

File No.REDCO-SE/RESC/NACC/1/2022-SOLAR ENERGY SECTION-TSREDCO
Telangana State Renewable Energy Development Corporation Ltd.(TSREDCO)

(A State Government Company)

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Lr.No: TSREDCO/ SE/SPV/GCRT/EOI/2023-24

Date: 26/09/2023

To

All System Integrators.

Sir,

Sub: TSREDCO – Solar Division – Design, Supply, Installation and Commissioning of aggregated 485 KW Capacity On-Grid Rooftop SPV Power Plant under Net-Metering with 05 Years Comprehensive Maintenance Contract at National Academy of Construction (NAC), Hyderabad and Jagityal Campuses in Telangana State under RESCO Mode under Net-metering Scheme. – Requested for Expression of Interest - Reg.

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It is proposed to the installation of Solar PV Systems at National Academy of Construction (NAC), Hyderabad and Jagityal Campuses in Telangana State under RESCO Mode as detailed below through TSREDCO.

Sl.No	Particulars of system	Capacity (KW)	Rate per Unit.
1.	375KW Grid Connected Solar Power Plant: Design, Supply, Installation, Testing and Commissioning of 375 KW capacity On-Grid SPV Power Plant at NAC Campus, Cyberabad, Kothaguda (Post), Hyderabad, Headquarters (SC No: CBC976) under RESCO Mode under Net-metering Scheme	375KW	Rs.4.59/- per Unit (KWH).
2.	70KW Grid Connected Solar Power Plant: Design, Supply, Installation, Testing and Commissioning of 70 KW capacity On-Grid SPV Power Plant at NAC Campus, Cyberabad, Kothaguda (Post), Hyderabad, Headquarters (SC No: CBC1636) under RESCO Mode under Net-metering Scheme.	70KW	
3.	40KW Grid Connected Solar Power Plant: Design, Supply, Installation, Testing and Commissioning of 40 KW capacity On-Grid SPV Power Plant at NAC Jagityal Campus, (SC No:3213 01566) under RESCO Mode under Net-metering Scheme.	40KW	

It is proposed to award the work/finalization of the firm as per the following terms and conditions:

- 1) All the firms are eligible for participation in EOI, however, the work to be executed by the registered vendor of TSREDCO only with an equivalent capacity of experience.
- 2) The firm should have the Financial Criteria of not less than **10 Crores** in any one financial year during the last 05 financial years (i.e., FY 2018-19 to 2022-23)
- 3) The rate per unit of **Rs.4.59/-** includes **20 Paise per Unit as Facilitation Charges + GST on Facilitation Charges payable to TSREDCO by RESCO Operator.**
- 4) The firm should comply the Technical specifications as attached to this notification as Annexure-I.
- 5) The interested/eligible vendors are requested to ascertain the actual site conditions and submit their consent along with the proposal by indicating the following details:
 - a. The RESCO Operators/ eligible vendors are to be give under taking that the period of completion is **120 days** from the date of entering of PPA.
 - b. The net metering installation and CEIG or any approvals and payments from any department is in the scope of supplier only.
 - c. The brand/make of the panels and invertors should be supplied as per the MNRE ALMM list and MNRE Standards and as per the Technical Specifications.
 - d. Load Enhancement Charges and Nett-Meter Charges are in the scope of the beneficiary only.
- 6) The Successful Vendor/ RESCO Operator is requested to submit a Performance Guarantee of **Rs.6,00,000/-** to take up the project under RESCO MODE. This Performance Guarantee amount shall be submitted in the form of DD's for **Rs.6,00,000/-** in favour of "TSREDCO, Hyderabad" (or) Bank guarantee of **Rs.6,00,000/-** from any Nationalized / Scheduled bank. The bank guarantee should be valid for a period of 01 (one) year with claim period of additional 06 (six) months. No interest shall be paid by TSREDCO on the amount of security money deposit.
- 7) The Successful vendor should enter PPA within 30 days from the date of issue of LOI.
- 8) If the response is more than one vendor then the vendor will be finalized by conducting reverse bidding.

The interested system integrators are requested to submit their consent along with proposal in writing on or before 05 - 10-2023 by 3.00 PM to this office. The finalization of the firm will be done by the committee constituted by VC & Managing Director, TSREDCO, considering all parameters, the work will be awarded.

Encl: Annexure – I (Technical Specifications)

Signed by Neelam Janaiah

Date: 23-09-2023 11:44:29

Reason: Approved

**VC & Managing Director
TSREDCO**

Annexure-I

Technical specifications

Technical Specifications for a Roof Top Solar System and its Components

- A Roof Top Solar (RTS) Photo Voltaic (PV) system shall consist of following equipment/components:
 1. Solar Photo Voltaic (SPV) modules consisting of required number of Crystalline PV modules.
 2. Inverter and Remote Monitoring System.
 3. Module Mounting structures.
 4. Energy Meter.
 5. Array Junction Boxes.
 6. DC Distribution Box.
 7. AC Distribution Box.
 8. Protections – Earthing, Lightning, Surge.
 9. Cables.
 10. Drawing & Manuals.
 11. Civil Works.
 12. Specifications of Roof Top Solar Plants RMS.
 13. Pre-Despatch Inspection of Modules compulsory for plants above 100 KW capacity.
 14. Miscellaneous.

1. Solar PV modules

- 1.1. The PV modules and Solar Cell used should be as per MNRE ALMM List (Amended time to time).
- 1.2. The PV modules used must qualify to the latest edition of IEC standards or equivalent BIS standards, i.e. IEC 61215/IS14286, IEC 61853-Part I/IS 16170-Part I, IEC 61730 Part-1 & Part 2 and IEC 62804 (PID). For the PV modules to be used in a highly corrosive atmosphere throughout their lifetime, they must qualify to IEC 61701/IS 61701.
- 1.3. The rated power of solar PV module shall have maximum tolerance up to +3%.
- 1.4. The peak-power point current of any supplied module string (series connected modules) shall not vary by +1% from the respective arithmetic means for all modules and/or for all module strings (connected to the same MPPT), as the case may be.
- 1.5. The peak-power point voltage of any supplied module string (series connected modules) shall not vary by + 2% from the respective arithmetic means for all modules and/or for all module strings (connected to the same MPPT), as the case may be.
- 1.6. The temperature co-efficient power of the PV module shall be equal to or better than -0.45%/°C.
- 1.7. Solar PV modules of minimum capacity 250 Wp to be used.

