Renewable Energy Guidelines

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DEFINITIONS

"Bi-directional meter" means a smart meter device that records electrical energy consumption and bi-directional flow of electrical energy, amongst other parameters, and communicates the information to the electricity utility for monitoring and billing. Smart meters support the recording of energy in load or billing profiles which are able to be configured with various capture periods. Smart meters typically support four quadrant energy measurement - i.e. measuring both active (kVA) and reactive (kVAr) power for both forward (import) and reverse (export) power flow.

"Customer" means a purchaser of electricity that does not generate electricity.

"Guidelines" means the Renewable Energy Guidelines

"**IPP"** is a generation facility that is connected to the distribution or transmission grid and requires according to schedule 2 of the Electricity Regulation Act a generation license.

"Municipality" means the Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality, a juristic body, duly established in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act No. 117 of 1998)

"***Non SSEG***" means a generator who is not connected to a distribution or transmission network.

"Prosumer" Customer, who purchases electricity and also has a generation facility connected to the distribution or transmission grid.

"SSEG" means a generator connected to the NMBM network, which is exempt from licensing as set out in Schedule 2 of the Electricity Regulation Act, or which has been granted a generation licence as per that Act.

"Tariff" A combination of charging parameters/charges applied to recover measured quantities such as consumption and capacity costs as well as service costs.

"Use-of-system charges" refers to tariff structures and rates that is used to recover the costs related to the distribution of energy and ensuring capacity availability on an electricity network.

"Wheeling" means the delivery of energy over the electricity network. It occurs when a non-utility owned generator sells the energy it produces directly to a third-party buyer/customer and not to the host energy utility, in this case NMBM.

ABBREVIATIONS

COS:	Cost of Supply
ELV	Extra Low Voltage
ERA	Electricity Regulation Act
HV	High Voltage
IRP:	Integrated Resource Plan
IPP:	Independent Power Producer
kVA:	kilo-Volt Ampere
LV	Low Voltage
MVA:	Mega-Volt Amperes
MV	Medium Voltage
MW:	Mega-Watts
NERSA:	National Energy Regulator of South Africa
NMBM:	Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality
PPA	Power Purchase Agreement
PV:	Photovoltaic
RE:	Renewable Energy
SSEG:	Small Scale Embedded Generation
TOU	Time Of Use

1. PURPOSE

This guideline provides residents of Gqeberha with the strategic view of NMBM on renewable energies and sets the regulatory framework for customers to connect RE generation facilities to the municipal distribution grid and wheel electricity.

1.1 The principles that underpin this guideline;

- To provide a safe, reliable, environmentally friendly and cost-effective electricity supply.
- Implement renewable energy and alternative energy technologies, such as PV, Wind and Biogas, in order to ensure future sustainability and universal access of electricity to all.
- Allow all RE generators to the municipal distribution grid, if they comply with the conditions of the grid code and all other relevant rules & regulations.

1.2 The objectives of the NMBM RE guideline are to;

α) Provide a safe, reliable, environmentally friendly and cost-effective electricity supply.

β) Implement renewable energy and alternative energy technologies in order to ensure future sustainability and universal access of electricity to all.

χ) Ensure that climate change mitigation, through the reduction of harmful greenhouse gasses is a factor in all strategic energy plans.

δ) Focus on becoming a conduit to stimulate business investment and job creation in the energy sector.

2. BACKGROUND

It is the responsibility of the NMBM, as the local authority, to drive economic growth and development, deliver services to the community, while ensuring a safe and healthy environment. Energy is a key component of quality of life and is inextricably linked to socio-economic wellbeing as well as carbon emissions.

In order to play its role as a local authority who is the bulk distributer of electricity, NMBM takes several actions in analysing the current situation and forming action plans to face the challenge of climate change, large increase in the purchase price of electricity, the national challenges from Eskom, the uncertainty of load shedding and the steady decline of the cost of renewable energy.

Renewable energy options are becoming increasingly attractive to consumers in their effort to decrease the overall costs, as an alternative revenue stream, in assisting to reduce carbon emissions, to improve their energy mix and their reliance of electricity supply from Eskom and the NMBM.

Steadily increasing numbers of RE systems connecting to the municipal distribution grid and current market developments motivated NMBM to integrate renewable energy even more as part of our energy mix for the residents of NMBM. In the short term to engage with renewable energy generators for the production of sustainable energy to the network. It is envisaged that in the medium term, 15% and long term 30 % of the energy supply is produced from alternative sustainable sources.

3. RENEWABLE ENERGY STRATEGY

Rising electricity costs, the reduction of carbon emissions and the reliance of electricity supply are only some reasons that make RE constantly more attractive as an investment to reduce energy costs. With the increased amount of RE systems connected to the grid NMBM must look at the true cost of electricity. One of the activities was the development of a new Cost of Supply Study (COS) to identify those costs and develop new tariffs that are fair and cost reflective, in order to ensure ongoing maintenance and development of its electricity infrastructure.

