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j Smart community infrastructure — Electric power infrastructure — Measurement methods for the quality of thermal power infrastructure and requirements for plant operations and



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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see <u>www.iso.org/</u> iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 268, *Sustainable cities and communities*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Smart community infrastructures*.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at <u>www.iso.org/members.html</u>.

Introduction

This document describes methods for measuring the quality of thermal power infrastructure (QTPI) during the operational phase as well as the requirements for operations and management activities for the purpose of maintaining and improving the QTPI in the medium and long term in order to realize the objectives of the 3E+S (energy security, environmental conservation, economic efficiency, safety) energy policy. The 3E+S energy policy is a framework established to ensure QTPI during its operational phase.

Considering the importance of a sufficient and stable electric power supply to the economy, standard of living and day-to-day needs, electric power shortages or frequent power outages are serious risks to society. Maintaining and improving the QTPI is an important concern for all regions, particularly for regions in the process of rapid economic growth. A sufficient and stable electric power supply can be achieved by establishing thermal power infrastructure as planned and operating this effectively throughout its life cycle.

Reducing the environmental impacts associated with thermal power infrastructure, such as greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, is a global issue and reduction of the impacts is a goal of this document. Minimizing the impacts needs to take into account the social costs of the environmental impact, the costs required for environmental protection measures and the effectiveness of these measures.

From these viewpoints, it is expected that efforts to maintain and improve the QTPI by applying appropriate operations and management will make society more sustainable. This document is intended to contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals outlined by the United Nations, specifically goal 7 (affordable and clean energy), goal 11 (sustainable cities and communities), goal 13 (climate action), goal 14 (life below water) and goal 15 (life on land).

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Smart community infrastructure — Electric power infrastructure — Measurement methods for the quality of thermal power infrastructure and requirements for plant operations and management

1 Scope

This document specifies methods for measuring the quality of thermal power infrastructure (QTPI) during the operational phase and requirements for operations and management activities.

It is intended for use by electric power providers, including public utilities and independent power producers (hereinafter collectively referred to as power plant operators), as well as relevant stakeholders that intend to maintain and improve QTPI.

NOTE The selection and importance of evaluation indicators resulting from the implementation of this document can vary depending on the characteristics of the power plant operator.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <u>https://www.iso.org/obp</u>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <u>http://www.electropedia.org/</u>

3.1

thermal power infrastructure

unit (3.2) or plant (3.3) generating electric power utilizing oil, gas, coal or biomass as fuel

3.2

unit

assembly of equipment required for operating one generator

Note 1 to entry: This could include, for example, a generator, turbine, boiler and balance of plant.

Note 2 to entry: When unit means a definite magnitude of quantity used as a standard of measurement, the term "unit of measure" is used in this document.

3.3

plant

entire premises including *units* (3.2) and the common facilities, land and buildings relating to the units

3.4 gross maximum capacity GMC

maximum output power that a *unit* (3.2) can generate in a specific period