- 1.8. The PV Module efficiency should be minimum 16%.
- 1.9. Solar PV modules of minimum fill factor 75%, to be used.
- 1.10. All electrical parameters at STC shall have to be provided.
- 1.11. The PV modules shall be equipped with IP 65 or better protection level junction box with required numbers of bypass diodes of appropriate rating and appropriately sized output power cable of symmetric length with MC4 or equivalent solar connectors. The IP level for protection may be chosen based on following conditions:
 - i. An IP 65 rated enclosure is suitable for most outdoor enclosures that won't encounter extreme weather such as flooding.
 - ii. An IP 67 rated enclosure is suitable at locations which may encounter temporary submersion at depths of up to one meter.
 - iii. An IP 68 enclosure is recommended if there may exist situations of submergence for extended periods of time and at substantial depths.
- 1.12. All PV modules should carry a performance warranty of >90% during the first 10 years, and >80% during the next 15 years. Further, module shall have performance warranty of >97% during the first year of installation—degradation of the module below 1 % per annum.
- 1.13. The manufacturer should warrant the Solar Module(s) to be free from the defects and/or failures specified below for a period not less than five (05) years from the date of commissioning:
 - i. Defects and/or failures due to manufacturing.
 - ii. Defects and/or failures due to quality of materials.
 - iii. Non conformity to specifications due to faulty manufacturing and/or inspection processes. If the solar Module(s) fails to conform to this warranty, the manufacturer will repair or replace the solar module(s), at the Owners sole option.
- 1.14. PV modules must be tested and approved by one of the NABL accredited and BIS approved test centers.
- 1.15. Modules deployed must use a RF identification tag laminated inside the glass. The following information must be mentioned in the RFID used on each module:
 - i. Name of the manufacturer of the PV module
 - ii. Name of the manufacturer of Solar Cells.
 - iii. Month & year of the manufacture (separate for solar cells and modules)
 - iv. Country of origin (separately for solar cells and module)
 - v. I-V curve for the module Wattage, Im, Vm and FF for the module
 - vi. Unique Serial No and Model No of the module
 - vii. Date and year of obtaining IEC PV module qualification certificate.
 - viii. Name of the test lab issuing IEC certificate.
 - ix. Other relevant information on traceability of solar cells and module as per ISO 9001 and ISO 14001.
 - x. Nominal wattage +3%.
 - xi. Brand Name, if applicable.

- 1.16. Other details as per IS/IEC 61730-1 clause 11 should be provided at appropriate place. In addition to the above, the following information should also be provided:
- i. The actual Power Output Pmax shall be mentioned on the label pasted on the back side of PV Module.
 - ii. The Maximum system voltage for which the module is suitable to be provided on the back sheet of the module.
 - iii. Polarity of terminals or leads (color coding is permissible) on junction Box housing near cable entry or cable and connector.
- 1.17. Unique Serial No, Model No, Name of Manufacturer, Manufacturing year, Make in India logo and module wattage details should be displayed inside the laminated glass.
- 1.18. Before Installation of the Plant, Pre-Dispatch inspection of the Solar Modules will be conducted by the TSREDCO Officials.**

2. Inverter and Remote Monitoring System

- 2.1. Inverters should comply with applicable IEC/equivalent BIS standard for efficiency measurements and environmental tests as per standard codes IEC 61683/IS 61683, IS 16221 (Part 2), IS 16169 and IEC 60068-2(1,2,14,30)/Equivalent BIS Std.
- 2.2. Maximum Power Point Tracker (MPPT) shall be integrated in the inverter to maximize energy drawn from the array. Charge controller (if any) / MPPT units environmental testing should qualify IEC 60068-2(1, 2, 14, 30)/Equivalent BIS std. The junction boxes/enclosures should be IP 65 or better (for outdoor)/ IP 54 or better (indoor) and as per IEC 529 Specifications.
- 2.3. All inverters shall be IEC 61000 compliant for electromagnetic compatibility, harmonics, Surge, etc.
- 2.4. The PCU/ inverter shall have overloading capacity of minimum 10%.
- 2.5. Typical technical features of the inverter shall be as follows-
- i. Switching devices: IGBT/MOSFET
 - ii. Control: Microprocessor/DSP
 - iii. Nominal AC output voltage and frequency: as per CEA/State regulations
 - iv. Output frequency: 50 Hz
 - v. Grid Frequency Synchronization range: as per CEA/State Regulations
 - vi. Ambient temperature considered: -20°C to 60°C
 - vii. Humidity: 95 % Non-condensing
 - viii. Protection of Enclosure : IP-54 (Minimum) for indoor.
: IP-65 (Minimum) for outdoor.
 - ix. Grid Frequency Tolerance range : as per CEA/State regulations
 - x. Grid Voltage tolerance: as per CEA/State Regulations
 - xi. No-load losses: Less than 1% of rated power
 - xii. Inverter efficiency (Min.): >93% (In case of 10 kW or above with

in-built galvanic isolation)
>97% (In case of 10 kW or above without
inbuilt galvanic isolation)

- xiii. Inverter efficiency (minimum): > 90% (In case of less than 10 kW)
 - xiv. THD: < 3%
 - xv. PF: > 0.9 (lag or lead)
 - xvi. Should not inject DC power more than 0.5% of full rated output at the interconnection point and comply to IEEE 519.
- 2.6. The output power factor of inverter should be suitable for all voltage ranges or sink of reactive power, inverter should have internal protection arrangement against any sustain fault in feeder line and against the lightning on feeder.
- 2.7. All the Inverters should contain the following clear and indelible Marking Label & Warning Label as per IS16221 Part II, clause 5. The equipment shall, as a minimum, be permanently marked with:
- i. The name or trade mark of the manufacturer or supplier;
 - ii. A model number, name or other means to identify the equipment,
 - iii. A serial number, code or other marking allowing identification of manufacturing location and the manufacturing batch or date within a three-month time period.
 - iv. Input voltage, type of voltage (a.c. or d.c.), frequency, and maximum continuous current for each input.
 - v. Output voltage, type of voltage (a.c. or d.c.), frequency, maximum continuous current, and for a.c. outputs, either the power or power factor for each output.
 - vi. The Ingress Protection (IP) rating.
- 2.8. Marking shall be located adjacent to each fuse or fuse holder, or on the fuse holder, or in another location provided that it is obvious to which fuse the marking applies, giving the fuse current rating and voltage rating for fuses that may be changed at the installed site.
- 2.9. In case the consumer is having a 3- ϕ connection, 1- ϕ / 3- ϕ inverter shall be provided by the vendor as per the consumer's requirement and regulations of the State.
- 2.10. Inverter shall be capable of complete automatic operation including wake-up, synchronization & shutdown.
- 2.11. The Inverter should have a provision of remote monitoring of inverter data through sim card. Required website/mobile app platform, where the user (Consumer) can access the data, should be provided/explained to consumer while installation. Additionally, if inverter has the facility of in-built wi-fi module, that should also be explained to the consumer. On demand, Inverter should also have provision to feed the data to the remote monitoring server using relevant API/ protocols. All the inverter data should be available for monitoring by giving web access.
- 2.12. Integration of PV Power with Grid & Grid Islanding:

- i. The output power from SPV would be fed to the inverters which converts DC produced by SPV array to AC and feeds it into the main electricity grid after synchronization.
- ii. In the event of a power failure on the electric grid, it is required that any independent power-producing inverters attached to the grid turn off in a short period of time. This prevents the DC-to-AC inverters from continuing to feed power into small sections of the grid, known as “islands.” Powered islands present a risk to workers who may expect the area to be unpowered, and they may also damage grid-tied equipment. The Rooftop PV system shall be equipped with islanding protection. In addition to disconnection from the grid (due to islanding protection) disconnection due to under and over voltage conditions shall also be provided, if not available in inverter.
- iii. MCB/MCCB or a manual isolation switch, besides automatic disconnection to grid, would have to be provided at utility end to isolate the grid connection by the utility personnel to carry out any maintenance. This switch shall be locked by the utility personnel.

