

Magnetic Island Microgrid Feasibility Study

Study Overview and Findings



yurika



MAGNETIC
ISLAND
COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT
ASSOCIATION



Yurika Agenda

1. Who is Yurika?
2. Magnetic Island Current State
3. What is a microgrid?
4. Key objectives
5. Feasibility study approach
6. Key findings

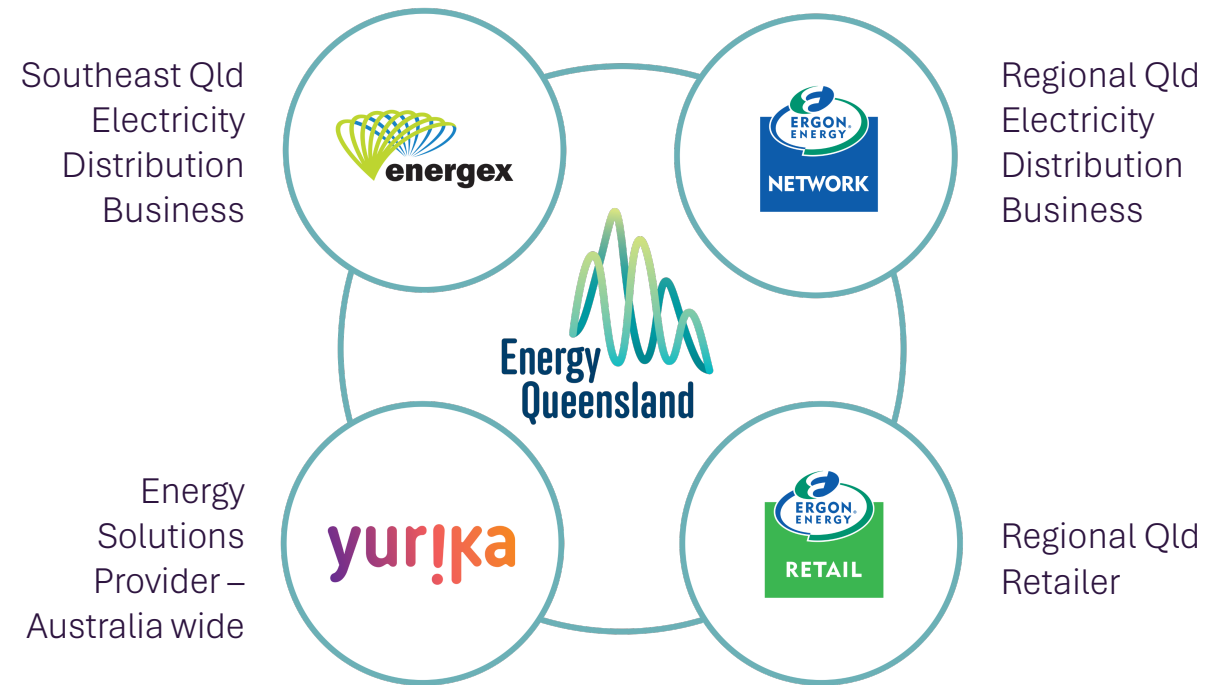
We are yurika

Part of Energy Queensland



Who we are

Established in 2016, we're part of Energy Queensland,
Australia's largest government—owned electricity company.



Our capabilities



Solar



Electric vehicle charging



Wind farms



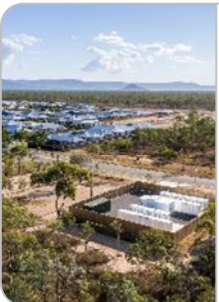
Battery Energy Storage



Electricity Networks



Telecommunication



Microgrids



Metering



Electrical Equipment Supply

Magnetic Island

Magnetic Island is brimming with solar PV energy.