Therefore, NMBM needs to manage alternative sources of electricity generation that could cause a negative impact on its budget, NMBM simultaneously needs to move towards greater levels of energy security, be a driver of growth in the green economy and consider the opportunities in utilising alternative sources of electricity generation.

New business strategies need to be considered as the municipality starts to change from a retail business, which just buys and sells electricity, to a “Network Provider” type of business. A “Network Provider” business would generate profits from the sale of customer services and network capacity, where changes in sales would not have a significant impact on its profitability. This will require a strategic repositioning and in particular revision of NMBM’s products and services. The aim of this modification would be to provide a sustainable and reliable electrical infrastructure whereby utilising services to facilitate the trade of electricity.

Therefore, NMBM is in the process of aligning the tariff categories with Eskom’s tariff to minimize price and volume risk exposure. The rebalancing of tariffs and review of fixed

and demand charges for all category groups will assist in setting fair, non discriminated and cost reflective tariffs.

To achieve its goals towards a more sustainable energy supply NMB follows three different models as illustrated below:

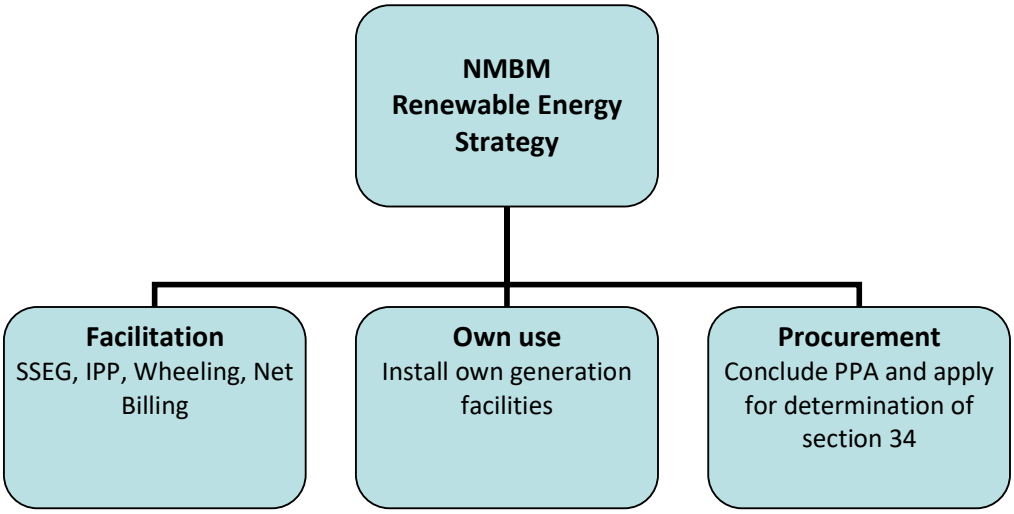


Figure 1: NMBM Renewable Energy Strategy

In this context NMBM developed new products and services not only to protect its current business but to open up new business opportunities:

- Net-Billing product. This will stimulate embedded generation and if done correctly will reduce NMBM's overall purchase costs
- Progressive embedded generation tariffs to stimulate embedded generation and economic development
- Embedded generation tariffs for business consumers
- Progressive wheeling tariffs to facilitate wheeling within NMBM as well as from outside the NMBM. This will give customers the choice to contract for long term off-take and promote renewable energy.

4. REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The purpose is to comply with the Electricity Regulation Act No. 4 of 2006, as amended, which requires that the transmission or distribution function shall provide non-discriminatory network access to all users.

Various models of SSEG's (Small Scale Embedded Generators) and IPP's (Independent Power Producers) that can be implemented within the NMBM will be highlighted in this document to assist in regard to connectivity, type of agreements and proposed tariff types.

Section 156 (1) and Schedules 4 Part B and 5B of the Constitution assign municipalities authority and administration in administering 'Electricity and gas reticulation'. The municipality has legislative and executive authority in this area, and thus must develop a regulatory environment which ensures the safe and proper functioning of their electricity grid in terms of the Municipal Structures Act, No. 117 of 1998. This environment must not contradict the national regulatory framework. Since embedded generators are connected to, and impact on the local distribution grid, municipalities must develop an appropriate regulatory framework for such generators.

Section 2 of the Electricity Regulation Act states the objectives of the Act, which are to facilitate investment in the electricity supply industry, to promote the use of diverse energy and energy efficiency, to promote competitiveness and customer/end-user choice, and facilitate a fair balance between the interests of customers and end users, licensees, investors in the electricity supply industry and the public.

Section 21 of the Electricity Regulation Act, in the context of the objective of the Electricity Regulation Act, clarifies the powers and duties of distribution licensees. In the section, the municipality must promote non-discriminatory access to the distribution power system to third parties. It should also not discriminate between customers and classes of customers regarding access, tariffs, prices and conditions of service, except for objectively justifiable and identifiable differences approved by the Regulator.