3. Module Mounting Structure (MMS):

- 3.1. Supply, installation, erection and acceptance of module mounting structure (MMS) with all necessary accessories, auxiliaries and spare part shall be in the scope of the work.
- 3.2. Module mounting structures can be made from three types of materials. They are Hot Dip Galvanized Iron, Aluminium and Hot Dip Galvanized Mild Steel (MS).
- 3.3. MMS Steel shall be as per latest IS 2062:2011 and galvanization of the mounting structure shall be in compliance of latest IS 4759. MMS Aluminum shall be as per AA6063 T6. For Aluminum structures, necessary protection towards rusting need to be provided either by coating or anodization.
- 3.4. All bolts, nuts, fasteners shall be of stainless steel of grade SS 304 or hot dip galvanized, panel mounting clamps shall be of aluminum and must sustain the adverse climatic conditions. Structural material shall be corrosion resistant and electrolytically compatible with the materials used in the module frame, its fasteners, nuts and bolts.
- 3.5. The module mounting structures should have angle of inclination as per the site conditions to take maximum insolation and complete shadow-free operation during generation hours. However, to accommodate more capacity the angle of inclination may be reduced until the plant meets the specified performance ratio requirements.
- 3.6. The Mounting structure shall be so designed to withstand the speed for the wind zone of the location where a PV system is proposed to be installed. The PV array structure design shall be appropriate with a factor of safety of minimum 1.5.

- 3.7. The upper edge of the module must be covered with wind shield so as to avoid build air ingress below the module. Slight clearance must be provided on both edges (upper & lower) to allow air for cooling.
- 3.8. Suitable fastening arrangement such as grouting and calming should be provided to secure the installation against the specific wind speed. The Empanelled Agency shall be fully responsible for any damages to SPV System caused due to high wind velocity within guarantee period as per technical specification.
- 3.9. The structures shall be designed to allow easy replacement, repairing and cleaning of any module. The array structure shall be so designed that it will occupy minimum space without sacrificing the output from the SPV panels. Necessary testing provision for MMS to be made available at site.
- 3.10. Adequate spacing shall be provided between two panel frames and rows of panels to facilitate personnel protection, ease of installation, replacement, cleaning of panels and electrical maintenance.
- 3.11. The structure shall be designed to withstand operating environmental conditions for a period of minimum 25 years.
- 3.12. The Structure should withstand 150kmph Wind Speed.
- 3.13. The Rooftop Structures may be classified in three broad categories as follows:

i. Ballast structure

- a. The mounting structure must be Non-invasive ballast type and any sort of penetration of roof to be avoided.
- b. The minimum clearance of the structure from the roof level should be in between 70-150 mm to allow ventilation for cooling, also ease of cleaning and maintenance of panels as well as cleaning of terrace.
- c. The structures should be suitably loaded with reinforced concrete blocks of appropriate weight made out of M25 concrete mixture.

ii. Tin shed

- a. The structure design should be as per the slope of the tin shed.
- b. The inclination angle of structure can be done in two ways-
 - b.1. Parallel to the tin shed (flat keeping zero-degree tiling angle), if the slope of shed in Proper south direction
 - b.2. With same tilt angle based on the slope of tin shed to get the maximum output.
- c. The minimum clearance of the lowest point from the tin shade should be more then 100mm.
- d. The base of structure should be connected on the Purlin of tin shed with the proper riveting.
- e. All structure member should be of minimum 2 mm thickness.

iii. RCC Elevated structure: It can be divided into further three categories:

A. Minimum Ground clearance (300MM – 1000 MM)

- a. The structure shall be designed to allow easy replacement of any module and shall be in line with site requirement. The gap between module should be minimum 30MM.
- b. Base Plate – Base plate thickness of the Structure should be 5MM for this segment.
- c. Column – Structure Column should be minimum 2MM in Lip section / 3MM in C-Channel section. The minimum section should be 70MM in Web side and 40MM in flange side in Lip section.
- d. Rafter - Structure rafter should be minimum 2MM in Lip section / 3MM in C-Channel section. The minimum section should be 70MM in Web side (y-axis) and 40MM in flange side (x-axis).
- e. Purlin - Structure purlin should be minimum 2MM in Lip section. The minimum section should be 60MM in Web side and 40MM in flange side in Lip section.
- f. Front/back bracing – The section for bracing part should be minimum 2MM thickness.
- g. Connection – The structure connection should be bolted completely. Leg to rafter should be connected with minimum 12 diameter bolt. Rafter and purlin should be connected with minimum 10 diameter bolt. Module mounting fasteners should be SS-304 only and remaining fasteners either SS-304 or HDG 8.8 Grade.
- h. For single portrait structure the minimum ground clearance should be 500MM.

B. Medium Ground clearance (1000MM – 2000 MM)

- a. Base Plate – Base plate thickness of the Structure should be Minimum 6MM for this segment.
- b. Column – Structure Column should be minimum 2MM in Lip section / 3MM in C-Channel section. The minimum section should be 80MM in Web side and 50MM in flange side in Lip section.
- c. Rafter - Structure rafter should be minimum 2MM in Lip section / 3MM in C-Channel section. The minimum section should be 70MM in Web side and 40MM in flange side in Lip section.
- d. Purlin - Structure purlin should be minimum 2MM in Lip section. The minimum section should be 70MM in Web side and 40MM in flange side in Lip section.
- e. Front/back bracing – The section for bracing part should be minimum 2MM thickness.
- f. Connection – The structure connection should be bolted completely. Leg to rafter should be connected with minimum 12 diameter bolt.

Rafter and purlin should be connected with minimum 10 diameter bolt. Module mounting fasteners should be SS-304 only and remaining fasteners either SS-304 or HDG 8.8 Grade.

C. Maximum Ground clearance (2000MM – 3000 MM)

- a. Base Plate – Base plate thickness of the Structure should be minimum 8 MM for this segment.
- b. Column – Structure Column thickness should be minimum 2.6MM in square hollow section (minimum 50x50) or rectangular hollow section (minimum 60x40) or 3MM in C-Channel section.
- c. Rafter - Structure rafter should be minimum 2MM in Lip section / 3MM in Channel section. The minimum section should be 80MM in Web side and 50MM in flange side in Lip section.
- d. Purlin - Structure purlin should be minimum 2MM in Lip section. The minimum section should be 80MM in Web side and 50MM in flange side in Lip section.
- e. Front/back bracing – The section for bracing part should be minimum 3MM thickness.
- f. Connection – The structure connection should be bolted completely. Leg to rafter should be connected with minimum 12 diameter bolt. Rafter and purlin should be connected with minimum 10 diameter bolt. Module mounting fasteners should be SS-304 only and remaining fasteners either SS-304 or HDG 8.8 Grade.

