

Exhibit G

EPC Power CAB1000 Operation
and Maintenance Manual



CAB1000 Operation & Maintenance Manual

Contacting EPC

When contacting EPC for support, please have the following information available:

- Unit Model Number
- Unit Serial Number
- Application information
- Background information of the problem
- Data log file of the fault event (see EPyQ)

North America
+1.858.748.5590
service@epcpower.com

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Table of Contents

1	Introduction	5
1.1	Applicability	5
1.2	Revision History	5
1.3	Additional Support	5
2	Safety	6
2.1	Electrical Safety	7
2.2	Stored Energy	7
2.3	Grounding & Hipot	10
2.4	Cleanliness/ Debris	11
2.5	Personnel	11
2.6	Door Operation	12
2.6	Specification Label	13
	Equipment Markings	13
2.7	Test Reports	16
3	Software	16
3.1	EPyQ	16
3.2	C2Prog	17
3.3	PCAN	17
3.3.1	PEAK System Products	17
3.3.1.1	PCAN-USB	17
3.3.1.2	PCAN-View	17
3.3.1.3	PCAN Drivers	17
4	Inverter Operation Modes	17
4.1	Enabling the Inverter	17
4.1.1	Precharge	18
4.1.1.1	DC Precharge	18
4.1.1.1.1	Figure 7 - DC Precharge Circuit	18
4.1.1.2	AC Precharge (Optional)	18
4.1.1.2.1	Figure 7 - AC Precharge Sequence	19
4.1.1.2.2	Figure 8 - AC Precharge Circuit	19
4.1.1.3	Precharge and Startup Sequence	19
4.1.1.4	Precharge Parameters	20
4.2	Disabling the Inverter	20
4.2.1	Normal stop	20
4.2.2	Fast Stop	20
4.2.3	Fault	20
4.3	Grid Following Operation	20
4.3.1	P/Q Control	21

4.3.2	Current Control	21
4.3.3	DC Control	21
4.4	Grid Forming Operation	21
4.4.1	Advanced Control Features	21
5	Maintenance	22
5.1	Semi-Annual maintenance	23
5.1.1	Visual Inspection	23
5.1.2	Air Filter Inspection and Replacement	23
5.1.3	Radiator Inspection	23
5.2	Annual Maintenance	23
5.2.1	Loose Power Connection	23
5.2.2	Coolant Level	24
5.2.3	Door Seals and Latches	24
5.2.4	Visual Inspection	24
5.2.5	Annual Maintenance Report	24
5.3	Five Year Maintenance	24
5.4	Usage Based Maintenance	25
5.5	Restoration of Power	25
6	Spare Parts	25
6.1	Wear Items	25

1 Introduction

This manual serves to

- Aid customer teams in proper selection, integration, operation, and maintenance of inverters.
- Provide engineering information to support successful integration of EPC's inverters.
- Guide post-commissioning operability, maintenance, and service efforts

1.1 Applicability

Model number

- 50-100100
- 50-100180
- 50-100181

Please read all applicable sections during the engineering process and before you apply power to your inverter.

1.2 Revision History

Rev	Date	Change
-		Pre-release
00	19/10/2021	1 st release
01	October 3, 2024	2 nd release
02		

1.3 Additional Support

The following files can be obtained from your EPC representative:





- PC tool (EPyQ) for inverter control via laptop and associated files
 - Inverter-specific files; e.g. .epz, .epp, etc. (proprietary formats)
- CAN parameter summary (available as .sym, .dbc, and .pdf)
- Modbus data map (available as .xlsx and .xml format)

2 Safety



This section contains important information regarding safe and proper use of equipment. System integrators & OEMs must provide a final set of service instructions / manual to their end customer as part of the final product. Trained and qualified personnel are required for installation and operation of this equipment. Failure to follow safety instructions can result in damage to equipment, injury, or death.