In Section 4.2.1 of the South African Distribution Code, Version 6, it states that *"the Distributor shall make capacity available on its networks and provide open non-discriminatory access for the use of this capacity to all South African Customers (loads), and Embedded Generators. In exchange for this service, the Distributor is entitled to a fair compensation through electricity tariffs."*

The Electricity Pricing Policy (GG31741 19 December 2008) states in clause 2.6 *"Access to and Use of Networks",* that the full cost to operate the networks should be reflected in the various connection and use of system charges and, therefore, no addition charges for wheeling of electricity will be levied unless the wheeling action introduces incremental costs.

According to the Objectives (Section 3) of the Regulatory rules on network charges for Third Party Transportation of Energy, NERSA (2012), the Distributor must promote the non-discriminatory access to and the use of the distribution network to generators and allow for customers to contract independently with IPPs. In addition, Section 6-7 states that any load customer shall be free to enter into bilateral arrangements with any third-party generator, i.e. non-municipal and non-Eskom generator. In Section 12.1,

wheeling of energy shall be allowed subject to the generator receiving its approvals from NERSA to sell to a third party and the signing of the network service provider's Connection and Use-of-System Agreement.

Only generators which are exempt from licensing as set out in Schedule 2 of the Electricity Regulation Act, or which have been granted a generation licence as per that Act, are allowed to connect.

Section 74 of the Municipal Systems Act requires the municipality to set appropriate tariffs for municipal services. The use of the municipal distribution grid by embedded generators therefore requires that the municipality sets a suitable tariff for such generators.

Over the past years technical specifications and standards have been developed to guide the implementation of embedded generation such that safety, power quality, and grid operational parameters
These guidelines are to be read in conjunction with regulations, policies, rules, codes, by-laws and standards.

a) Electricity Pricing Policy (GG31741 19 December 2008)
b) Constitution of the Republic of South Africa
c) Electricity Regulation Act (2006) ("ERA")
d) Municipal Fiscal Powers and Functions Act, No 12 of 2007
e) South African Distribution Code, Tariff Code, Version 6 (Tariff Code)
f) NRS 097-2-1: Grid interconnection of embedded generation: Part 2 Small Scale Embedded Generation, Section I: Utility interface
g) NRS 097-2-3: Grid interconnection of embedded generation: Part 2 Small Scale Embedded Generation,

Section 3: Simplifies utility connection criteria for low voltage connected generators

h) NRS 048: electricity Supply — Quality of Supply
i) SANS 10142-1, including SANS 10142-1-2: The wiring of premises (as amended and published)
j) SANS 474/NRS 057: Code of Practice for Electricity Metering.
k) Regulatory rules on network charges for Third Party Transportation of Energy, NERSA (2012)
l) South African Renewable Power Plant Grid Code
m) Municipality Electricity Supply by-law
n) Local Government Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003
o) Municipal Systems Act, No 32 of 2000
p) Municipal Structures Act, No 117 of 1998

5. GUIDELINE TO CONNECT RE TO NMBM'S GRID

This section serves to inform NMBM's customers about the possibilities to connect RE generation facilities to the municipal distribution grid and guides on the opportunities to wheel electricity through the grid.

5.1. PRINCIPLES

NMBM allows SSEG customers to connect RE generation facilities to the municipal network that are under schedule 2 of the Electricity Regulation Act exempt from licensing, which currently is up to 100MW. The SSEG customer needs to apply to NMBM, and an approval is required before a connection can take place. The project can be considered as a SSEG if a NERSA licence is not required and guided by approved NERSA regulations.

IPP's can connect to the network but must adhere to local and national legislation. Currently few IPP's are connected to the

NMBM network and applications are currently under consideration.

Prosumers are not allowed to connect SSEG/IPP generation devices to the municipal grid without the written consent of the Municipality. Prosumers found to have illegally connected to the grid (either before or after their electricity meter) will be instructed to have the installation disconnected from the grid.

Any existing SSEG/IPP systems or applications submitted prior to the adoption of this Guideline will have to demonstrate compliance with this Guideline through following the application procedure specified herein.

Existing legislation requires that systems up to (100MVA) or projects exempted by NERSA do not need a generating license. The Municipality will process applications for SSEG systems if a NERSA generation license is not required or an exemption letter from NERSA has been submitted with the application. Anyone wanting to connect greater than 100MVA must produce a generation license or exemption letter from NERSA with their application. All IPP customers will be required to produce a generation licence/ NERSA exemption letter in order for their applications to be considered. Should the licensing regulations change, SSEG customers will be required to comply with the new regulations at their own cost.

NMBM reserves the right not to approve applications of generation plants if the requirements as set out in the Codes or relevant national standards are not met.

All generation systems installed within the Municipality's grid or connected to the Municipality's grid must be signed off and commissioned by appropriate personnel as indicated in the application documentation.

NMBM will allow wheeling with the aid of NMBM infrastructure, utilising a wheeling tariff that has been approved by NERSA.

All installations must comply with the current guidelines and regulations for grid connected generation facilities. For more details, please see also the list a-p under Point 4 Regulatory Framework.