D. Super elevated structure (More than 3000 MM)

D.1. Base structure

- a. Base Plate – Base plate thickness of the Structure should be 10MM for this segment.
- b. Column – Structure Column minimum thickness should be minimum 2.9MM in square hollow section (minimum 60x60) or rectangular hollow section (minimum 80x40).
- c. Rafter - Structure Rafter minimum thickness should be minimum 2.9MM in square hollow section (minimum 60x60) or rectangular hollow section (minimum 80x40).
- d. Cross bracing – Bracing for the connection of rafter and column should be of minimum thickness of 4mm L-angle with the help of minimum bolt diameter of 10mm.

D.2. Upper structure of super elevated structure –

- a. Base Plate – Base plate thickness of the Structure should be minimum 5MM for this segment.

- b. Column – Structure Column should be minimum 2MM in Lip section / 3MM in Channel section. The minimum section should be 70MM in Web side and 40MM in flange side in Lip section.
- c. Rafter - Structure rafter should be minimum 2MM in Lip section / 3MM in Channel section. The minimum section should be 70MM in Web side and 40MM in flange side in Lip section.
- d. Purlin - Structure purlin should be minimum 2MM in Lip section. The minimum section should be 60MM in Web side and 40MM in flange side in Lip section.
- e. Front/back bracing – The section for bracing part should be minimum 2MM thickness.
- f. Connection – The structure connection should be bolted completely. Leg to rafter should be connected with minimum 12 diameter bolt. Rafter and purlin should be connected with minimum 10 diameter bolt. Module mounting fasteners should be SS-304 only and remaining fasteners either SS-304 or HDG 8.8 Grade.

D.3. If distance between two legs in X-Direction is more than 3M then sag angle/Bar should be provided for purlin to avoid deflection failure. The sag angle should be minimum 2MM thick and bar should be minimum 12Dia.

D.4. Degree - The Module alignment and tilt angle shall be calculated to provide the maximum annual energy output. This shall be decided on the location of array installation.

D.5.(i). Rooftop Structure –

Foundation – Foundation should be as per the roof condition; two types of the foundation can be done- either penetrating the roof or without penetrating the roof.

- a. If penetration on the roof is allowed (based on the client requirement) then minimum 12MM diameter anchor fasteners with minimum length 100MM can be used with proper chipping. The minimum RCC size should be 400x400x300 cubic mm. Material grade of foundation should be minimum M20.
- b. If penetration on roof is not allowed then foundation can be done with the help of 'J Bolt' (refer IS 5624 for foundation hardware). Proper Neto bond solution should be used to adhere the Foundation block with the RCC roof. Foundation J - bolt length should be minimum 12MM diameter and length should be minimum 300MM.

(ii). Ground Mounted Structure

- a. Height of the lower side of the Solar Panel Structure should be minimum 2500MM.

- b. 1/6th of the Column (Leg) height should be buried in the ground and the total pit should be filled with the concrete mixture in the ratio of 1:4:6.
- c. Coping should be constructed with the concrete mixture in the ratio of 1:3:4. The size of the Coping Structure should be 450MM X 450MM X 450MM.
- d. Structure should be designed to withstand the wind pressure of 150KMPH.

3.14. Material standards:

- i. Design of foundation for mounting the structure should be as per defined standards which clearly states the Load Bearing Capacity & other relevant parameters for foundation design (As per IS 6403 / 456 / 4091 / 875).
- ii. Grade of raw material to be used for mounting the structures so that it complies the defined wind loading conditions (As per IS 875 - III) should be referred as follows (IS 2062 – for angles and channels, IS 1079 – for sheet, IS 1161 & 1239 for round pipes, IS 4923 for rectangular and square hollow section)
- iii. Test reports for the raw material should be as per IS 1852 / 808 / 2062 / 1079 / 811.
- iv. In process inspection report as per approved drawing & tolerance should be as per IS 7215.
- v. For ascertaining proper welding of structure part following should be referred:
 - a. D.P. Test (Pin Hole / Crack) (IS 822)
 - b. Weld wire grade should be of grade (ER 70 S - 6)
- vi. For ascertaining hot dip galvanizing of fabricated structure following should be referred: -
 - a. Min coating required should be as per IS 4759 & EN 1461.
 - b. Testing of galvanized material
 - Pierce Test (IS 2633)
 - Mass of Zinc (IS 6745)
 - Adhesion Test (IS 2629)
 - CuSO4 Test (IS 2633)
 - Superior High Grade Zinc Ingot should be of 99.999% purity (IS 209) (Preferably Hindustan Zinc Limited or Equivalent).
- vii. Foundation Hardware – If using foundation bolt in foundation then it should be as per IS 5624.

3.15. Design Validation- The Structure design and drawing should be duly verified by a licensed Structural designer before installation for all types of structure arrangements including the extension made, as per specification.

4. Metering

- 4.1. Existing energy meter is to be replaced with the Nett-meter provided by the TS DISCOMs. This is under the scope of the vendor. However, the nett-

metering charges will be reimbursed to the vendor on submission of such proof of payment.

- 4.2. The installation of meters including CTs & PTs, wherever applicable, shall be carried out by the Vendor as per the terms, conditions and procedures laid down by the concerned SERC/DISCOMs.

5. Array Junction Boxes:

- 5.1. The junction boxes are to be provided in the PV array for termination of connecting cables. The Junction Boxes (JBs) shall be made of GRP/FRP/Powder Coated aluminum /cast aluminum alloy with full dust, water & vermin proof arrangement. All wires/cables must be terminated through cable lugs. The JB's shall be such that input & output termination can be made through suitable cable glands. Suitable markings shall be provided on the bus-bars for easy identification and cable ferrules will be fitted at the cable termination points for identification.
- 5.2. Copper bus bars/terminal blocks housed in the junction box with suitable termination threads conforming to IP 65 or better standard and IEC 62208 Hinged door with EPDM rubber gasket to prevent water entry, Single /double compression cable glands should be provided.
- 5.3. Polyamide glands and MC4 Connectors may also be provided. The rating of the junction box shall be suitable with adequate safety factor to interconnect the Solar PV array.
- 5.4. Suitable markings shall be provided on the bus bar for easy identification and the cable ferrules must be fitted at the cable termination points for identification.
- 5.5. Junction boxes shall be mounted on the MMS such that they are easily accessible and are protected from direct sunlight and harsh weather.

6. DC Distribution Box (DCDB):

- 6.1. May not be required for small plants, if suitable arrangement is available in the inverter.
- 6.2. DC Distribution Box are to be provided to receive the DC output from the PV array field.
- 6.3. DCDBs shall be dust & vermin proof conform having IP 65 or better protection, as per site conditions.
- 6.4. The bus bars are made of EC grade copper of required size. Suitable capacity MCBs/MCCB shall be provided for controlling the DC power output to the inverter along with necessary surge arrestors. MCB shall be used for currents up to 63 Amperes, and MCCB shall be used for currents greater than 63 Amperes.

7. AC Distribution Box (ACDB):

- 7.1. AC Distribution Panel Board (DPB) shall control the AC power from inverter, and should have necessary surge arrestors, if required. There is interconnection from ACDB to mains at LT Bus bar while in grid tied mode.