Warnings and notes

This manual contains the following safety notices:

 <p>DANGER</p>	<p>DANGER indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, will result in death or serious injury.</p>	<p>DANGER indique une situation dangereuse qui, si elle n'est pas évitée, causera des blessures graves ou la mort.</p>
 <p>WARNING</p>	<p>WARNING indicates hazardous conditions that could damage equipment or cause personal injury or death.</p>	<p>AVERTISSEMENT indique des conditions dangereuses qui pourraient endommager l'équipement ou causer des blessures ou la mort de personnes</p>
 <p>CAUTION</p>	<p>CAUTION indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in equipment damage, minor or moderate injury.</p>	<p>ATTENTION indique une situation dangereuse qui, si elle n'est pas évitée, pourrait causer des dommages à l'équipement et des blessures mineures ou modérées au personnes</p>
	<p>ESD Electrostatic discharge warning, indicating that equipment can be damaged if proper ESD protections (e.g., wrist straps) are not used.</p>	<p>ESD Risques de décharges électrostatiques, ceci indique que l'équipement peut être endommagé si les protections ESD appropriées (par exemple bracelets antistatiques) ne sont pas utilisées.</p>


2.1 Electrical Safety

 WARNING	<p>WARNING Basic electrical precautions must be followed by all personnel when working on electrical systems. Equipment damage, injury, or death can occur as a result of failure to follow these instructions or installation by unqualified personnel.</p>	<p>AVERTISSEMENT: Les précautions électriques de base doivent être respectées par toute personne travaillant sur les systèmes électriques. Des dommages matériels, blessures ou la mort peuvent être provoqués suite au non respect de ces instructions ou l'installation par du personnel non qualifié.</p>
 WARNING	<p>WARNING High touch current. Earth connection is essential before connecting supply.</p>	<p>AVERTISSEMENT: Courant de contact élevé. Raccordement à la terre indispensable avant le raccordement à l'alimentation.</p>

Review the following steps before performing any installation or maintenance work:

1. Work must be performed by qualified personnel only.
2. Clearly identify work locations.
3. Ensure that all sources of power have been disconnected.
4. Inverters contain capacitors which require several minutes to discharge after removing power. Verify that system and component voltages are at or near 0 V by measuring with a voltmeter.
5. All electrical installations must comply with the electrical standards applicable on-site.

2.2 Stored Energy

 DANGER	<p>DANGER Inverters contain capacitors which retain voltage even after the system has been de-energized. By design, these capacitors self-discharge to less than 5V within 5 minutes or within the time stated on the inverter. System and component voltage should always be verified prior to working on equipment to ensure the discharge has been completed successfully.</p>	<p>DANGER: Les onduleurs contiennent des condensateurs qui restent chargés après la coupure de toutes les sources d'alimentation. Ces condensateurs sont conçus pour se décharger à moins de 5V en moins de 5 minutes. Assurez-vous de toujours mesurer les tensions du système et des composants pour s'assurer qu'elles ne soient plus dangereuses.</p>
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After powering down, and before working on the inverter:

1. Disconnect or turn off and lock out **all sources of power** (refer to figure 2 below) such as:
 - a. Main AC
 - b. Main DC
 - c. Lock out power sources to **all parallel inverters**

- d. Auxiliary power (optional for properly trained personnel)
- 2. Ensure that power cannot be re-applied while working on the equipment by following proper lockout/tagout procedures for all power sources (e.g., the AC grid disconnect switch, battery bank disconnect switch, etc.).
- 3. Wait at least 5 minutes (or as indicated by the inverter labeling) after disconnecting power to the inverter to allow stored energy to discharge (e.g., charged capacitors within the inverter).
- 4. Remove the dead front.



Figure 1: Dead Front

- 5. Measure voltages and ensure that they are below ~5 volts by using a 1,500V rated DMM. **Measurements should be taken by a trained professional. The list below is suggested as a minimum set of measurements, however personnel performing maintenance are responsible to take all proper and necessary measurements to ensure that all stored energy is removed prior to work and all sources are properly locked out to ensure safety.** (Refer to figure 1 below)
 - a. Suggested AC side measurements
 - i. With DMM in AC measurement mode, at the AC input terminals:
 - 1. from A-B phase
 - 2. from B-C phase
 - 3. from C-A phase
 - 4. from A-GND
 - 5. from B-GND
 - 6. from C-GND
 - 7. Repeat all above measurements with the DMM in DC voltage measurement mode.
 - ii. With DMM in AC measurement mode, on the **inverter side of the AC contactor or switch:**
 - 1. from A-B phase
 - 2. from B-C phase