2,500
population

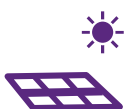


1,950
residential sites



200
business sites

Energy Snapshot



5.3 MW
of solar PV installed



656 sites (31%)
with solar PV installed



5.5 MW
annual peak power
(6-7pm, 2023/24)



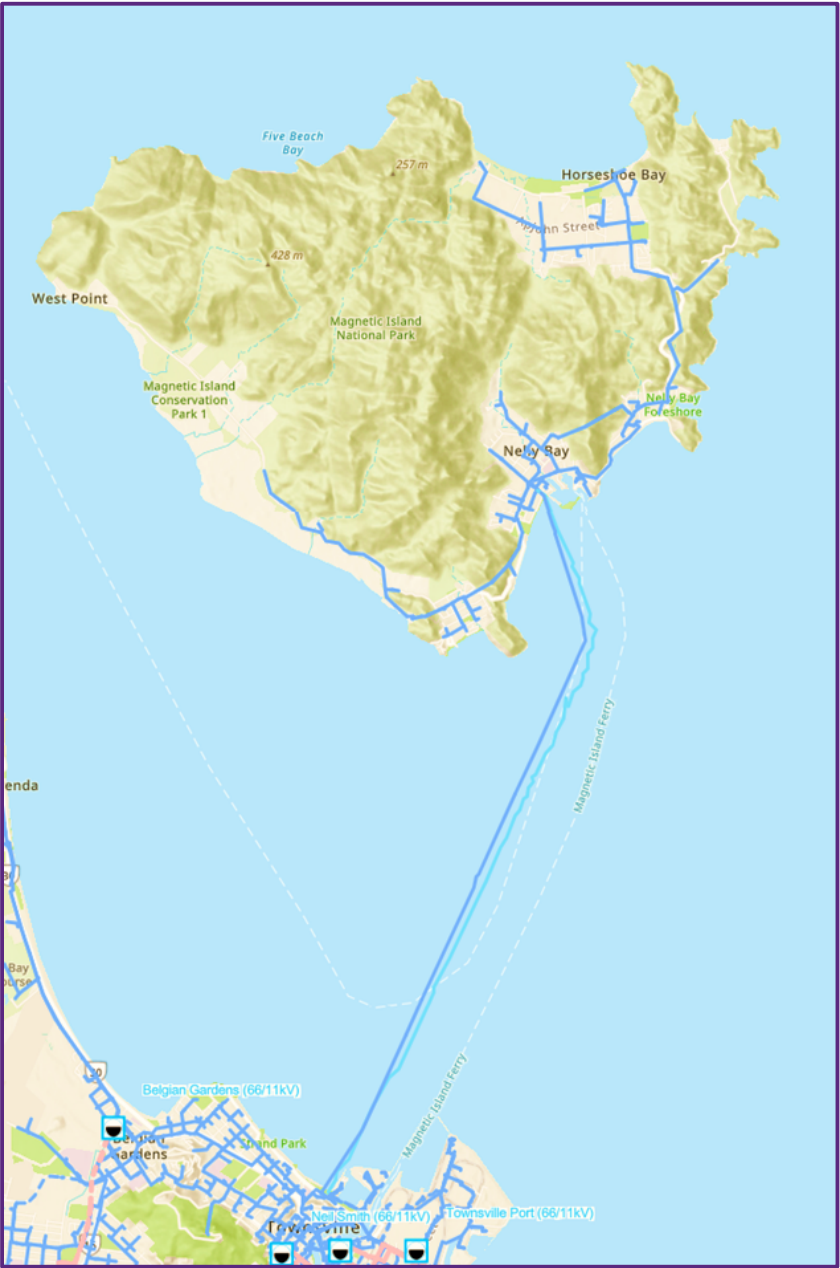
5,494 tonnes CO₂-e
GHG emissions saved
from existing solar PV



30 %
energy needs
supplied by
renewable energy

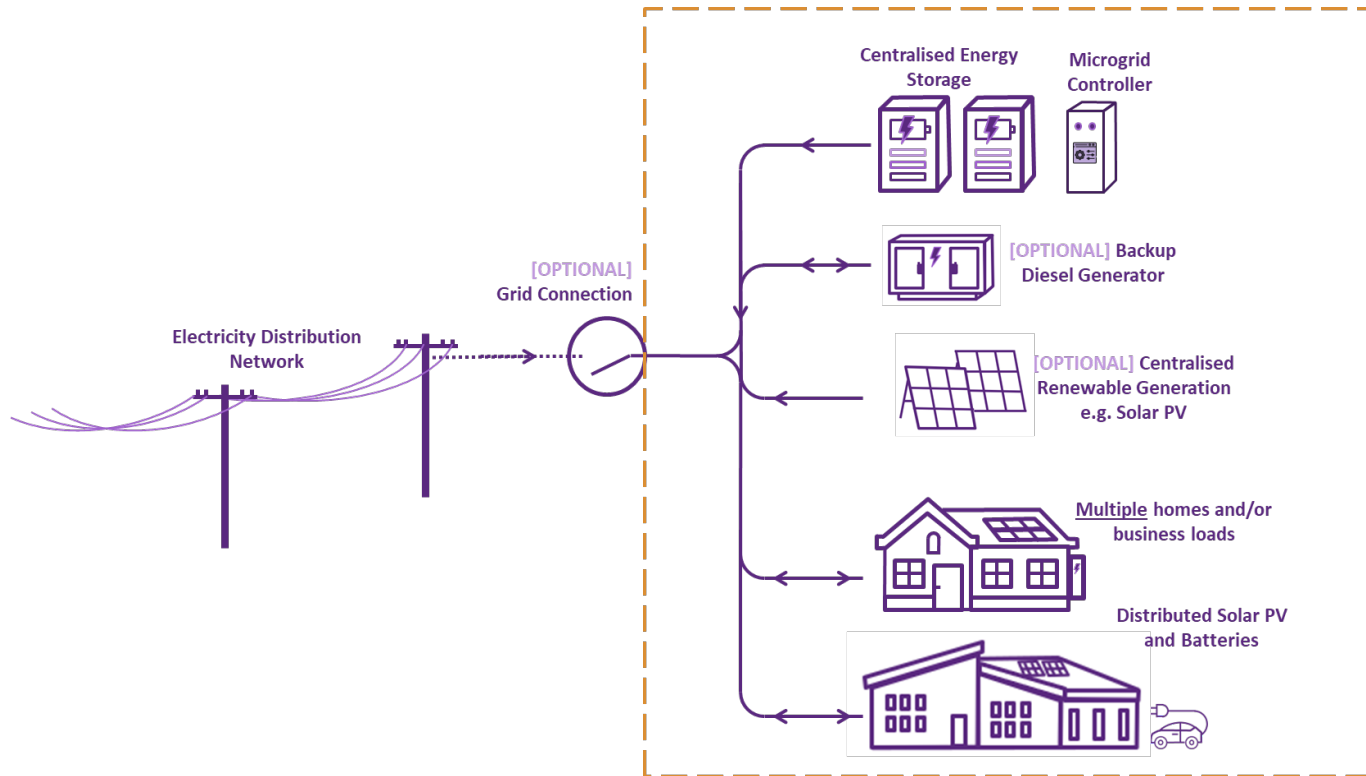


2023/24 reverse flow
first year solar PV energy
flowed from Magnetic Island
to Townsville



What is a microgrid?

Microgrid components:



Microgrid key differentiating factors:

- Objectives
- Single or multiple land parcels
- High voltage or low voltage distribution
- Operating model
- Electricity distribution infrastructure owner
- Centralised asset owner/s
- Distributed asset owner/s

- ☒ Does it supply multiple houses and/or business?
- ☒ Can it operate independent of the main electricity grid?