- 7.2. All switches and the circuit breakers, connectors should conform to IEC 60947:2019, part I, II and III/ IS 60947 part I, II and III.
- 7.3. The isolators, cabling work should be undertaken as part of the project.
- 7.4. All the Panel's shall be metal clad, totally enclosed, rigid, floor mounted, air - insulated, cubical type suitable for operation on 1- ϕ /3- ϕ , 415 or 230 volts, 50 Hz (or voltage levels as per CEA/State regulations).
- 7.5. The panels shall be designed for minimum expected ambient temperature of 45 degree Celsius, 80 percent humidity and dusty weather.
- 7.6. All indoor panels will have protection of IP 54 or better, as per site conditions. All outdoor panels will have protection of IP 65 or better, as per site conditions.
- 7.7. Should conform to Indian Electricity Act and CEA safety regulations (till last amendment).
- 7.8. All the 415 or 230 volts (or voltage levels as per CEA/State regulations) AC devices / equipment like bus support insulators, circuit breakers, SPDs, Voltage Transformers (VTs) etc., mounted inside the switchgear shall be suitable for continuous operation and satisfactory performance under the following supply conditions.
 - i. Variation in supply voltage: as per CEA/State regulations
 - ii. Variation in supply frequency: as per CEA/State regulations
- 7.9. The inverter output shall have the necessary rated AC surge arrestors, if required and MCB/ MCCB. RCCB shall be used for successful operation of the PV system, if inverter does not have required earth fault/residual current protection.

8. Protections

The system should be provided with all necessary protections like earthing, Lightning, and Surge Protection, as described below:

8.1. Earthing Protection

- i. The earthing shall be done in accordance with latest Standards.
- ii. Each array structure of the PV yard, Low Tension (LT) power system, earthing grid for switchyard, all electrical equipment, inverter, all junction boxes, etc. shall be grounded properly as per IS 3043-2018.
- iii. All metal casing/ shielding of the plant shall be thoroughly grounded in accordance with CEA Safety Regulation 2010. In addition, the lightning arrester/masts should also be earthed inside the array field.
- iv. Earth resistance should be as low as possible, and shall never be higher than 5 ohms.
- v. For 10 KW and above systems, Separate three earth pits shall be provided for individual three earthings viz.: DC side earthing, AC side Earthing and Lightning arrester earthing.

8.2. Lightning Protection

- i. The SPV power plants shall be provided with lightning & over voltage protection, if required. The main aim in this protection shall be to reduce the

overvoltage to a tolerable value before it reaches the PV or other sub system components. The source of over voltage can be lightning, atmosphere disturbances etc.

- ii. The entire space occupying the SPV array shall be suitably protected against Lightning by deploying required number of Lightning Arrestors (LAs). Lightning protection should be provided as per NFC17-102:2011/IEC 62305 standard.
- iii. The protection against induced high-voltages shall be provided by the use of Metal Oxide Varistors (MOVs)/Franklin Rod type LA/Early streamer type LA.
- iv. The current carrying cable from lightning arrestor to the earth pit should have sufficient current carrying capacity according to IEC 62305. According to standard, the minimum requirement for a lightning protection system designed for class of LPS III is a 6 mm² copper/ 16 mm² aluminum or GI strip bearing size 25*3 mm thick). Separate pipe for running earth wires of Lightning Arrestor shall be used.

8.3. Surge Protection

- i. Internal surge protection, wherever required, shall be provided.
- ii. It will consist of three SPD type-II/MOV type surge arrestors connected from +ve and -ve terminals to earth.

9. CABLES

- 9.1. All cables should conform to latest edition of IEC/equivalent BIS Standards alongwith IEC 60227/IS 694, IEC 60502/IS 1554 standards.
- 9.2. Cables should be flexible and should have good resistance to heat, cold, water, oil, abrasion etc.
- 9.3. Armored cable should be used and overall PVC type 'A' pressure extruded insulation or XLPE insulation should be there for UV protection.
- 9.4. Cables should have Multi Strand, annealed high conductivity copper conductor on DC side and copper/FRLS type Aluminum conductor on AC side. For DC cabling, multi-core cables shall not be used.
- 9.5. Cables should have operating temperature range of -10°C to +80°C and voltage rating of 660/1000 V.
- 9.6. Sizes of cables between array interconnections, array to junction boxes, junction boxes to Inverter etc. shall be so selected to keep the voltage drop less than 2% (DC Cable losses).
- 9.7. The size of each type of AC cable selected shall be based on minimum voltage drop. However; the maximum drop shall be limited to 2%.
- 9.8. The electric cables for DC systems for rated voltage of 1500 V shall conform to BIS 17293:2020.
- 9.9. All cable/wires are to be routed in a RPVC pipe/ GI cable tray and suitably tagged and marked with proper manner by good quality ferule or by other means so that the cable is easily identified.
- 9.10. All cable trays including covers to be provided.

- 9.11. Thermo-plastic clamps to be used to clamp the cables and conduits, at intervals not exceeding 50 cm.
- 9.12. Size of neutral wire shall be equal to the size of phase wires, in a three phase system.
- 9.13. The Cable should be so selected that it should be compatible up to the life of the solar PV panels i.e. 25 years.

10. DRAWINGS & MANUALS:

- 10.1. Operation & Maintenance manual/user manual, Engineering and Electrical Drawings shall be supplied along with the power plant.
- 10.2. The manual shall include complete system details such as array lay out, schematic of the system, inverter details, working principle etc.
- 10.3. The Manual should also include all the Dos & Don'ts of Power Plant along with Graphical Representation with indication of proper methodology for cleaning, Operation and Maintenance etc.
- 10.4. Step by step maintenance and troubleshooting procedures shall also be given in the manuals.
- 10.5. Vendors should also educate the consumers during their AMC period.

11. CIVIL WORKS:

- 11.1. This section of the specification covers entire civil engineering work for technological structures, new equipment and facilities for all production, auxiliary and ancillary units, foundation for all structures and main equipment described elsewhere in this specification on a Turnkey basis for installation of the Solar PV power plant.
- 11.2. The scope shall cover complete civil engineering work for the proposed plant within its battery limit, on turnkey basis including design, supply of all materials and execution.

12. Specifications of Roof Top Solar Plants RMS

- 12.1. TSREDCO will have a common State Level Solar Energy Data Management platform for monitoring of operation and performance of Roof Top Solar Plants installed.
- 12.2. Remote Monitoring System (RMS) provided by all bidders should connect to State Level Solar Energy Data Management platform.
- 12.3. Remote Monitoring System (RMS) should have following minimum features or modules:

Feature	Details
Solar System Performance Parameters	DC Voltage, DC current, AC output Current, Power, Energy, Inverter Status etc.
	i. Grid connected solar plant will require following energy meters mainly:

Meterings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bi-Directional Grid Interface Meter (Consumer Net meter will be supplied by TS Discoms). • Solar Generation Meter <p>ii. Important electrical parameters of Bi-Directional Grid Interface Meter such as Imported Energy, Exported Energy, Net Energy, Solar Generation Energy, Voltage, Power (Import or Export).</p> <p>iii. Important electrical parameters of Solar Generation such as Voltage, Current, PF, Power, Energy etc.</p>
Billing Management	Remote Monitoring System should provide Billing parameters from Bi-Directional Grid Interface meter required by DISCOMS.
RMS Performance	%Device Connectivity, %Data Availability etc.
Geo Location	RMS shall have built in GPS module to update Geo Location of system.