3. from C-A phase
 4. from A-GND
 5. from B-GND
 6. from C-GND
 7. Repeat all above measurements with the DMM in DC voltage measurement mode.
- b. Suggested DC side measurements
- i. With DMM in DC measurement mode, at the DC input Terminals:
 1. from POS-NEG
 2. from POS-GND
 3. from NEG-GND
 4. Repeat all the above measurements with the DMM in AC voltage measurement mode.
 - ii. With DMM in DC measurement mode, on the **inverter side of the DC contactor or switch**:
 1. from POS-NEG
 2. from POS-GND
 3. from NEG-GND
 4. Repeat all the above measurements with the DMM in AC voltage measurement mode.
6. Install safety grounding as appropriate.

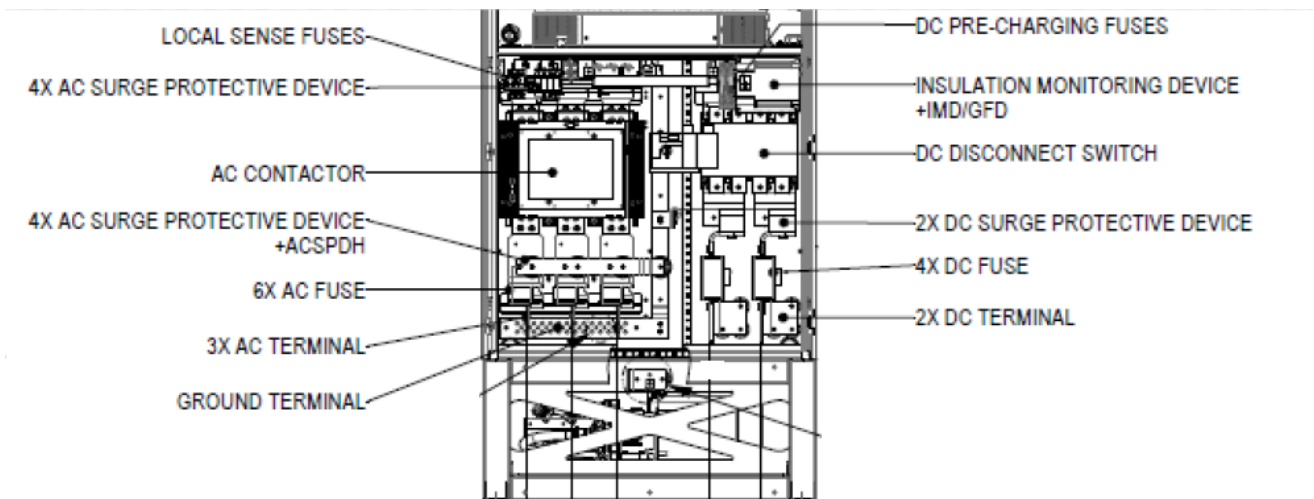


Figure 2: Voltage Measurement location for verification during LOTO process in AC cable entry version

