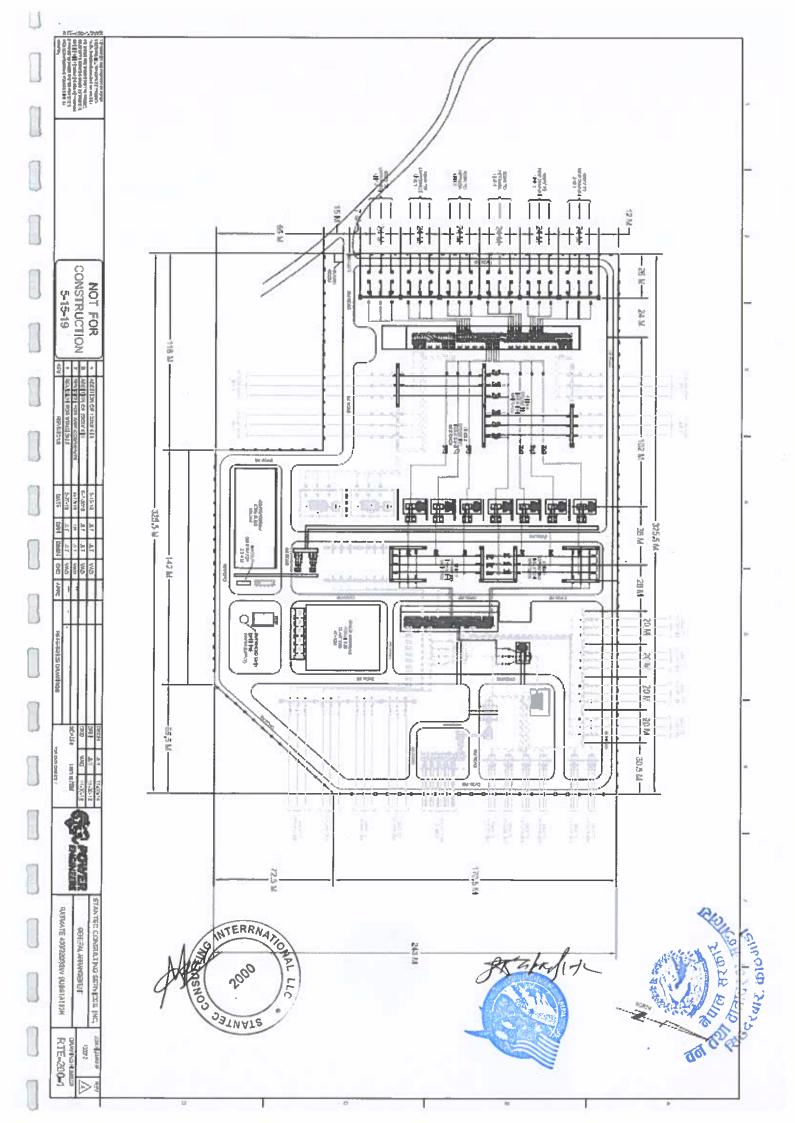
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Ratmate Substation General Arrangement













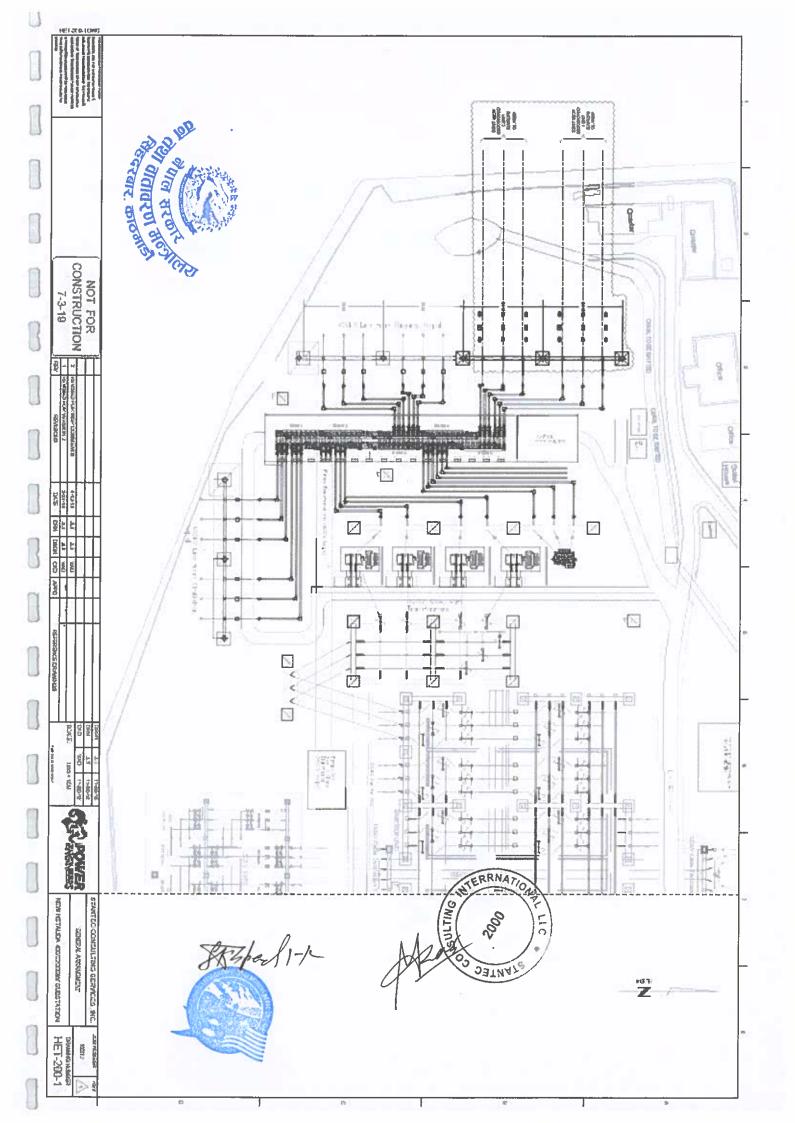
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New Hetauda Substation General Arrangement













F - 6
Lapsiphedi Substation General Arrangement