12.4. Communication Architecture between SEDM and RMS should be as per following:

a. Communication Connectivity:

i. Field Device Connectivity:

1. Communication between RMS and Bi Directional Net Meter should be on RS232 DLMS Protocol.
2. RMS communication with Solar Generation Audit Meter and Inverter should be on RS485 or RS422 via MODBUS RTU/ TCP protocols to ensure interoperability irrespective of make and manufacturer.
3. Optional: - Dual Sim module can be provided.

ii. Remote Connectivity: Using GSM/GPRS/2G/3G/4G cellular connectivity

iii. Local Connectivity: Ethernet/ Bluetooth/ Wi-Fi connectivity to configure parameters, notifications, communication interval, set points etc. or to retrieve locally stored data.

b. Communication Modes:

i. Push Data on Event/Notification: Inverter ON/OFF, Inverter fault, protection operated etc.

- ii. Push Data Periodically: important parameters of Inverter and Energy Meters should be pushed to central server on configurable interval. Interval should be configurable in multiple of 1 minute.
 - iii. Command On Demand: It should be possible to send commands via GSM or GPRS to RMS either to control Inverter operations or to update configuration
- c. Communication Protocol:
 - i. RMS should provide data on MQTT IOT Protocol to establish communication with thousands of systems to TSREDCO Server.
 - ii. It must be configured to work with any Solar Inverter and Smart Energy meter available in the market of any makes like Fimer, Sungrow, Hitachi, etc., for data acquisition and control.
 - iii. It should be able to read and analyze data from Sensors/Pyrometers/Insulation meters available in market.
 - iv. Remote alerts and local alarms should be configurable as per the TSREDCO requirements.
- d. Configurability: - Fully Configurable and programmable device with wired and wireless capabilities.
- e. Data Logger: - 60 days data storage capacity Data logger.

13. Miscellaneous:

- 13.1. Connectivity: The maximum capacity for interconnection with the grid at a specific voltage level shall be as specified in the SERC regulation for Grid connectivity and norms of DISCOM and amended from time to time.
- 13.2. Safety measures: Electrical safety of the installation(s) including connectivity with the grid must be taken into account and all the safety rules & regulations applicable as per Electricity Act, 2003 and CEA Safety Regulation 2010 etc. must be followed.
- 13.3. Shadow analysis: The shadow analysis report with the instrument such as Solar Pathfinder or professional shadow analysis software of each site should be provided and the consumer should be educated to install the system only in shadow free space. Lower performance of the system due to shadow effect shall be liable for penalty for lower performance.
- 13.4. Firefighting system - Portable fire extinguishers/sand buckets shall be provided wherever required as per norms.

Quality Certification, Standards and Testing for Grid-Connected Rooftop Solar PV Systems/Power Plants

Solar PV Modules/Panels	
IEC 61215 and IS 14286	Design Qualification and Type Approval for Crystalline Silicon Terrestrial Photovoltaic (PV) Modules
IEC 61701:2011	Salt Mist Corrosion Testing of Photovoltaic (PV) Modules
IEC 61853- 1:2011 / IS 16170-1:2014	Photovoltaic (PV) module performance testing and energy rating –:Irradiance and temperature performance measurements, and power Rating.
IEC 62716	Photovoltaic (PV) Modules – Ammonia (NH ₃) Corrosion Testing (As per the site condition like dairies, toilets)
IEC 61730-1,2	Photovoltaic (PV) Module Safety Qualification – Part 1: Requirements for Construction, Part 2: Requirements for Testing
IEC 62804	Photovoltaic (PV) modules – Test method for detection of potential-induced degradation. IEC 62804-1: Part 1: Crystalline Silicon.
Solar PV Inverters	
IEC 62109 or IS : 16221	Safety of power converters for use in photovoltaic power systems – Part 1: General requirements, and Safety of power converters for use in photovoltaic power systems Part 2: Particular requirements for inverters. Safety compliance (Protection degree IP 65 or better for outdoor mounting, IP 54 or better for indoor mounting)
IS/IEC 61683 latest (as applicable)	Photovoltaic Systems – Power conditioners: Procedure for Measuring Efficiency (10%, 25%, 50%, 75% & 90-100% Loading Conditions)
IEC 60068-2 /IEC62093 (as applicable)	Environmental Testing of PV System – Power Conditioners and Inverters
IEC 62116:2014/ IS16169	Utility-interconnected photovoltaic inverters - Test procedure of islanding prevention measures
Fuses	
IS/IEC 60947 (Part 1, 2 & 3), EN 50521	General safety requirements for connectors, switches, circuit breakers (AC/DC): 1) Low-voltage Switchgear and Control-gear, Part 1: General rules 2) Low-Voltage Switchgear and Control-gear, Part 2: Circuit Breakers

	3) Low-voltage switchgear and Control-gear, Part 3: Switches, disconnectors switch-disconnectors and fuse-combination units EN 50521: Connectors for photovoltaic system-Safety requirements and tests
IEC 60269-6:2010	Low-voltage fuses - Part 6: Supplementary requirements for fuse-links for the protection of solar photovoltaic energy systems
Solar PV Roof Mounting Structure	
IS 2062/IS 4759/AA6063 T6	Material for the structure mounting
Surge Arrestors	
BFC 17-102:2011/ NFC 102:2011/ IEC 62305	Lightening Protection Standard
IEC 60364-5-53/ IS 15086-5 (SPD) IEC 61643- 11:2011	Electrical installations of buildings - Part 5-53: Selection and erection of electrical equipment - Isolation, switching and control Low-voltage surge protective devices - Part 11: Surge protective devices connected to low-voltage power systems - Requirements and test methods
Cables	
IEC 60227/IS 694, IEC 60502/IS 1554 (Part 1 & 2)/ IEC 69947 (as applicable)	General test and measuring method for PVC (Polyvinyl chloride) insulated cables (for working voltages up to and including 1100 V, and UV resistant for outdoor installation)
BS EN 50618	Electric cables for photovoltaic systems (BT(DE/NOT)258), mainly for DC Cables
Earthing /Lightning	
IEC 62561/IEC 60634 Series (Chemical earthing) (as applicable)	IEC 62561-1 Lightning protection system components (LPSC) - Part: Requirements for connection components IEC 62561-2 Lightning protection system components (LPSC) – Part 2: Requirements for conductors and earth electrodes IEC 62561-7 Lightning protection system components (LPSC) - Part 7: Requirements for earthing enhancing compounds

Junction Boxes	
IEC 60529	Junction boxes and solar panel terminal boxes shall be of the thermo-plastic type with IP 65 or better protection for outdoor use, and IP 54 or better protection for indoor use.