Key Objectives

Yurika worked with MICDA to understand the key drivers of the microgrid feasibility study.

MICDA's high level objectives:

1

MAXIMISE
RENEWABLE
ENERGY

2

MAXIMISE
ECONOMIC
BENEFIT/
VALUE

3

MINIMISE
POWER
OUTAGES

Study approach

Yurika conducted the feasibility study considering many solutions to achieve MICDA's objectives

Feasibility

- ✓ Technical
- ✓ Financial
- ✓ Legal & Regulatory
- ✓ Environmental
- ✓ Operational
- ✓ Stakeholder

Villages



Specific locations within villages?

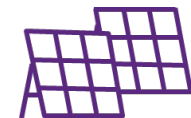
Technology



Battery Storage



Rooftop Solar



Ground Mount Solar



High Voltage or Low Voltage?

Ownership

Distributed



Residents



Businesses

Centralised



Community entity



Energy Qld entity



Townsville City Council



Other?

Method:

5

High level solution concepts
microgrid & non-microgrid

2

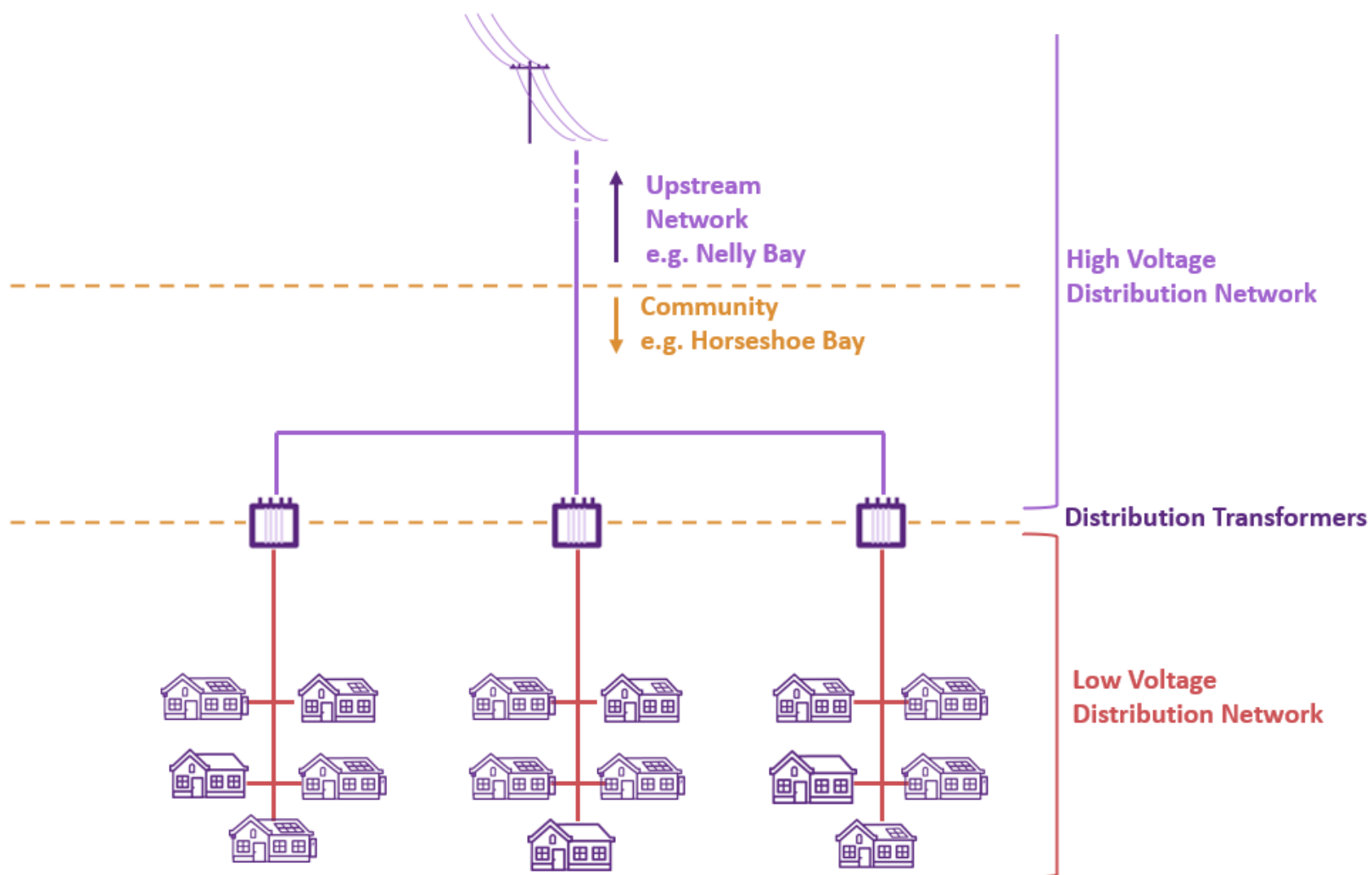
Actionable concepts for
detailed analysis