Comply with the NMBM 2020/2021 Integrated Development Plan (IDP) that allows in the medium term for 15% of energy supply to be produced from alternative sustainable sources, with the advent of additional SSEG what would be connected to NMBM's infrastructure the amount needs to increase to 30% as per the IDP's long term strategy.

5.2. IMPLEMENTATION PROCEDURE

5.2.1. SSEG applications

Customers who would like to connect their generation facilities to the NMBM electrical grid, must hand in the SSEG application form with all the required supporting documentation (for more details please see also section 5.3). This applies to residential, commercial or industrial customers.

Systems up to 350kVA fall within the NRS097-2-3 simplified connection criteria and thus are unlikely to require grid impact studies for their approval to be considered.

Systems between 350kVA and above exceed the parameters of the NRS097-2-3, and thus may require grid impact studies before their approval is considered.

NMBM will advise if such studies are required after the application form is submitted.

The latest version of required documents for the SSEG application can be found on the municipal website.

Following documents will be required for a SSEG application:

- SSEG application form
- SSEG commissioning report
- SSEG use of system agreement
- If applicable, wheeling agreement

It is recommended that the application is filled in by a PV installer familiar with the technical details of the intended generation technology

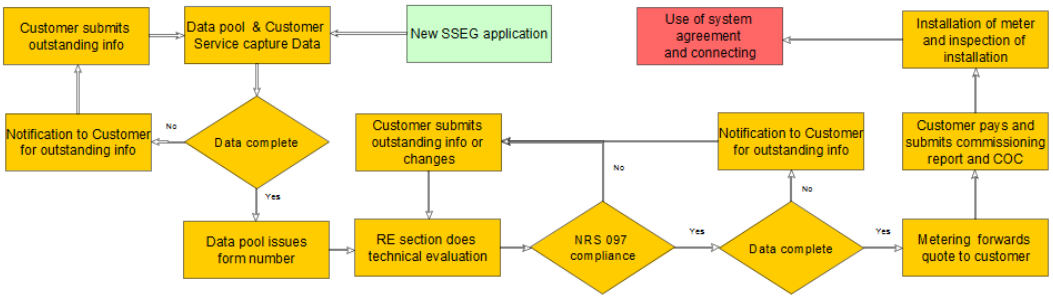


Figure 2: Process flow for SSEG applications

5.2.2. IPP applications

Generation facilities that require a licence as per section 2 of the ERA must complete the following process for a Connection Agreement:

- Application from the developer
- NMBM assign a Project Manager (PM) to assist with the project
- Project Manager identifies the possible injection points in the Network (more than one option)
- A developer does a preliminary study, present the best option to the PM and discuss the feasibility thereof.
- Concept Design and Grid Impact Study is mandatory and presented to relevant NMBM Committees to obtain approval
- PM prepares a non-binding Cost Estimate Letter (CEL)
- The standard Connection agreement will be utilised else the developer must compile a draft Pro-Forma/ Connection Agreement for the approval of NMBM, Electricity and Energy Executive Director, Legal Division and Accounting officer where necessary.

- Upon the approval of the Agreement and receipt of payment, Project is implemented.
- Commissioning of Project to take place and signed off by Systems Operations Engineer before connection to NMBM grid.

NMBM strives to create a safe, reliable and optimal operation of the IPP's plant and NMBM's network in order to ensure a long-term sustainability and value creation for both parties.

5.3 VARIOUS SSEG MODELS

The following are different models of how SSEG's as per definition can be connected in NMBM and the requirements to connect those systems.

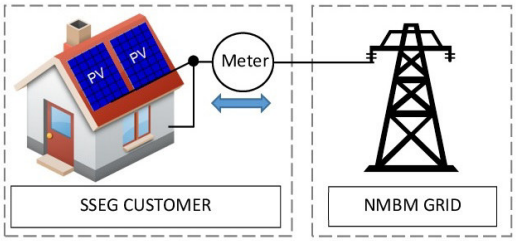
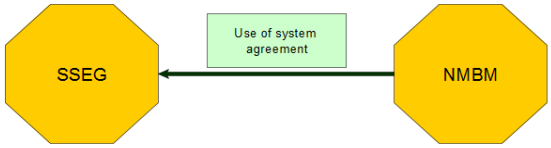
<table>
<tr><td colspan="2"><u>Option A - SSEG</u></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2"> 

Figure 3: Net metering</td></tr>
<tr><td>Description</td><td>Energy from Embedded Generation to be consumed by the Prosumer and the excess will be exported to the NMBM electricity distribution network.
The Prosumer is charged according to the approved NERSA tariff, published on the municipal website, which includes on a TOU electricity charges for the from NMBM consumed electricity and allows the Prosumer to feed electricity into the municipal grid to receive reductions on his municipal electricity bill. The Prosumer's account will be credited the approved TOU Net Billing Tariff for each kWh provided to the municipal grid. A Prosumer will receive a credit until the bill for energy consumed from the network is zero. Excess credits will expire at the end of each month.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tariff Structure</td><td>SSEG approved TOU tariff for businesses and domestic</td></tr>
<tr><td>Voltage</td><td>ELV, LV, MV and HV</td></tr>
<tr><td>Metering</td><td>The connection of the meter is at the point of generation and needs to be a four-quadrant meter.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Requirements</td><td>Application submission as per Section 5.2.1 of this guideline.
 