15. PROJECT SCHEDULE & PROGRESS MONITORING

Bidder/Bidding Consortium shall submit Overall schedule along with the offer. The overall schedule should be planned in weeks. The heads to be covered in the schedules shall broadly be as follows:

- i. Basic engineering and approval
- ii. Preparation and issue of ordering / technical specifications for sub vendors
- iii. Placement of orders on sub-vendors
- iv. Detailed design and engineering
- v. Submission and approval of drawings for civil & structural works
- vi. Manufacture and supply of all equipment/ piping/ cables, etc
- vii. Fabrication and supply of building and technological structures
- viii. Submission and approval of erection, drawings and manuals
- ix. Erection of building and technological structures
- x. Erection of equipment, piping, cables, etc.
- xi. Testing and commissioning

The major milestones for the project are to be highlighted in the schedule. The Bidder / Bidding Consortium shall submit an overall erection plan for the plant and equipment under his scope of supply along with the tender.

The successful Bidder/Bidding Consortium shall have to submit the Level-II network schedule both in hard and editable soft copy (in MS Project/Primavera) covering further details of construction, fabrication and erection activities, area-wise, for approval and finalization of the Employer / Consultant. The format of progress report to be discussed and agreed.

The Bidder/Bidding Consortium/Bidding Consortium has to clearly specify to complete the work as per terms and conditions of agreement.

16. DRAWINGS, DATA AND DOCUMENTS

The Bidder / Bidding Consortium shall furnish following documents / information along-with the offer.

- General description of equipment offered specifying the important features, make, technical parameters, materials of construction, etc. to enable the owner to have proper understanding of the equipment offered and its operation.
- Technical literature, catalogue and publications
- Layout of Complete Power Plant Installation showing location of all major sub-systems
- Single line diagrams of all systems and sub systems of the entire power plant including that of the MMS structures.
- Typical general arrangement and foundation details
- General lighting scheme
- Type tests certificates of all major equipments like switchgear, Inverters, Solar Modules etc.
- Single line schematic diagram of electrical system for grid interfacing and grid interconnection from Solar plant
- General arrangement drawings and circuit diagrams of Module, Inverters, Transformers, and overall solar plant arrangement
- The Bidder/Bidding Consortium shall submit a list of all drawings and documents proposed to be submitted. The list will be approved by employer/ consultant and may be modified if necessary
- Each drawing/ documents in the list shall be identified with a serial number, description and scheduled date of submission.

For Approval:

- Equipment layout plan
- Single line diagram with rating of all equipment, cable sizes and details of protection and metering
- Front view, general arrangement of equipment with plan and sectional views; clearly showing the position of various components, and clearance between components. The make and type of components, together with vital technical parameters shall also be furnished along with GA drawings
- Control, alarm, indications, interlocking and other schematics
- Lighting layout drawings with illumination levels, type and make of fittings.
- Wiring terminal plan drawings with cable connections
- Earthing scheme and layout of earthing network with design calculations, for outdoor switch yard and other areas/premises, if applicable.
- Cable layout drawings, cable channels details
- Installation drawings of all equipment with layout of equipment, cables, lighting systems, (if applicable) and earthing network.
- Calculation for design of LT busduct, sizing of busbars, busbar supports considering the temperature rise and fault current.

- Calculations for design of supporting structures for outdoor switchyard w.r.t. wind pressure, short circuit forces etc. (if applicable).

Instruction Manuals for Operation & Maintenance

Complete and comprehensive instruction manuals for operation and maintenance of the equipment with drawings. This shall include the following:

- Preventive maintenance schedule for each equipment
- Procedure for shut down and start-up of the entire power plant
- Safety procedures for safe operation of equipment and complete system
- Specification of equipments installed.
- Test procedure for site tests

Upon installation and commissioning, supplier shall incorporate revisions / modifications if any in the reproducible and submit 'as built' drawings for employer's record as per general conditions of contract.

17. DELIVERY

The completion period of the project is limited to **4 months**. No further extension shall be provided except under Force Majeure.

18. INSTALLATION GUIDELINES

- All the electrical installations shall conform to the Indian Electricity Act, Indian Electricity Rules, and regulations.
- The mechanical and Civil installation shall conform to the applicable Acts and Rules of corresponding Inspectorate and other relevant authorities, if any.
- Provision of cable glands, ferrules, cable lugs, tags, sealing kits shall be arranged.
- Supply and installation of first aid boxes, shock treatment charts, rubber mats, and key board etc.
- Erection, testing and commissioning of various equipment shall be done strictly as per manufacturer's instructions.
- Cables shall be laid in conduits as per the electrical installation procedures
- The minimum bending radius of cables shall be 12D and 15D for LT and LT cable respectively.

- Interplant cable shall be laid to trenches, tunnel or overhead structure as per site condition. Digging and refilling of cable trenches, required erection accessories shall be in the scope of work of the Bidder/Bidding Consortium.
- Cable shall be fixed to cable racks or cable trays or run on cleats or in conduits, which shall be fixed to concrete brick work or steel structure as required for proper support of the cables, easy accessibility and neatness of appearance.
- Perforated trays shall be provided for control cables.
- Approved type of danger boards, boards inscribing 'ISOLATED', 'DO NOT CLOSE, MEN AT WORK' in English, Telugu, Hindi and Local languages shall be provided in sufficient numbers.
- Special care shall be taken to make the enclosed equipment protected against entry of rats, lizard, and creeping reptiles which may create electrical short circuits.
- Approved cable markers of reinforced concrete shall be provided and fixed to mark each and every diversion of all buried cable routes. A marker shall also be placed every 50 meters along straight portions of each route. A concrete cable marker shall also be provided and fixed to mark the position of every buried joints.
- Distinguishing labels of non-corrodible material marked in accordance with the cable numbers of the cabling diagram shall be permanently attached to each end of every cable. The phase or polarity of each power cable core at the cable ends shall be identified.
- Mounting of Inverters, Electrical panels, Dc and Ac junction boxes, Monitoring systems shall be done with proper mounting procedures with neat look.

19. ERECTION, TESTING, COMMISSIONING

The scope of work of the Bidder/Bidding Consortium shall be complete erection of the equipment, cables, auxiliary systems and sub systems under the scope of work. The Bidder/Bidding Consortium shall make all arrangements to deliver the equipment at site by wagons/ trucks/ trailers, build his own stores (covered, uncovered, air-conditioned, if necessary) for the proper storage of equipment, maintain the stores and all related documents and records, transport the equipment to site for erection purpose. The Bidder/Bidding Consortium also shall make all security arrangements.

- The Bidder/Bidding Consortium shall be responsible for proper, quick retrievable and neat storage and also undertake the conservation of all consignments including damaged boxes. During storage of equipment, the Bidder/Bidding Consortium shall take into account deterioration and carry out the re-

conservation of the complete equipment/parts/supplies as may be necessary as per the storage instructions of the Manufacturer of equipment/ components. The Bidder/Bidding Consortium shall also supply the consumables required for such re-conservation work and repair/ replace parts required thereof for the proper functioning of the equipment after erection and commissioning.

