

Scope

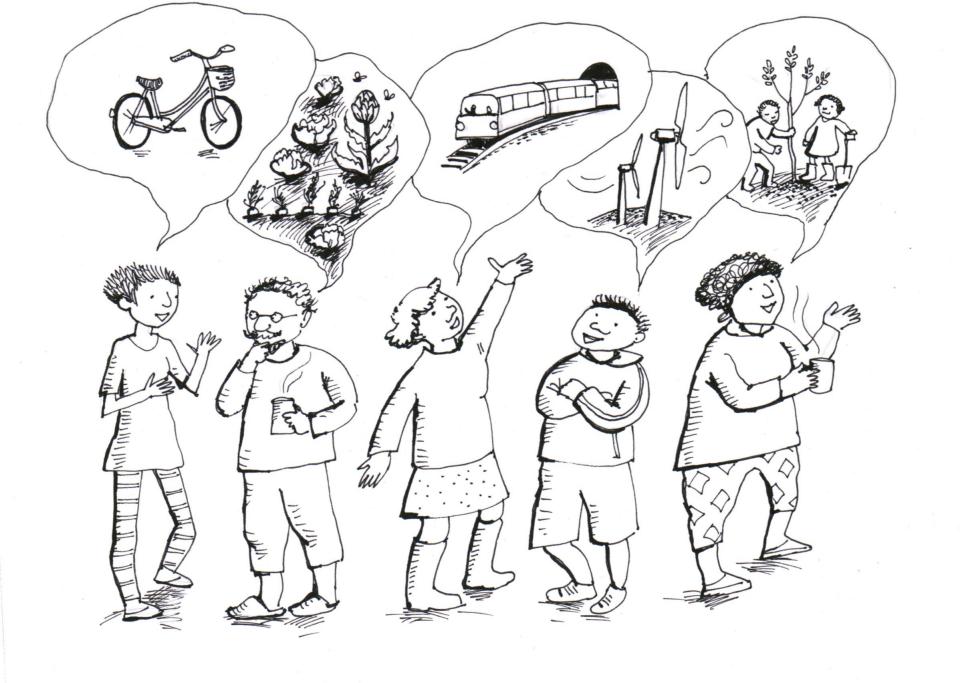
- Our developmental story
- 2. The Blueskin situation now
- 3. Our vision
- 4. Mini-grid pathway
- 5. Summary

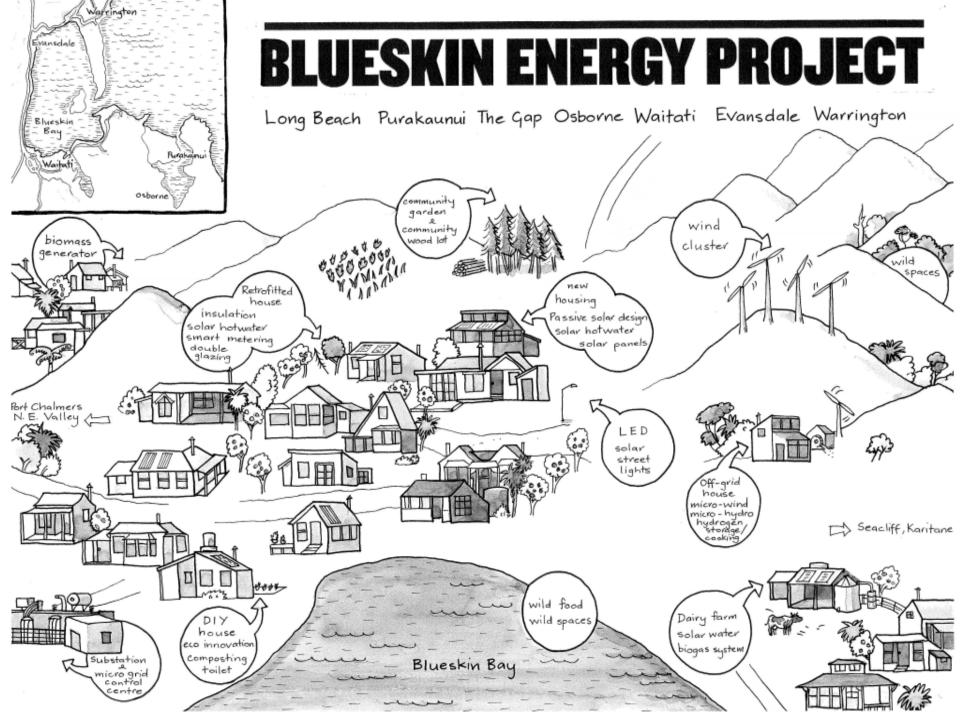




April 2006











prosumer



2. Blueskin now



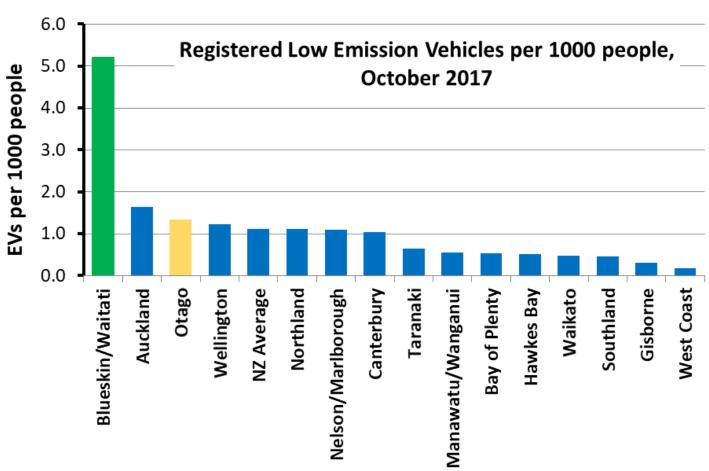




PV penetration

- 38 DG installations, out of 981 customers connected to the Waitati substation. (3.87% penetration)
- 17 DG installations, out of 1,348 customers connected to the Merton substation (1.26% penetration)
- 114 DG installations, out of 14,869 customers connected in the whole of OtagoNet (0.766% penetration)
- 287 DG installations, out of 68,728 customers connected in the whole the PowerNet managed networks (0.418% penetration)