1

Feasible solution that
clearly achieves
MICDA's key objectives

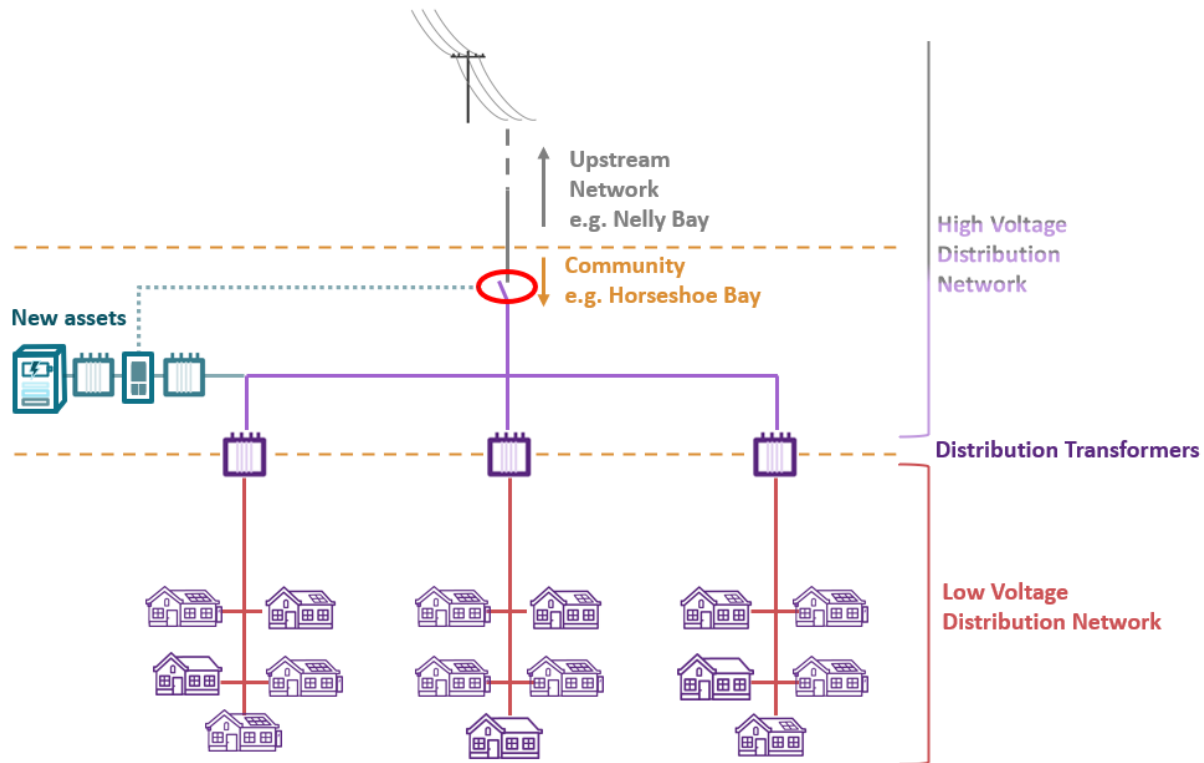
Feasibility study overview

The typical network arrangement...

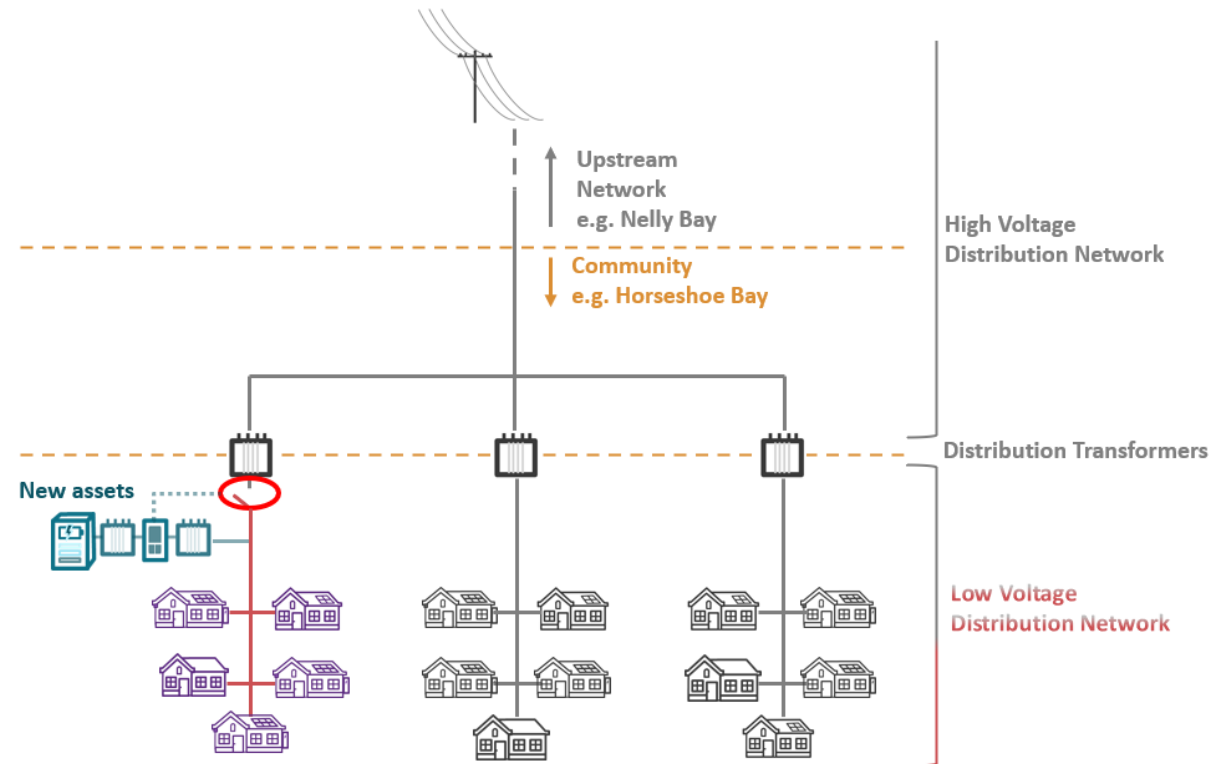


Feasibility study overview

Solution concepts (microgrid) considered...



High voltage (HV) community microgrid – grid outage



Low voltage (LV) community microgrid – grid outage

Key findings

Network-owned (battery) microgrid solutions are developing in QLD...

