# **Advancing Green Energy**

Enbridge – a leader in renewable energy



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Dig Safe - Be aware of underground infrastructure



## **Enbridge – Green operations**

Over the past 65 years, Enbridge has become a leader in the safe and reliable delivery of energy in North America.





## **Our investments**

Enbridge is one of the largest renewable energy generators in Canada.

- 14 wind farms
- 4 solar facilities
- 2 waste heat recovery projects
- A geothermal installation
- Our net capacity now sits at more than 1,600 MW and we have interests in more than 2,200 MW of gross capacity – enough to supply nearly 750,000 homes (based on gross generation).





## **Renewable Ontario**

Despite conservation efforts, demand for electricity is expected to increase by 15% from 2010-2030 To prepare for these changes, the province has developed a Long-Term Energy Plan (LTEP) for the period of 2010 - 2030.

By 2030, the LTEP calls for the vast majority of electricity generation in Ontario to come from:

- nuclear power (46%)
- hydro-electricity (20%)
- wind (10%)
- solar (1.5%)
- natural gas (7%), and
- for conservation measures to reduce demand by 14%.



CANSIA



In one hour, the sun sends enough solar energy to the Earth that if fully harnessed, would meet our global energy demands for **ONE FULL YEAR** 



# Solar energy 101

### Siting a wind farm:

- Access to transmission
- Available land
- Adequate resources

Solar panels (photovoltaic cells) convert sunlight into DC electricity.

#### How it Works:

- 1. PV cells absorb photons (light particles)
- 2. The photons strike the solar cell and are reflected, absorbed or passed through.
- 3. If absorbed, photons interact with the semi conductor, freeing electrons which flow in one direction and exit through connecting wires as solar electricity





## **Photovoltaic Fundamentals**

- Photovoltaic modules convert sunlight into DC power.
- Photons of sunlight excite electrons inside the module which causes electric current to flow.
- Photo (*light*) voltaics (*electricity*), PV
- Light hitting the earth (irradiance) is measured in W/m<sup>2</sup>. At solar noon on a typical summer day, irradiance measures 1000 W/m<sup>2</sup> at sea level.





## **Photovoltaic Fundamentals**

- Photovoltaic cells rely on substances known as semiconductors.
- Semiconductors are insulators in their pure form, but are able to conduct electricity when heated or combined with other materials.
- A semiconductor "doped," with certain other elements develops an excess of free electrons.
  - This is known as an **N-type** semiconductor.
- A semiconductor doped with other materials, develops an excess of "holes," or spaces that accept electrons.
  - This is known as a P-type semiconductor.
- Semi-conductors also act to limit current flow to one direction.



## **Solar Ontario**

- The efficiency of solar photovoltaics (PV) increases in colder temperatures and is particularly well-suited for Canada's climate.
- By 2018, Ontario's solar PV industry is expected to have created over 74,000 jobs
- Solar PV will result in an average of approx.
  25 jobs in Ontario per installed MW
- From 2011-2018, solar is expected to add 70 cents/year to the average Ontario electricity customer's average monthly bill, compared with likely alternatives
- By 2018, the cost of adding solar to the electricity supply will amount to \$4.91 per month for the average Ontario electricity customer, or 3% of their monthly electricity bill





## **Sarnia Solar**





## **Sarnia PV Power Plant**

 The PV power plant consists of 8 generating blocks, each comprised of 10 Power Conversion Systems



- 1150 Acre Site
- 640 approx. acres of solar
- 402 approx. Km of Cable
- 1,348,800 Modules
- 1,280 Combiner Boxes
- 160 Dc to AC Inverters
- 80 PCS Shelters
- 80 1 MVA Transformers
- 8 Blue Water 27.5 Kv
  Interconnection Points



## Sarnia Solar Farm

- Was the largest operational photovoltaic facility in the world when built (2009).
- 80 MW peak capacity
- Roughly 1.3 million thin film panels, over 1,110 acres of land
- Annual yield of 120,000 MWh (corresponds to annual consumption of about 12,800 homes)
- 5 MW peak capacity Tilbury Solar
- 15 MW peak capacity Amherstburg Solar
- 50 MW peak capacity Silver State North (Clark County Nevada, March 2012)