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Option B - SSEG

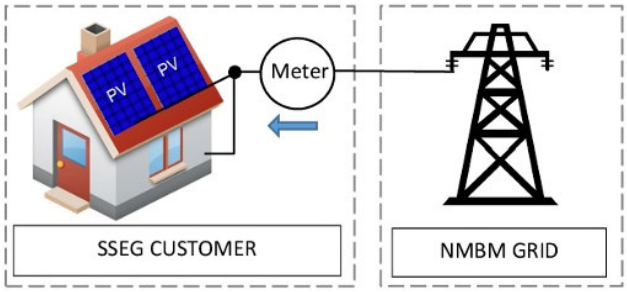


Figure 4: Self Consumption, connected to the NMBM Grid as a customer

Description	Energy from Embedded Generation to be used within a consumer's electricity network and no excess energy is to be exported to the NMBM's electricity distribution network.
Tariff Structure	SSEG approved TOU tariff for businesses and domestic
Voltage	ELV, LV, MV and HV
Metering	NMBM meter required. Four-quadrant meter or reverse blocker
Requirements	Application submission as per Section 5.2.1 of the guideline.

Option C – SSEG

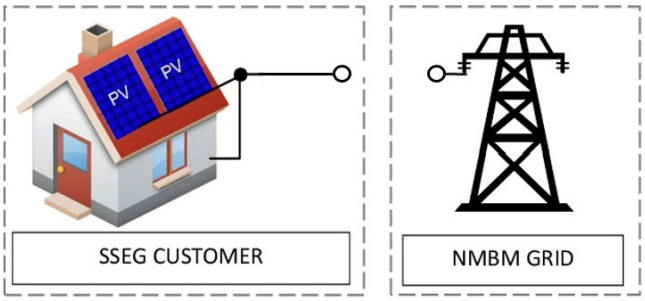


Figure 5: Self Consumption Off Grid

Description	Energy from Embedded Generation to be used within a consumer's electricity network and no excess energy is to be exported to the NMBM's electricity distribution network.
Tariff Structure	N/A
Voltage	N/A
Metering	N/A
Requirements	No additional NMBM meter required. Required to be registered on NMBM Database and for NERSA reporting.

Option D - SSEG

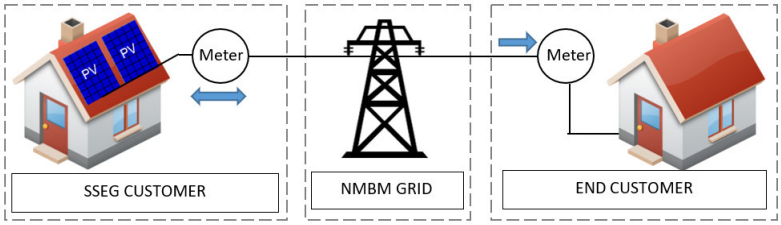
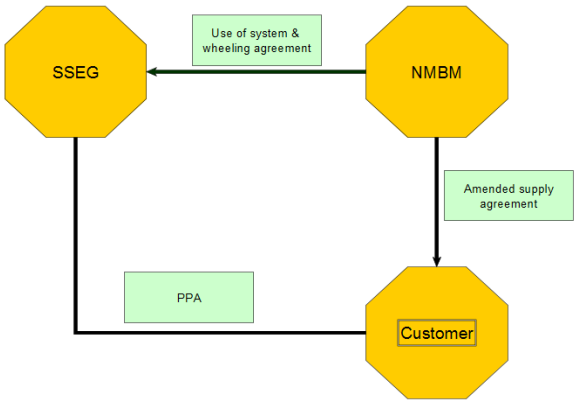


Figure 6: Wheeling over NMBM Grid

Description	Energy from Embedded Generation to be used for wheeling to a third party through the NMBM electricity distribution network.
Tariff Structure	SSEG and wheeling approved TOU tariff for businesses and domestic
Voltage	LV, MV and HV
Metering	Time-of-Use meter installed to measure the feed-in from the SSEG. The customer's supply point must have a Time-of-Use four-quadrant meter installed.
Requirements	Application submission as per Section 5.2.1 of the guideline. If a customer plans to negotiate with an SSEG to wheel electricity through the NMBM network, the following conditions shall form part of the NMBM requirements for approval prior to allowing the SSEG to use the NMBM grid: 1. A contractual agreement must exist between the customer and the SSEG. 2. The SSEG must have a connection to the NMBM network and be on the applicable TOU Tariff for the specific supply voltage. 3. There must be a Time-of-Use meter installed to measure the feed-in from the SSEG. 4. The customer's supply point must have a Time-of-Use meter installed. 5. The end customer must be on the applicable Time-of-Use Tariff for the specific supply voltage. 6. The end customer's bill will reflect under "energy" the wheeled kWh as a credit to the customer, and 7. The wheeled kWh will be charged at the Wheeling Tariff rates to the end customer. 