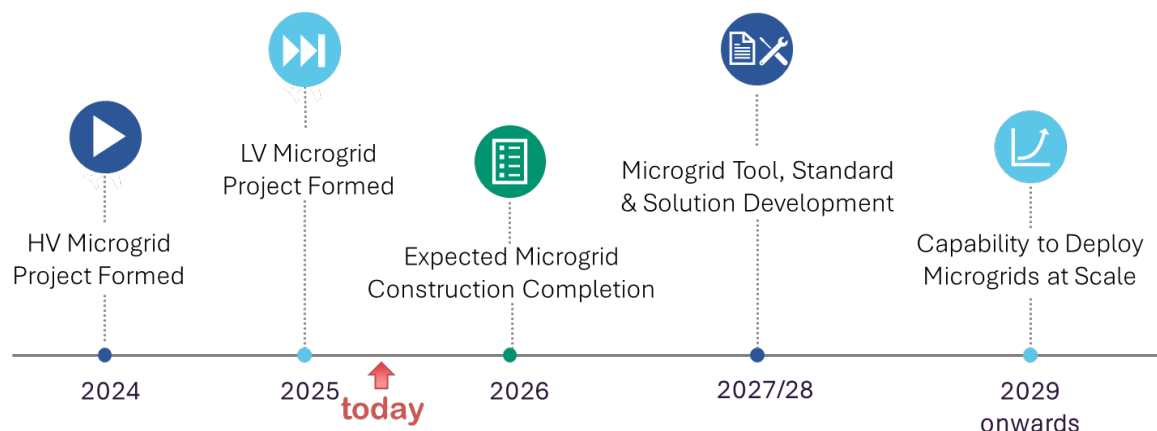


Ergon Energy Network's first battery-based microgrid pilot projects (2)

Why?

The 2 x First Nations communities in FNQ are on the edge of the network experience
frequent power outages

| | Mossman Gorge | Jumbun |
|------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| Network level | High voltage | Low voltage |
| Key Objective | Reduce power outages | |
| Electricity Bill | No change | |
| Supply Scale | 180 people | 100 people |



Considerations for Magnetic Island

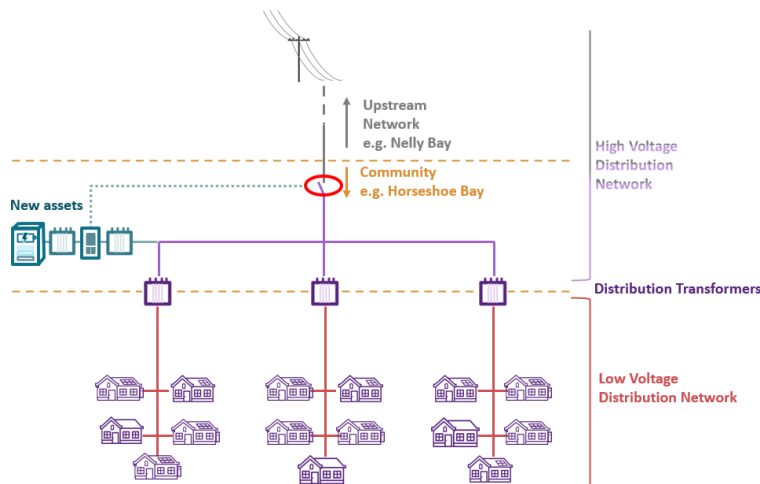
- Ergon Network will not have a solution to deploy in other communities until at least 2029
- If Ergon Network deploy more, locations with higher-than-average power outages will be prioritised
- Ergon Network have advised they have a satisfactory electricity network on Magnetic Island for at least the next 5 years
- Recent Magnetic Island Ergon Network upgrade projects will help reduce power outages

[Magnetic Island network upgrade | Ergon Energy](#)

Key findings

Privately-owned microgrids can have significant economic & regulatory barriers...

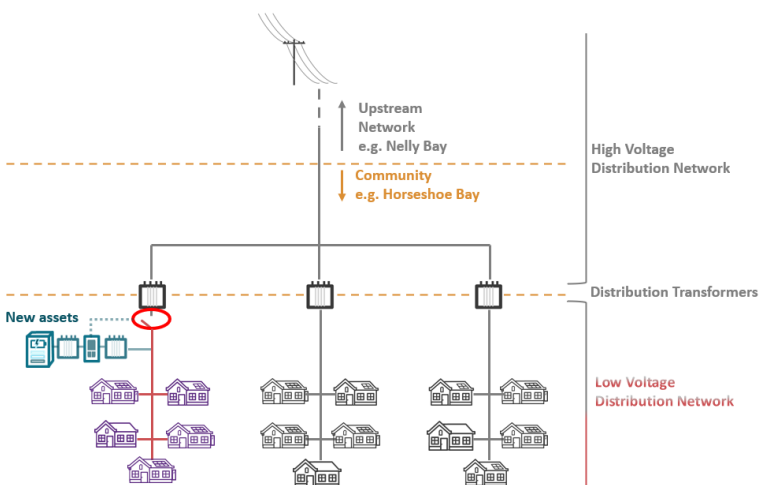
High voltage community microgrid



The microgrid owner is required to:

- **Be a distribution business** if microgrid supplies beyond your land and if electricity supply is the main business.
- Buy high voltage network from Ergon Energy Network (**if willing to sell**).
- Only operate network, not sell energy. A separate retailer would be needed.

Low voltage community microgrid



The microgrid owner is required to:

- Buy low voltage network from Ergon Energy Network (**if willing to sell**) or construct new network.
- **Get permission** from Ergon Energy Network, Townsville City Council and impacted homes and businesses.
- Get the appropriate registration or exemptions to operate network that supplies others and sell energy.

Meet Objectives?

1
MAXIMISE RENEWABLE ENERGY



Yes, by Solar Soaking
Adding a centralised battery will increase local use of solar energy.