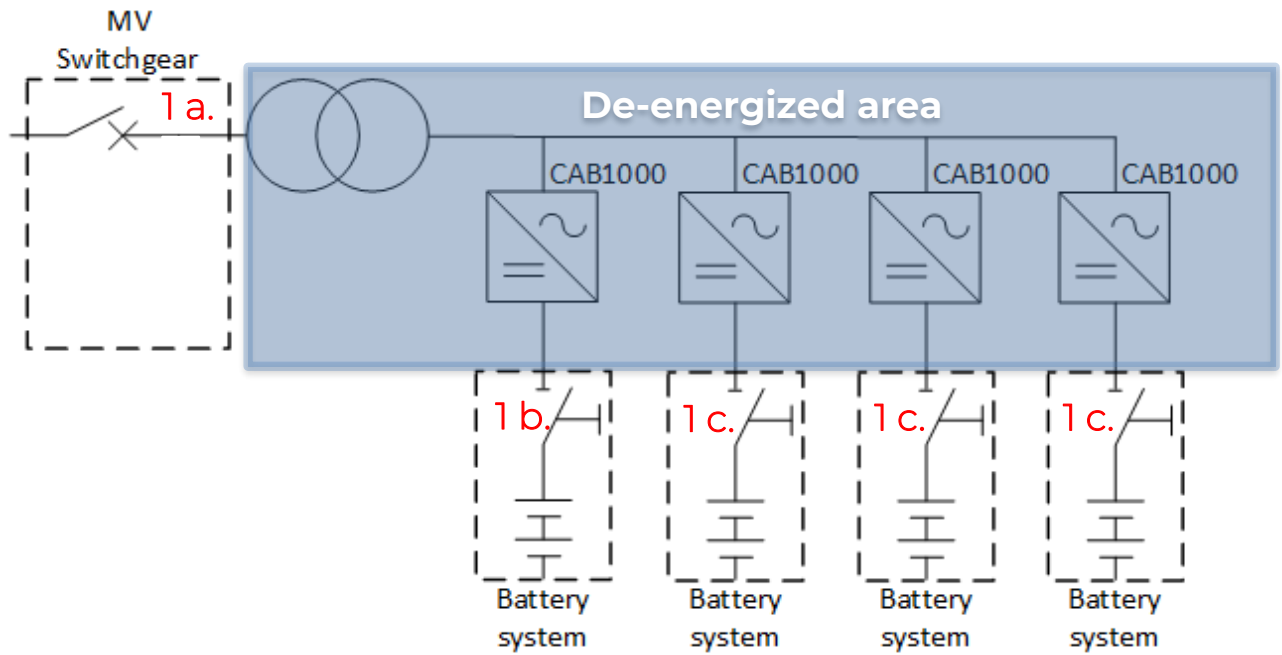




Figure 3: When working inside one inverter, all inverters on a common AC connection must be disconnected and isolated

2.3 Grounding & Hipot

 WARNING	<p>WARNING This inverter may or may not include a GFDI device. If not, this system must be used with an external GFDI device as required by local jurisdictions.</p>	<p>AVERTISSEMENT Cet onduleur n'est peut être pas équipé d'un dispositif de détection de défaut à la terre interne. S'il n'est pas présent, cet onduleur doit être équipé d'un dispositif de détection de défaut à la terre externe en conformité avec les réglementations locales.</p>
 CAUTION	<p>CAUTION Only qualified personnel should perform this work. If you do not follow these instructions, electrical noise may be increased, resulting in operational errors, or communication interference.</p>	<p>ATTENTION Seul un personnel qualifié doit effectuer ce travail. Si vous ne suivez pas ces instructions, les perturbations électromagnétiques seront amplifiées, entraînant des défauts de fonctionnement et des interférences au niveau des communications.</p>

Grounding


- Always install a protective ground from the inverter chassis to the assembly with a conductor of sufficient cross section (see Control and Auxiliary Connections). Input and output circuits are isolated from the enclosure.
- System grounding is the responsibility of the integrator or installer.

- When servicing the system, protective grounds may be used and they must be removed upon completion of work, prior to energizing the equipment.

Hipot

- A hipot test has been performed by EPC at the factory and is **NOT PERMITTED to be performed in the field by the user.**

2.4 Cleanliness / Debris

 <p>CAUTION</p>	<p>CAUTION The inverter has air vents. Debris should not be allowed to fall into the venting, including metallic chips from drilling, weld splatter, etc. as it may result in damage to the inverter. Covering the vents is good practice if there is a chance of debris falling. The covers MUST be removed prior to operation to provide adequate ventilation.</p>	<p>ATTENTION L'onduleur est pourvu de bouches d'aération. Il faut éviter d'y faire tomber des débris (les copeaux métalliques de forage, les projections de soudure, etc.) car ils provoqueraient des dommages à l'onduleur. Recouvrir les bouches est une bonne pratique s'il y a un risque de chute de débris. Les couvercles doivent être enlevés avant l'utilisation pour assurer une bonne ventilation.</p>
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2.5 Personnel

All of the procedures described in this manual may be dangerous and may be performed by personnel certified by EPC Power Corp only. Some procedures are limited to EPC Power Corp personnel only and may not be attempted by anyone else. Please contact EPC for your training and certification needs.

2.6 Door Operation

When opening the door, it is important first to implement the above safety steps. **The back door is NEVER to be opened while operating.**

When closing the door, ensure all four latch points are securely latched before engaging the lock in order to seal the cabinet properly, seen in Figure 5.

