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## **Elektriska energilagringssystem (EES) – Del 5-1: Säkerhetsöverväganden beträffande elektriska energilagringssystem i elnätet – Allmänt**

*Electrical energy storage (EES) systems –  
Part 5-1: Safety considerations for grid-integrated EES systems –  
General specification  
(IEC Technical Specification 62933-5-1:2017)*

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## CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	4
INTRODUCTION.....	6
1 Scope.....	7
2 Normative references .....	7
3 Terms and definitions .....	7
4 Basic guidelines for safety aspects of EES systems .....	17
5 Hazard considerations for EES systems .....	17
5.1 Electrical hazards .....	17
5.2 Mechanical hazards .....	18
5.3 Other hazards .....	19
5.3.1 Explosion hazards .....	19
5.3.2 Hazards arising from electrical, magnetic, and electromagnetic fields .....	19
5.3.3 Fire hazards .....	19
5.3.4 Temperature hazards.....	21
5.3.5 Chemical hazards .....	21
5.3.6 Unsuitable working conditions.....	22
6 EES system risk assessment.....	22
6.1 EES system structure.....	22
6.1.1 General characteristics .....	22
6.1.2 Specific characteristics .....	22
6.2 Description of storage conditions .....	23
6.2.1 Types of grids.....	23
6.2.2 Type of applications.....	23
6.2.3 Location .....	23
6.2.4 Vulnerable elements .....	24
6.2.5 Special provisions for EES systems in generally accessible locations .....	24
6.2.6 Sources of external aggression.....	24
6.2.7 Unattended operation .....	24
6.2.8 Unintentional islanding .....	24
6.3 Risk analysis.....	25
6.3.1 General .....	25
6.3.2 Risk considerations .....	26
6.3.3 System level risk analysis.....	27
7 Requirements necessary to reduce risks .....	27
7.1 General measures to reduce risks.....	27
7.2 Preventive measures against damage to neighbouring inhabitants.....	29
7.3 Preventive measures against damage to workers and residents.....	30
7.3.1 Protection from electrical hazards.....	30
7.3.2 Protection from mechanical hazards .....	31
7.3.3 Protection from other hazards.....	31
7.4 Over current protection design .....	34
7.5 EES system disconnection and shutdown .....	35
7.5.1 General .....	35
7.5.2 Grid-disconnected state.....	36

7.5.3	Stopped state .....	36
7.5.4	EES system shutdown .....	36
7.5.5	Cyber security .....	37
7.5.6	Partial disconnection .....	37
7.5.7	Equipment guidelines for emergency shutdown .....	37
7.6	Preventive maintenance .....	38
7.7	Staff training .....	38
7.8	Safety design .....	39
7.8.1	General .....	39
7.8.2	Initial safety design and subsequent design revision .....	39
7.8.3	Design revision for minor and major system changes .....	40
8	System testing .....	40
8.1	General .....	40
8.2	Auxiliary system malfunction .....	42
8.3	EES control subsystem malfunction .....	42
8.4	EES system internal communication malfunction .....	42
8.5	EES system external communication malfunction .....	43
9	Guidelines and manuals .....	43
Annex A (informative)	Main risks of different storage technologies .....	45
A.1	Pumped hydro storage .....	45
A.2	Flywheel .....	45
A.3	Secondary batteries .....	46
A.4	Hydrogen and synthetic natural gas .....	47
A.5	Other EES system technologies .....	48
	Bibliography .....	49
	Figure 1 – General description of the approach to address hazards in EES systems .....	17
	Figure 2 – Islanding of the EES system .....	25
	Figure 3 – Iterative checking sequence in general risk assessment procedures .....	28
	Figure 4 – General risk reduction measures to minimize hazards .....	29
	Figure 5 – Damage propagation from an incident to a big accident, and layered measures to minimize damages .....	29
	Figure 6 – Examples of different EES system architectures .....	36
	Figure 7 – Initial safety design and design revision .....	39
	Figure 8 – EES system architecture in the two main EESS configurations .....	41
	Table A.1 – Main risk scenarios for pumped hydro storage .....	45
	Table A.2 – Main risk scenarios for flywheel .....	46
	Table A.3 – Example of main risk scenarios for lithium-ion batteries .....	47
	Table A.4 – Main risk scenarios for hydrogen storage .....	48

## INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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### **ELECTRICAL ENERGY STORAGE (EES) SYSTEMS –**

#### **Part 5-1: Safety considerations for grid-integrated EES systems – General specification**

#### FOREWORD

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- the subject is still under technical development or where, for any other reason, there is the future but no immediate possibility of an agreement on an International Standard.

Technical specifications are subject to review within three years of publication to decide whether they can be transformed into International Standards.

IEC TS 62933-5-1, which is a technical specification, has been prepared by IEC technical committee TC 120: Electrical Energy Storage (EES) Systems.

The text of this technical specification is based on the following documents:

Enquiry draft	Report on voting
120/89/DTS	120/100/RVC

Full information on the voting for the approval of this technical specification can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This document has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

A list of all parts in the IEC 62933 series, published under the general title *Electrical energy storage (EES) systems*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

A bilingual version of this publication may be issued at a later date.

**IMPORTANT – The 'colour inside' logo on the cover page of this publication indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this document using a colour printer.**

## INTRODUCTION

Many governments' plans for how electricity will be generated and managed in the future have been determined. Such current plans cannot be implemented without long-term storage with capacities in the multi-MWh range.

There are a number of types of storage technologies that have emerged. Examples of these technologies are pumped hydro storage (PHS), electrochemical batteries, flywheel storage systems and hydrogen and synthetic natural gas (SNG). Pumped hydro storage has been widely used in terms of the total amount of the stored energy. A flywheel is a model of kinetic energy storage with a high power density, excellent cycle stability and long life. While some flywheels are intended for short term operation, others can operate over longer periods of time of up to a few hours. Batteries require development primarily to decrease cost, and for some technologies to increase energy density as well. Hydrogen and synthetic natural gas (SNG) added to natural gas are likely to be essential elements of future electric grids because of their energy storage duration and capacity. Hydrogen and SNG should be further researched and developed across a broad front, including physical facilities, interactions with existing uses of gas for supply and distribution network, optimal chemical processes, safety, reliability and efficiency. The IEC White Paper “Electrical Energy Storage” (2011-12) may provide further background information on concerned EES systems.

The IEC expects to keep pace, as in other areas in the past, with the need for international consensus standards for the safety of new storage technologies. It encourages regulators to anticipate the requirement to guarantee the safety of these technologies, and to contribute to shaping suitable international standards upon which harmonized regulations may be based.

For mature EES systems various IEC standards exist covering technical features, testing and system integration. For other technologies there are only a few standards, covering special topics.

Up to now no general standard addressing safety for EES system integration into an electrical grid has been developed.

The rapid growth and the new technologies involved in electrical energy storage in the near future, as well as their installation by consumers will impose particular requirements for safety. At the same time, society and governments will need assurance of safety before the much-needed systems can be deployed.

This document stands as a decisive step towards the gradual alignment with specific technologies and applications concerning the safety of packaged or site-assembled grid-integrated EES system.

## **ELECTRICAL ENERGY STORAGE (EES) SYSTEMS –**

### **Part 5-1: Safety considerations for grid-integrated EES systems – General specification**

#### **1 Scope**

This part of IEC 62933, which is a Technical Specification, specifies safety considerations (e.g. hazards identification, risk assessment, risk mitigation) applicable to EES systems integrated with the electrical grid.

This document provides criteria to foster the safe application and use of electric energy storage systems of any type or size intended for grid-integrated applications

#### **2 Normative references**

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 62933-1<sup>1</sup>, *Electrical energy storage (EES) systems – Part 1: Terminology*

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<sup>1</sup> Under preparation. Stage at the time of publication: IEC CDV 62933-1:2017.