2
MAXIMISE ECONOMIC BENEFIT/ VALUE



No
No clear profit to offer discounted electricity to homes and businesses.

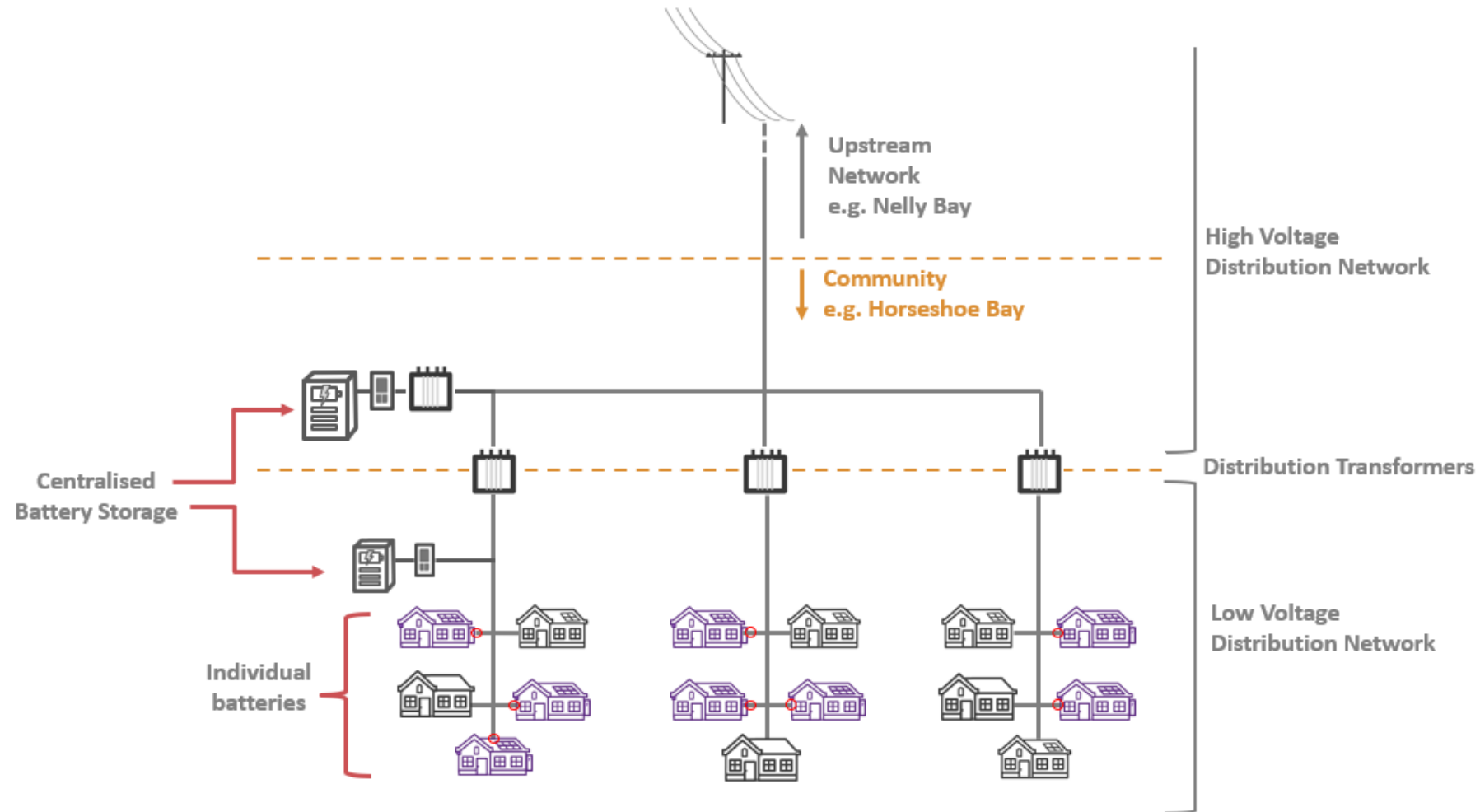
3
MINIMISE POWER OUTAGES



Sometimes
Will provide backup power, unless a fault/ planned work causes an outage within the microgrid.

Feasibility study overview

Solution concepts (non-microgrid) considered...

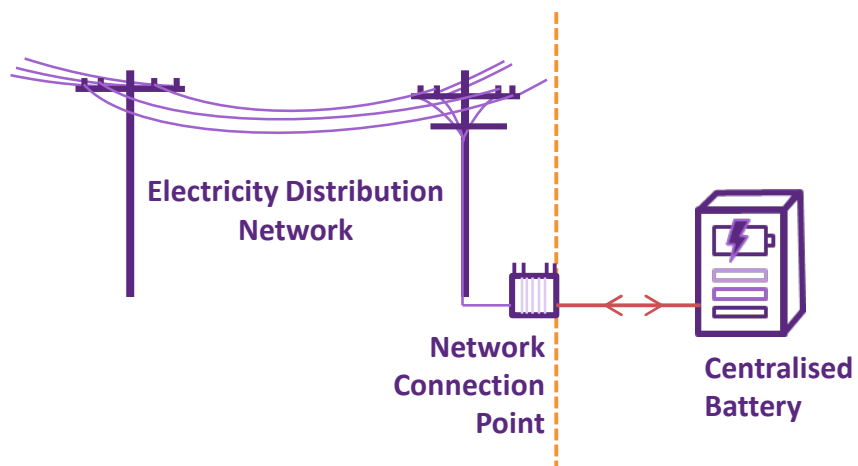


Centralised Battery and/or individual home/business batteries – grid outage

Key findings

Privately-owned centralised battery storage is a step towards a microgrid...