Option E - SSEG

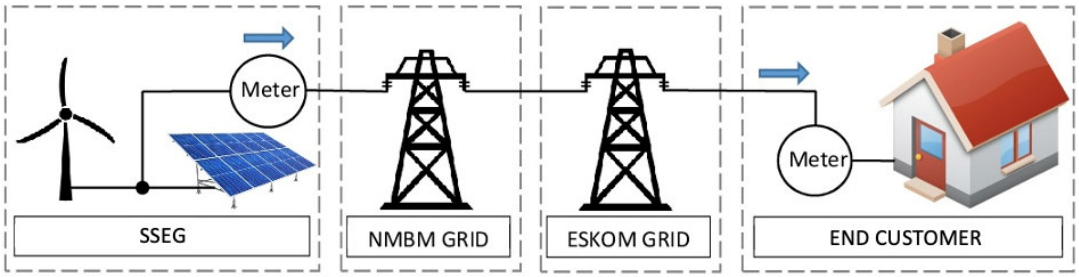
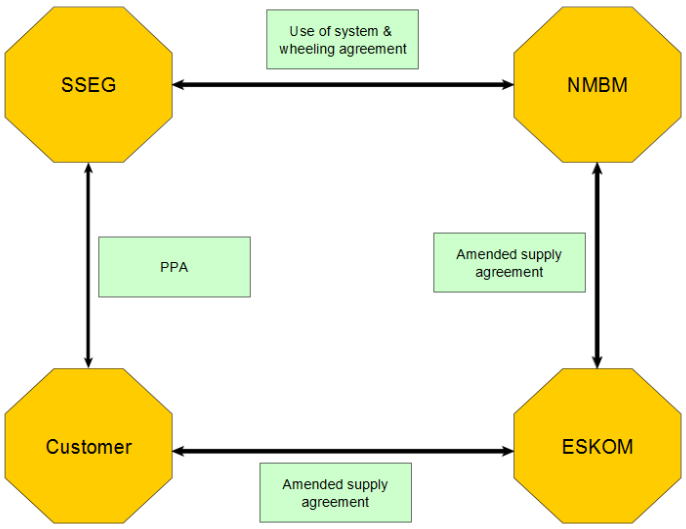


Figure 7: SSEG Wheeling over NMBM and Eskom Grid

Description	SSEG Wheeling power outside NMBM grid. SSEG supply end consumer outside of NMBM jurisdiction via NMBM and Eskom's electrical infrastructure.
Tariff Structure	SSEG and wheeling approved TOU tariff for businesses and domestic
Voltage	LV, MV and HV
Metering	The position of the meter is at the point of connection of the SSEG to the NMBM network.
Requirements	Application submission as per Section 5.2.1 of the guideline. If a SSEG plans to wheel electricity through the NMBM network to an end customer that is not connected to the distribution grid of NMBM, the following conditions shall form part of the NMBM requirements for approval prior to allowing the SSEG to use the NMBM grid: 1. PPA needs to be entered into by the SSEG and the end consumer. 2. Use of Systems agreement needs to be entered into between the SSEG and NMBM. 3. Amendment to the Eskom/NBMB electricity supply agreement is required for reconciliation of accounts. 4. The SSEG must have a connection to the NMBM network and be on the applicable TOU Tariff for the specific supply voltage. 5. There must be a Time-of-Use meter installed to measure the feed-in from the SSEG. 6. The wheeled kWh will be charged at the Wheeling Tariff rates to the SSEG. 7. No banking of electricity, credits cannot be taken over to the next billing period. 

Option F - SSEG

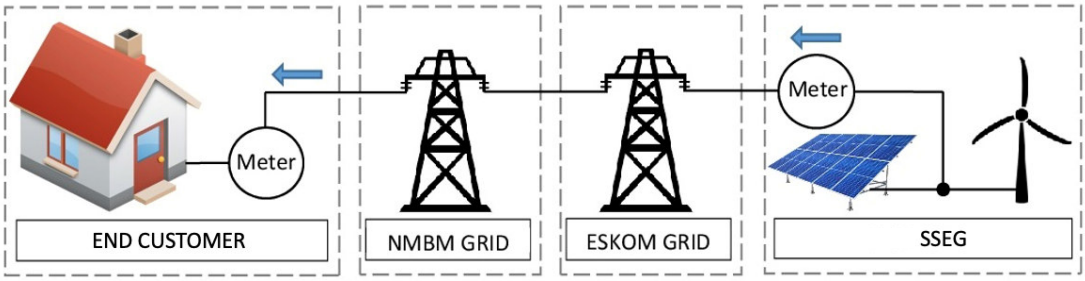
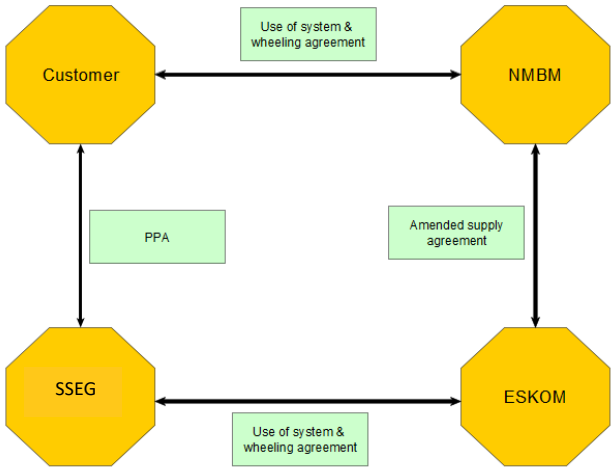