Before closing the door lift up on the door jamb mechanism inside the door before closing, shown in Figure



Figure 5: Door locks

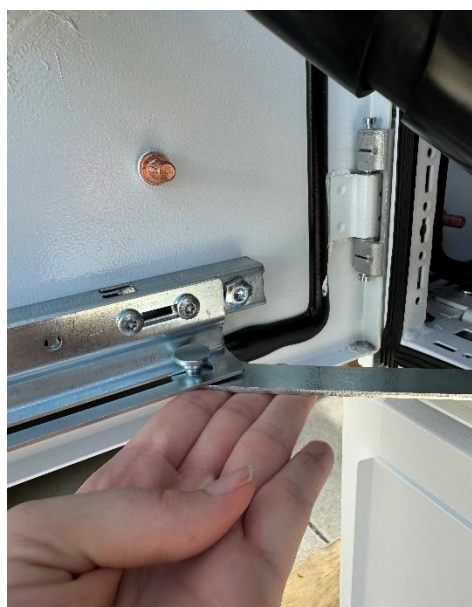





Figure 6: Door jamb mechanism

2.6 Specification Label

Inverter specification label includes the inverter main data including ratings, certification, type designation and serial number. Specification label is attached to the inverter door. An example specification label can be seen below and will differ depending on your inverter.

 	
Grid Support Utility Interactive Inverter	
1	MODEL 50-100100
DC Rating Nom. DC voltage range: 350-1250 VDC Max. DC voltage: 1250 VDC Max. DC current: 1400 ADC	
AC Rating Max. AC power: 1500 kVA AC voltage range: 208 to 690 Vrms Max. AC current: 1255 Arms Nom. frequency: 60 Hz Power factor: -1 to 1 Max. AC fault current: 4200A, 32 ms	
Ambient temperature: -40 to 40 °C Protection degree: NEMA 3R/ IP54 Certifications: UL 1741:2021 C22.2 No. 107.1-16	
2	SERIAL: 2304133634
3	DATE CODE: 2314
	
4	

No.	Name	Description
1	Inverter Model	50-100100 = CAB1000 variant 2L.1 with maximum DC of 1250Vdc 50-100181 = CAB1000 variant 3L.2 with maximum DC of 1500Vdc
2	Serial number	The serial number in a format: <i>ymmddnnnn</i> yy = manufacturing year mm = manufacturing year dd = manufacturing day nnnn= running number of the unit produced on the date Serial: 2203031234 = 1234 th CAB1000 unit, produced on 3 rd of March 2022
3	Date code	The serial number in a format: <i>yyww</i> yy = manufacturing year ww = manufacturing week Code: 2209 means manufactured on week 09 in the year 2022
4	Data matrix code	Serial number in a data matrix code

Equipment Markings

The inverter is equipped with the warning labels presented in Figure 7.1, Figure 7.2, Figure 7.3, Figure 7.4, Figure 7.5, Figure 7.6, and figure 7.7 where necessary.