Centralised Battery Solution



Solution: 1 MW / 2 MWh Battery

Capital cost: \$3.2 million

Limitation: no backup power

Battery use: Retailer to monetise battery power

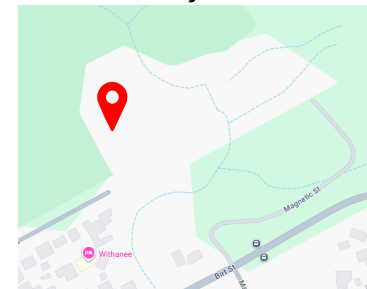
Annual Revenue: \$145k +

Sites Investigated:

Horseshoe Bay Park



Picnic Bay Landfill



Key Barriers:

1.

Limited and/or uncertain revenue

2.

Capital cost of new network connection

3.

Ongoing network connection fees and operational limits

4.

Finding a suitable site to locate the battery & associated costs

5.

Insurance challenges

Meet Objectives?

1

MAXIMISE RENEWABLE ENERGY



Yes, by Solar Soaking
Adding a centralised battery will increase local use of solar energy.

2

MAXIMISE ECONOMIC BENEFIT/VALUE



Not directly
No clear business case to share benefit of with community

3

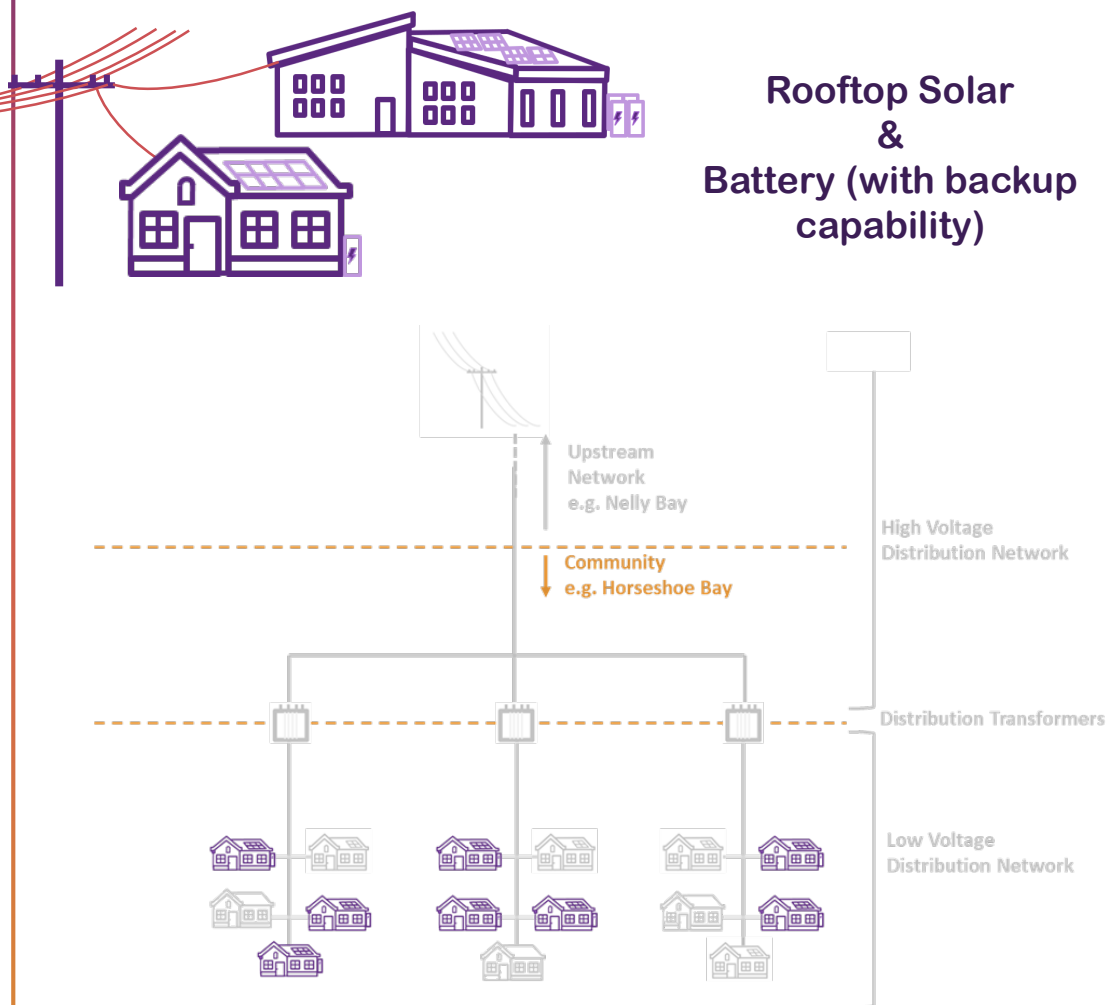
MINIMISE POWER OUTAGES



No
Does not operate during a grid outage.

Key findings

Individual solar and battery is the most beneficial solution



Individual home/business batteries – grid outage

Advantages:

- Federal Government 'Cheaper Home Batteries Program'
- Can provide backup power to total load if sized and configured correctly
- Full ownership and control of solution and benefit
- Time-of-use tariffs (different cost at different times of day) and behaviour change can enable more savings

Disadvantages:

- Can be a high capital cost for an individual
- Some are locked out (e.g. renter, unsuitable roof etc.)
- Cannot share benefit or trade energy with neighbours
- Providing back up power to a large site is more costly and complex

Meet Objectives?