- The Bidder/Bidding Consortium shall retrieve the equipment/ materials from stores and transport the same to erection site.
- The Bidder/Bidding Consortium shall unpack and do visual checking against physical damages to the equipment/cases, clean equipment before start of erection. Damage/ shortage, if any, shall be reported to the Employer/ Consultant and shall be rectified/replaced expeditiously, so as not to upset the erection and commissioning schedule.
- The Bidder/Bidding Consortium shall provide all necessary erection equipment and tools & tackles including material handling equipment, cranes, compressors and other equipment and instruments and consumables, all commissioning equipment and instruments, welding equipment, winches, alignment tools, precision levels, etc., which may be required for carrying out the erection and commissioning work efficiently.
- All instruments shall be properly calibrated before use. Unless otherwise specified, the above erection equipment/ materials shall be the property of the Bidder/Bidding Consortium. However, Employer's prior permission shall be required for removal of these erection equipment/ materials from the site. The Bidder/Bidding Consortium shall ensure that proper procedure and documentation is maintained at entry gate of Employer's premises for such items as might be carried back by the Bidder/Bidding Consortium after completion of work.
- The Bidder/Bidding Consortium shall provide erection consumables like oxygen and acetylene gas, welding rods, solder lugs, oil, grease, kerosene, cotton waste, etc. required for erection of equipment and steel structures.

- The Bidder/Bidding Consortium shall construct and maintain his own site offices and stores as required for the work and arrange for maintaining in the area placed at the Bidder/Bidding Consortium's disposal in a neat manner.
- The Bidder/Bidding Consortium shall provide his scheme for mobilization with Bar Chart indicating clearly the resources, manpower and machinery proposed to be deployed to ensure timely completion of work and quality of workmanship
- On request, the Employer may help the Bidder/Bidding Consortium by providing any special handling/construction equipment needed in the interest of work subject to availability and on payment of hire charges and other conditions of Employer. The charges shall be recovered from any bill of the Bidder/Bidding Consortium due immediately thereafter.
- All safety, health and pollution control measures as required to be adopted as per the Statutory Regulations and the Safety conditions for Bidder/Bidding Consortia issued along with the tender or otherwise required or implied by statutory regulations or practices shall be strictly followed by the Bidder/Bidding Consortium during the execution of the Contract. The Bidder/Bidding Consortium shall set up a suitable safety organization of his own at site in this regard.
- Labor facilities such as shelter, food shall be arranged by the Bidder/Bidding Consortium. On request drinking water shall be provided by the employer.
- The Employer shall deploy/supply Supervising/operating & maintenance personnel and all raw materials, utilities & services required for commissioning.
- Auxiliary power supply facility for system testing & commissioning, Inverter auxiliary, luminaries, control room, Inverter room, site office and other power consuming areas shall be provided by the Employer
- The results of pre commissioning Test, start-up tests and commissioning report shall be recorded jointly by the Bidder/Bidding Consortium and the TSREDCO. And a cumulative report shall be duly submitted by the Bidder/Bidding Consortium to
- The Bidder/Bidding Consortium shall rectify the defects observed during the Commissioning period promptly.

- Successfully commissioning as be accepted if the complete system remains synchronized with the grid for a period of 48 hours without any disturbance or interruption. During this period the system shall generate power during sunshine hours and export power to the grid and during dark hours shall remain synchronized with the grid. If there is an outage isolation from the grid during this period due to defects in the system, then commissioning period shall start afresh after rectification of the said defect. However, if the ambient or the grid parameter are beyond the specified limits if any shall not be considered as stoppage.
- The Commissioning and project completion certificate shall be issued by the Employer subject to relevant conditions.

20. CONNECTIVITY

The maximum capacity for interconnection with the grid at a specific voltage level shall be as specified in the Distribution Code/Supply Code of the State and amended from time to time. Following criteria have been suggested for selection of voltage level in the distribution system for ready reference of the solar suppliers.

Plant Capacity	Connecting voltage
Up to 10KW	230- Single Phase or 415V – three phase at the option of the consumer/ beneficiary
Above 10kW	At 415V – three phase or HT/EHT level (11kV/33kV/66kV) as per DISCOM rules

- The maximum permissible capacity for rooftop shall be 1 MW for a single net-metering point.
- Utilities may have voltage levels other than above; DISCOMS may be consulted before finalization of the voltage level and specification be made accordingly.
- For large PV system (Above 100 kW) for commercial installation having large Load, the solar power can be generated at low voltage levels and stepped up to 11 kV level through the step-up transformer. The transformers and associated switchgear would require to be provided by the SPV bidders.

21. TOOLS & TACKLES AND SPARES:

- After completion of installation & commissioning of the power plant, necessary tools & tackles are to be provided free of cost by the bidder for maintenance purpose.

List of tools and tackles to be supplied by the bidder for approval of specifications and make from TSREDCO.

ii. A list of requisite spares in case of PCU/inverter comprising of a set of control logic cards, IGBT driver cards etc. Junction Boxes. Fuses, MOVs / arrestors, MCCBs etc., along with spare set of PV modules be indicated, which shall be supplied along with the equipment. A minimum set of spares shall be maintained in the plant itself for the entire period of warranty and Operation & Maintenance which upon its use shall be replenished

22. DANGER BOARDS AND SIGNAGES:

Danger boards should be provided as and where necessary as per IE Act. /IE rules as amended up to date. Three signage shall be provided one each at battery –cum- control room, solar array area and main entry from concerned building/block. Text of the signage may be finalized in consultation with TSREDCO / Beneficiary Department.

23. FIRE EXTINGUISHERS:

The firefighting system for the proposed power plant for fire protection shall be consisting of:

- a) Portable fire extinguishers in the control room for fire caused by electrical short circuits.
- b) Sand buckets in the control room.
- c) The installation of Fire Extinguishers should confirm to TAC regulations and BIS standards. The fire extinguishers shall be provided in the control room housing PCUs as well as on the Roof or site where the PV arrays have been installed.

24. Technical Specifications:

- 1) The Solar panels to be used in this project should be from Indian manufacturers certified by the Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE).
- 2) The SPV panels shall carry a warranty of minimum 25years.
- 3) The SPV panel must be warranted for their output peak watt capacity which shall not be less than 90% at the end of 10years and 80% at the end of 25years.
- 4) In addition any components those are to be used in the project should have the certification of MNRE.

25. PLANNING AND DESIGNING:

- i. The bidder should carry out Shadow Analysis at the site and accordingly design strings & arrays layout considering optimal usage of space, material and labor. The bidder should submit the array layout drawings along with Shadow Analysis Report to TSREDCO for approval.
- ii. TSREDCO reserves the right to modify the landscaping design, Layout and specification of sub-systems and components at any stage as per local site conditions/requirements.
- iii. The bidder shall submit preliminary drawing for approval & based on any modification or recommendation, if any. The bidder submits three sets and soft copy in CD of final drawing for formal approval to proceed with construction work.

26. TRANSFORMER “IF REQUIRED” & METERING:

- i. Dry/oil type relevant kVA, 11kV/415V, 50 Hz Step up along with all protections, switchgears, Vacuum circuit breakers, cables etc. along with required civil work.
- ii. The bidirectional electronic energy meter as per the requirement shall be installed for the measurement of import/Export of energy.
- iii. The bidder must take approval/NOC from the Concerned DISCOM for the connectivity, technical feasibility, and synchronization of SPV plant with distribution network and submit the same to TSREDCO before commissioning of SPV plant.
- iv. Reverse power relay shall be provided by bidder (if necessary), as per the local DISCOM requirement.