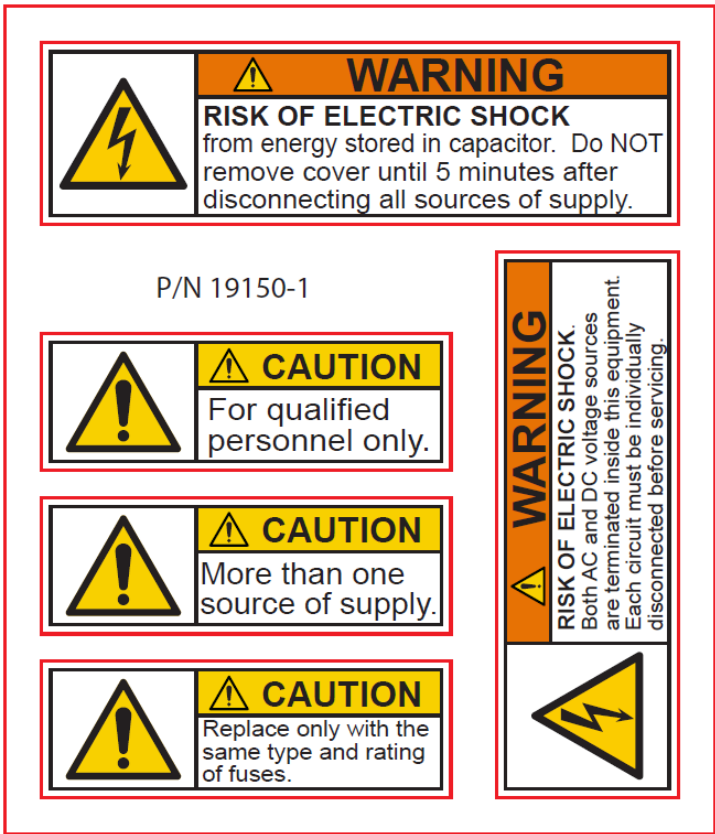


Figure 7.1 - English Warning Labels



Figure 7.2 - French Warning Labels

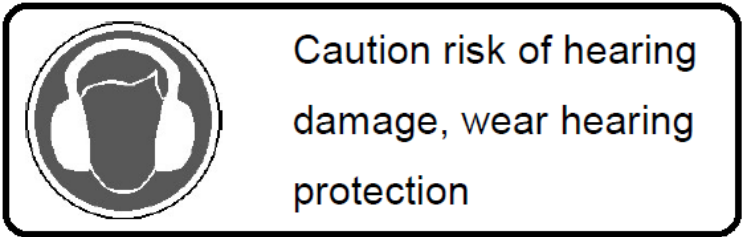


Figure 7.3 - Noise Warning Label

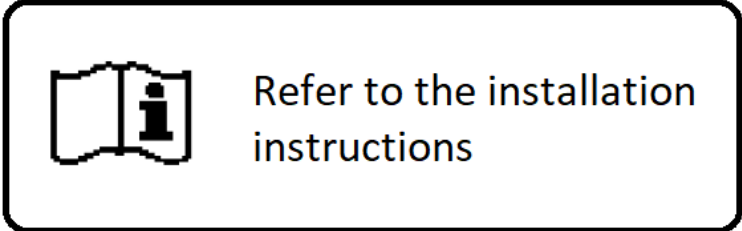


Figure 7.4 - Refer to manual Label

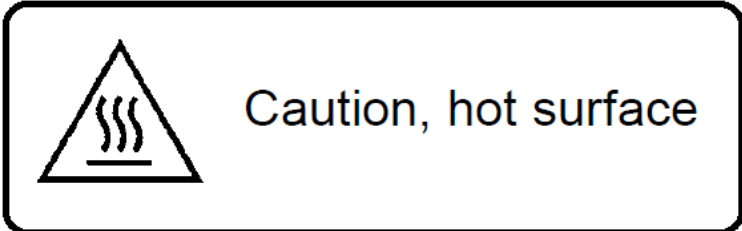


Figure 7.5 - Hot Surface Label



Figure 7.6 - Hot Coolant Label



Figure 7.7 - High touch current Labels

3.2 C2Prog

C2Prog is used to update firmware of the inverter. The firmware may be updated at the time of commissioning or when extenuating circumstances require. Updating firmware should only be performed by EPC Power representatives or qualified personnel.

3.3 PCAN

PCAN (pronounced/also known as P-CAN) is a programming interface to allow communications between a Windows computer and our control board. This communication is CANBUS-based and allows a communication highway between the Windows PC and the inverter. EPC Power offers a communications that is inclusive of all necessary hardware to communicate with our line of inverters. If you do not have this kit already, please contact customerservice@epcpower.com to order [75-100522] Communication Kit.

3.3.1 PEAK System Products

EPC Power utilizes PEAK System's products for communications between a Windows PC and the inverter. The PEAK System products EPC Power utilizes and requires for operation of the inverter can be found below.

3.3.1.1 PCAN-USB

The PCAN-USB is the device used to allow CANBUS communications via USB. This device allows a wired connection to the inverter's CANBUS communications. The connection point may vary for your model but is most commonly via an RJ45 connection on the front door of the CAB1000.

3.3.1.2 PCAN-View

PCAN-View is used to verify CANBUS communication has been established and to view CANBUS messages in real-time.

3.3.1.3 PCAN Drivers

The PCAN-USB must have the appropriate PCAN drivers installed on the Windows device being used.