- 1**

MAXIMISE RENEWABLE ENERGY

Yes
Additional solar and/or a battery to increase use of solar locally.
- 2**

MAXIMISE ECONOMIC BENEFIT/VALUE

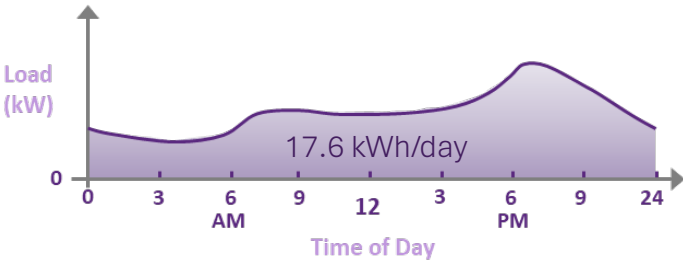
Yes
Direct savings on electricity bill.
- 3**

MINIMISE POWER OUTAGES

Yes, if configured
Residential or commercial batteries can provide backup to part or all load.

Key findings

Typical Arrangement – Residential



BEFORE



Flat Rate
Tariff 11



No solar



4.5 kW solar



6.6 kW solar

AFTER

90% of load
supplied by
renewable

+ 6.6 kW solar + Battery



6.6 kW solar
+ 10 kWh battery

+ 2.1 kW solar + Battery



6.6 kW solar
+ 10 kWh battery

+ Battery only



6.6 kW solar
+ 10 kWh battery

RESULTS (10 YRS)



Flat Rate
Tariff 11

\$9,200 capital cost
\$2,150 (86%) Year 1 bill savings
4.6-year payback

\$6,970 capital cost
\$960 (71%) Year 1 bill savings
8.3-year payback

\$5,950 capital cost
\$590 (56%) Year 1 bill savings
no payback



Time-of-use
Demand
Tariff 14C

\$9,200 capital cost
\$2,320 (93%) Year 1 bill savings
4.2-year payback

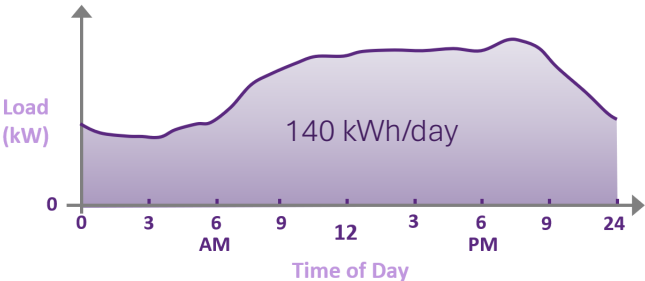
\$6,970 capital cost
\$1,120 (83%) Year 1 bill savings
6.8-year payback

\$5,950 capital cost
\$780 (73%) Year 1 bill savings
8.7-year payback

NOTE: Results will vary with differing loads and capital costs.

Key findings

Typical Arrangement – Small Business



BEFORE



Flat Rate
Tariff 20



No solar



10 kW solar

AFTER

55% of load
supplied by
renewable



30 kW solar
+ 30 kWh battery



30 kW solar
+ 30 kWh battery

RESULTS (10 YRS)



Flat Rate
Tariff 20

\$32,760 capital cost

\$11,590 (68%) Year 1 bill savings
3.0-year payback



Time-of-
use Energy
Tariff 22E

\$32,760 capital cost

\$12,710 (74%) Year 1 bill savings
2.8-year payback

\$27,870 capital cost

\$6,825 (55%) Year 1 bill savings
4.3-year payback

\$27,870 capital cost

\$7,890 (64%) Year 1 bill savings
3.8-year payback

Key findings

Individual solar and batteries can have a varying payback

Example Scenario:

Residential



No solar



6.6 kW solar
+ 10 kWh battery



Flat Rate
Tariff 11

Capital
Cost (\$)
(excl. GST)

Simple Payback Scenarios

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------|-------|--------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| \$ 17,600 | 10.8 | 10.5 | 8.9 | 8.5 | 8.2 | 7.9 | 7.7 |
| \$ 16,400 | 10.0 | 9.8 | 8.3 | 7.9 | 7.6 | 7.3 | 7.1 |
| \$ 15,200 | 9.2 | 9.0 | 7.6 | 7.3 | 7.0 | 6.8 | 6.5 |
| \$ 14,000 | 8.4 | 8.2 | 7.0 | 6.7 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 6.0 |
| \$ 12,800 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 5.5 |
| \$ 11,600 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 4.9 |
| \$ 10,400 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.4 |
| \$ 9,200 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 3.9 |
| \$ 8,000 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.3 |
| \$ 6,800 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.8 |
| Per year → | 4,200 | 5,300 | 6,400 | 7,500 | 8,600 | 9,700 | 10,800 |
| Per day → | 11.5 | 14.5 | 17.5 | 20.5 | 23.6 | 26.6 | 29.6 |

Electricity Consumption (kWh)










| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Annual Savings → (Tariff 11) | \$ 1,800 | \$ 1,850 | \$ 2,150 | \$ 2,240 | \$ 2,320 | \$ 2,400 | \$ 2,480 |
|---------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|

Typical QLD
Household Size →



Key Findings

Concept comparison summary & conclusion

| Key Objectives | Microgrid | Centralised Battery | Individual Solar & Battery |
|--|---|--|---|
| 1 MAXIMISE RENEWABLE ENERGY |  Yes, by Solar Soaking Adding a centralised battery will increase local use of solar energy. |  Yes, by Solar Soaking Adding a centralised battery will increase local use of solar energy. |  Yes Additional solar and/or a battery to increase use of solar locally. |
| 2 MAXIMISE ECONOMIC BENEFIT/VALUE |  No No clear profit to offer discounted electricity to homes and businesses. |  Not directly No clear profit to share benefit of with community |  Yes Direct savings on electricity bill. |
| 3 MINIMISE POWER OUTAGES |  Sometimes Will provide backup power, unless a fault/ planned work causes an outage within the microgrid. |  No Does not operate during a grid outage. |  Yes, if configured Residential or commercial batteries can provide backup to part or all load. |

Thank You

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