Figure 8: IPP Wheeling over Eskom and NMBM Grid to a NMBM customer

Description	SSEG Wheeling power to a NMBM consumer which is on NMBM's grid. SSEG supplies the end consumer inside of NMBM's jurisdiction via Eskom and NMBM's electrical infrastructure.
Tariff Structure	Approved applicable wheeling tariff for businesses and domestic customers.
Voltage	LV, MV and HV
Metering	The position of the meters will be at the SSEG/Eskom point of connection and the point of supply at the end consumer in the NMBM network.
Requirements	If a SSEG plans to wheel electricity from a different electricity network through the NMBM network to an end customer that is connected to the distribution grid of NMBM, the following conditions shall form part of the NMBM requirements for approval prior to allowing the SSEG to use the NMBM grid: 1. A PPA needs to be entered into by the SSEG and the end consumer. 2. A Use of Systems agreement needs to be entered into between the SSEG and Eskom. 3. An amendment to the Eskom/NBMB electricity supply agreement is required for reconciliation of accounts. 4. An agreement is required between NMBM and the end customer. 

5.4 Various IPP models

Option G - IPP

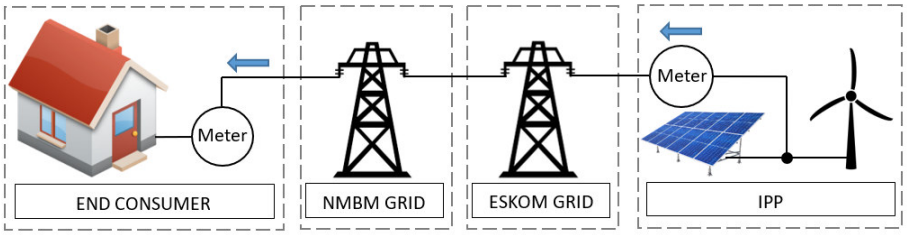
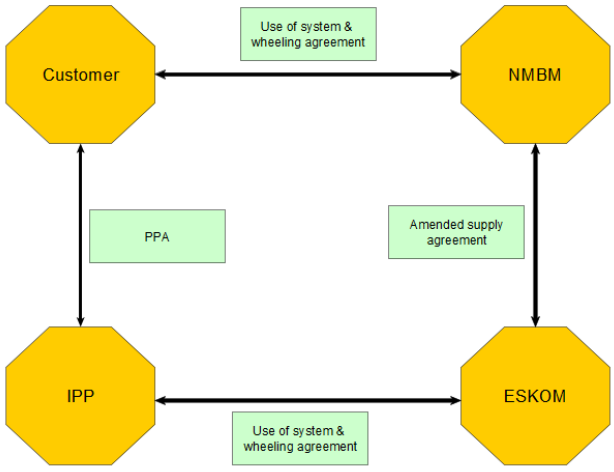


Figure 9: IPP Wheeling over Eskom and NMBM Grid to a NMBM customer

Description	IPP Wheeling power to a NMBM consumer which is on NMBM's grid. IPP supplies the end consumer inside of NMBM's jurisdiction via Eskom and NMBM's electrical infrastructure.
Tariff Structure	Approved applicable wheeling tariff for businesses customers.
Voltage	LV, MV and HV
Metering	The position of the meters will be at the IPP/Eskom point of connection and the point of supply at the end consumer in the NMBM network.
Requirements	If a IPP plans to wheel electricity from a different electricity network through the NMBM network to an end customer that is connected to the distribution grid of NMBM, the following conditions shall form part of the NMBM requirements for approval prior to allowing the IPP to use the NMBM grid: 1. A PPA needs to be entered into by the IPP and the end consumer. 2. A Use of Systems agreement needs to be entered into between the IPP and Eskom. 3. An amendment to the Eskom/NBMB electricity supply agreement is required for reconciliation of accounts. 4. An agreement is required between NMBM and the end customer. 