# **Construction Process**

Drive "H" Pile / Post

Install Tilt Brackets





# **Construction Process**

Install Tables

**Glass Installation** 





## **Sarnia PV Power Plant**

## One Line Diagram – Typical 1 MWac Block





## Sarnia Solar – Typical Facility Layout





## Sarnia Solar – Operations – Heat Map

85.6 % 55.6 % 47.7 % 47.5 %	46.0 %	
86.7 % 73.5 % 47.9 % 69.1 %	40.6 %	
59.4 %      76.2 %      88.7 %      64.9 %      51.8 %	38.1 %	
78.8 % 91.9 % 74.2 % 39.4 %	40.4%	
85.6 %	41.8%	
	812% 812% 920% 987% 732% 580%	
	34.3% 33.9% 85.7% 1009 58.5% 90.1%	
	31,4 % 31,6 % 86.0 % 95,7 % 95,2 %	
	33.2 W 32.2 W 45.2 % 94.2 % 96.9 %	
32.4 %	30.1%	
	212W	
67.5% 34.4% 30.0% 80.4% 37.3% 31.6%		
96.2% 64.4% 34.3% 32.8% 29.3%	29.4% 25.0%	
97.4 % 88.8 % 36.1 % 34.0 % 32.0 %	23.1 % 23.6 %	
94.7 % 85.7 % 34.3 % 31.9 % 29.4 %	29.3% 23.6%	
101.0 96.7 % 36.7 % 33.0 % 32.5 %	28.1 % 28.4 %	
70 30.1 %	29.2 % 28.8 %	
9284 2904 9364 9994 92.84 93.84	22378 26378 9964 9234	
931% 938% 933% 649% 719%	297% 286%	
93.7% 93.3% 91.1% 81.9% 23.2% 37.8%	30114 29.5 %	
58.5 %	31.7% 31.4%	
88.8%	41.8% 39.6%	
89.7 % 81.8 % 100.0 96.9 % 89.1 % 95.0 %	63.7 % 46. <del>1 %</del>	
77.5 % 89% % 95.3 % 94.7 % 96.8 %	<u>97.1%</u>	2
88.8 % 87.6 % 89.8 % 93.9 % 77.7 % 99.0 %		<b>ENBRIDGE</b>
	96	

#### Renewable Energy

## Sarnia Solar Operations – May 2015





# Sarnia Solar – Operational Challenges

## Current and Recent Site Challenges

- Animal Chewing Cables
- Site Drainage
- 23,000 Low Performing Module Changeout







## **2014 Operational Issues - Snow**

- Strong southerly winds and very cold temps in January 2014
  - snow is beginning to drift in between the rows (typically the second or third row of panels).
  - Limited to only a few areas, not widespread







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## Sarnia Solar Farm – community benefits

- Safe Community funding for First Responders
- In 2014 provided on-site safety training for over 200 Sarnia fire fighters
- Fall 2014 live emergency exercise with Sarnia Fire Department's training officers and two station crews participating
- Additional exercise planned for 2015 with Sarnia Fire Department
- Top site for 2014 Lambton Doors Open with over 150 visitors





## Wind Assets





# Wind 101

#### Siting a wind farm:

- Access to transmission
- Available land
- Adequate resources

#### How it Works:

- 1. Wind blows on the turbine blades, causing them to turn.
- 2. Activation of blades spins shaft and gearbox inside the nacelle.
- 3. Gearbox Increases generator speed, converting rotational energy into electrical energy.
- 4. Power output sent to transformer, converting electricity into correct voltage for the grid.





## Siemens 2.3 101 Turbines





## Wind Turbine Generation





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Distribution Connected Ties into HONI-owned 37.5/44kV AC local distribution overhead lines



Transmission Connection Ties into Enbridgeowned 44kV AC collector lines to substation.

(cont'd)

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Transformer at substation steps up voltage from 44kV AC to 230kV AC



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Ties into 230kV AC HONI-owned transmission overhead lines



## **Ontario wind farms**

- Enbridge is one of the largest wind energy producers in Canada
- Underwood/Cruickshank Wind Farms (Kincardine)
  - 191 MW of peak capacity
  - 499,000 MWh of yearly wind energy production
  - Powers up to 60,000 homes per year
- 99 MW Talbot Wind Farm
- 99 MW Greenwich Wind Farm
- Saskatchewan, Alberta, Quebec, Colorado, Indiana, Texas





## **Operational challenges - Blades**

• Greenwich blade damage









## **Operational Challenges- Blades**

Saint Robert Bellarmin Windfarm, QC

Blade bearing failure





Renewable energy

**Operational challenges – Blade Improvements** 



May 28, 2015

## **Operational challenges – Winter Weather & Icing**

- Icing and ice throw on wind turbines
- Quebec winter access SnowCats







## **Operational Challenges - Transformer Issues**



## **Greenwich Wind Farm**

- T2 transformer tripped offline on March 2
  - oil testing confirmed high acetylene level, suggesting internal arcing
- Transformer sent back to Korea for repairs
- Returned to service August 29, 2014





## **Operational challenges - Wildlife**

- Greenwich Bears
- Sarnia Cable Chew







# **Common question**

Why are the turbines not turning?

- Not enough wind
- Service
- Balance of Plant service / outage
- Dispatched from Independent Electricity System Operator





# **Emerging technologies**

We're also investing in a wide range of alternative energy projects/ technologies :

- geothermal energy,
- stronger, more efficient renewables and,
- integrated storage technologies, which help balance the grid by addressing the intermitted nature of wind and solar
- Wasdell Falls Run of River Hydro



