CRITICAL LOAD EXCEPTIONS

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June 21, 2013
Critical Load Definition

- Updated Critical Load Definition approved by SRSTF

Critical Load consists of the following components:

- Cranking power to all units with a hot start time four hours or less*
- Off-site Nuclear Station Light and Power (to maintain safe shutdown)
- Critical Natural Gas Infrastructure (such as electric compressors)

Exceptions or additions to the criteria shown above will be allowed with PJM approval:
- SOS-T endorsement will be sought for these exceptions and additions.
- One such example could be to address coping power needs for steam units that cannot be supplied by resources other than Black Start.

*Note: For generating stations with multiple units (0-4 hour start), consider the impact on restoration time if only enough critical load was carried to start one of the units at the station. This unit could then supply the other units at the station with auxiliary power. If doing this would increase restoration time significantly, critical load will be identified for all units at the station. Consideration will also be given to whether plant personnel can start all units at the plant in parallel given physical plant or resource constraints.
Exceptions to critical cranking power will be made for intermittent generation (wind, solar).

Exceptions to critical cranking power will be considered on a case by case basis for:

- Complex cranking paths for minimum ICAP gain
- Non-dispatchable units or units with very high minimum limits