Option H - IPP

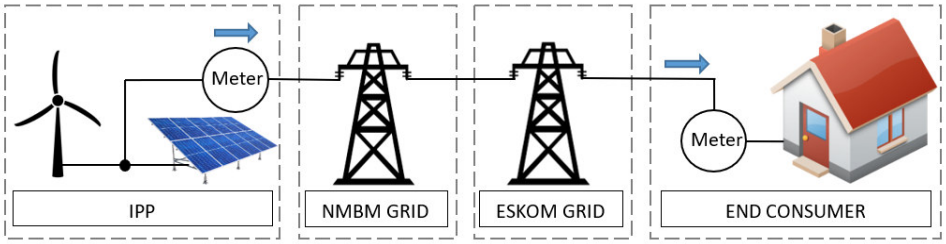
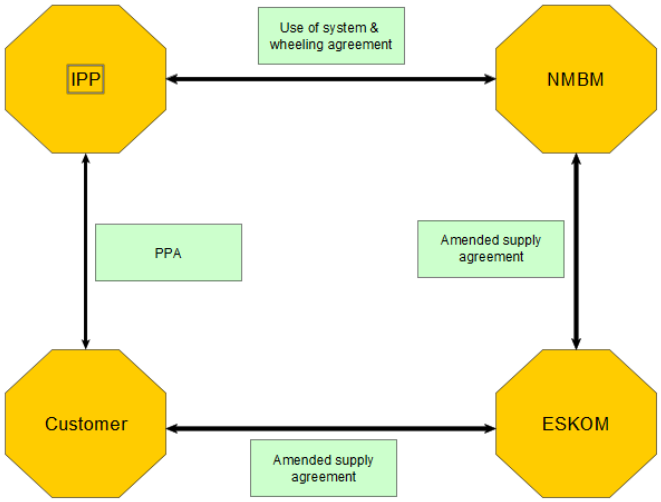


Figure 10: IPP Wheeling over NMBM and Eskom Grid

Description	IPP Wheeling power outside NMBM grid. IPP supply end consumer outside of NMBM jurisdiction via NMBM and Eskom's electrical infrastructure.
Tariff Structure	SSEG and wheeling approved TOU tariff for businesses and domestic
Voltage	LV, MV and HV
Metering	The position of the meter is at the point of connection of the IPP to the NMBM network.
Requirements	Application submission as per Section 5.2.2 of the guideline. If an IPP plans to wheel electricity through the NMBM network, the following conditions shall form part of the NMBM requirements for approval prior to allowing the IPP to use the NMBM grid: 1. PPA needs to be entered into by the IPP and the end consumer. 2. Use of Systems agreement needs to be entered into between the IPP and NMBM. 3. Amendment to the Eskom/NBMB electricity supply agreement is required for reconciliation of accounts. 4. The IPP must have a connection to the NMBM network and be on the applicable TOU Tariff for the specific supply voltage. 5. There must be a Time-of-Use meter installed to measure the feed-in from the IPP. 6. The wheeled kWh will be charged at the Wheeling Tariff rates to the IPP. 7. No banking of electricity, credits cannot be taken over to the next billing period. 

5.5 Example for wheeling accounting

Accounting for wheeling will be done as follows:

The Customer:
The customer will be billed at the applicable NMBM TOU tariffs for all energy going through the customer meter. Customer must be on latest TOU tariffs.
The customer will then receive a wheeled energy credit, for wheeled Energy at Peak, standard and off peak, at the Customer TOU Tariffs.
The customer will be billed for the Wheeled Energy at Peak, Standard and Off Peak, at the wheeling tariff rates.
The customer is then charged a SSEG support charge as per the tariffs.

Generator:
The generator will be billed any connection charges to connect the facility to the network.

See an example of such a Customer Bill below:

COMPANY XYZ			
Attention: Mr. Magalela			
Invoice Date	Account No.	Invoice No.	
10-Sep-21	600 215 766 305	INV15627	
Tariff: Medium Voltage (11kV)			
ELECTRICITY INVOICE FOR THE MONTH OF: AUGUST 2021		Reading date:	31-Aug-21
A.i.			
Basic Energy Charge			5 450.94
Active Energy Charge			
Total Peak electricity	515 000	kWh	2 455 314.00
Total Standard electricity	1 320 000	kWh	2 122 296.00
Total Off Peak electricity	1 830 000	kWh	1 793 766.00
			6 371 376.00
Demand Charge	6315	kVA	728 245.80
A.ii.			
Wheeled energy credit			
Total Peak wheeled	310000	kWh	-1 477 956.00
Total Standard wheeled	760000	kWh	-1 221 928.00
Total Off Peak wheeled	1000000	kWh	-980 200.00
			-3 680 084.00
B.			
Wheeling Energy Charge			
Total Peak wheeled	310000	kWh	143 344.00
Total Standard wheeled	760000	kWh	224 048.00
Total Off Peak wheeled	1000000	kWh	261 600.00
			628 992.00
C.			
SSEG Support Charge	1362.74	R/month	1 362.74
Total excl. VAT			4 055 343.48