3. Our Vision



Collaboratively creating local climate solutions.

By 2025 Blueskin will:

Be free of fuel poverty, with energy efficient homes, have low CO2 emissions, and derive all electricity from local renewable generation sources.

Own and operate a local energy company generating modest investment surpluses, used to fund sustainable initiatives within Blueskin Bay and supporting other communities when desired

Eat predominantly from within our local food web, have a thriving local economy, and broad intergenerational gardening and farming skills



4. Mini-grid



Partnership for a Blueskin mini grid







Automated analytics with optimisation





"New" technologies, ongoing innovation

Partners Creating Value Together

Investment in a mini grid is costly for any one party

Collectively (PowerNet, emhTrade, BRCT, Otago University) we possess significant and complementary resources

Additional contributors can:

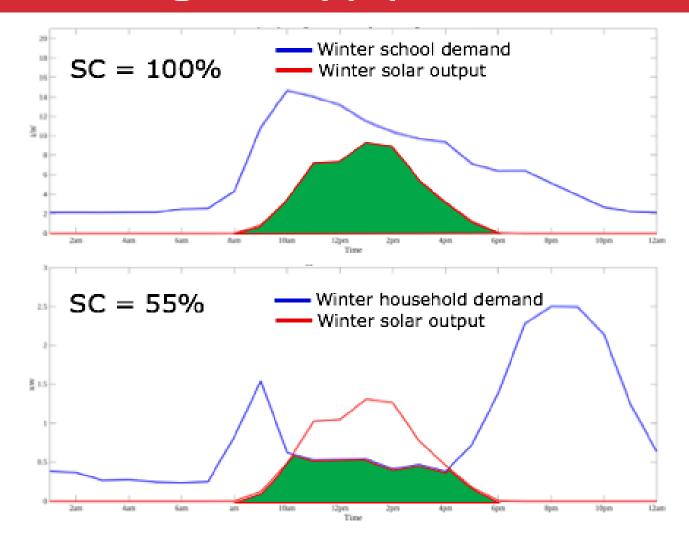
- 1. "free ride" making considerable savings
- 2. add a little for even better outcome (V2G..)

A globally significant project (i.e. Brooklyn Smart Grid trial)

Mini-Grid requirements

- Network owners able to manage the network isolations and reconfiguration (whether this needs to be seem-less or not depends on community needs and the nature of the resources);
- confidence that the resources generation, storage and flexible demand - are sufficient to maintain a balanced system and can all work;
- an engaged community mini-grid resources will generally not be capable of meeting peak loads so folks need to co-operate and adjust (and be rewarded or penalised accordingly)

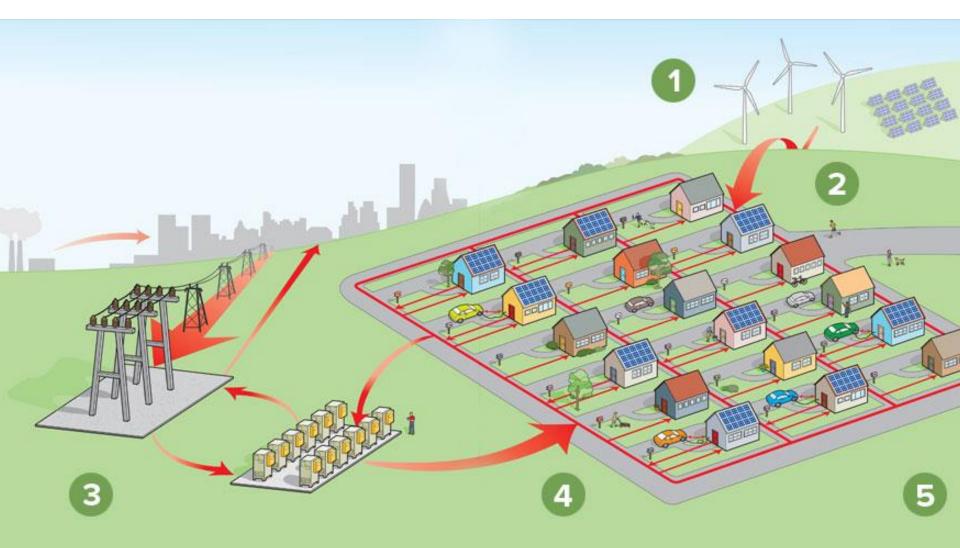
Matching of supply and demand



Data used:

- Solar irradiance data (NIWA) one year, hourly interval
- Household (x 20) demand data (Green Grid Project)
- School demand data, scaled for Waitati school

Blended return: social, environmental, and economic benefit



5. Summary





Workshopping peer to peer