4 Inverter Operation Modes

This section will describe the main operation modes. For detailed instructions on how to configure the modes and feature set within these modes, please refer to the [70-100057] – Controls Manual.

Control power must be applied to the unit as soon as possible after unpacked and must remain present for the life of the product in order to prevent condensation from occurring internally. If control power is removed, condensation may form on critical internal components and could compromise the inverter's performance and warranty. However if for some reason the control power is off for more than hours please refer to section Restoration of Power in this manual.

4.1 Enabling the Inverter

Regardless of which mode the inverter operates in, the initial start-up is the same.

4.1.1 Precharge

The inverter supports two precharge methods:

- **DC Precharge** - equipped as a **standard** option
- **AC Precharge** - must be specified as **option** when ordering

In both precharge modes, the inverter will automatically execute precharge as part of its normal startup sequence. Please note that the precharge parameters must be configured for AC or DC precharge within the inverter (through the communications interface), such that the inverter can anticipate which precharge method is used. Refer to the controls manual for this information.

4.1.1.1 DC Precharge

DC precharge is the typical method used for systems which utilize a DC energy source such as a battery. In this case, the inverter's internal DC capacitors are charged from the DC source as part of the startup sequence.

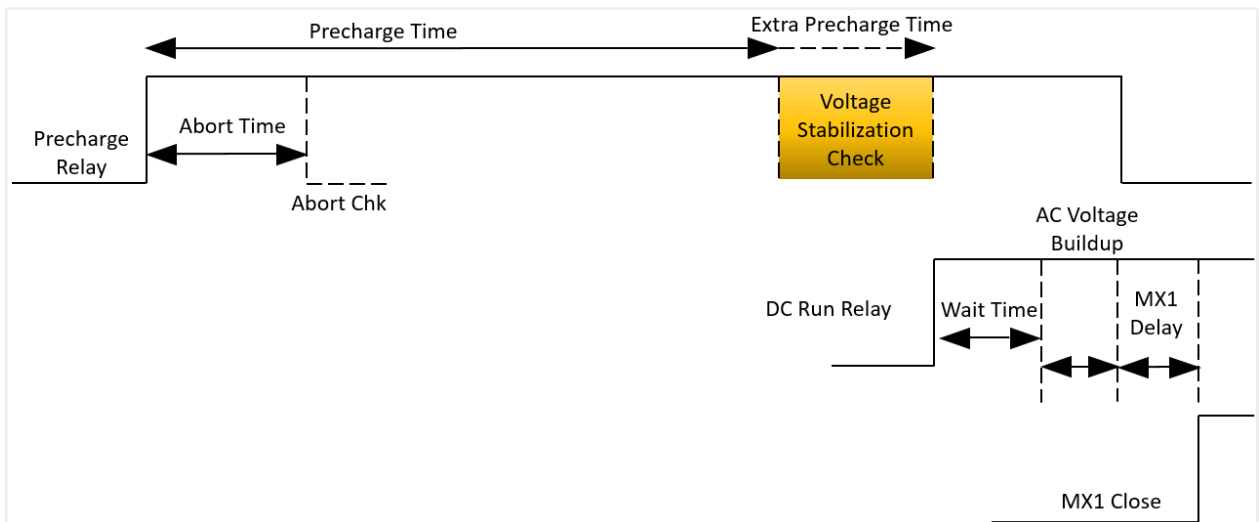
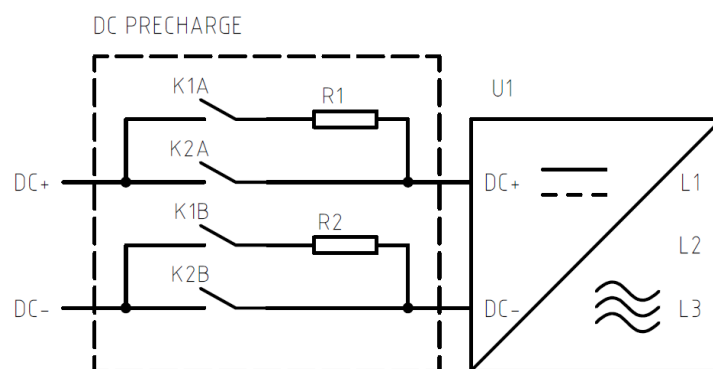


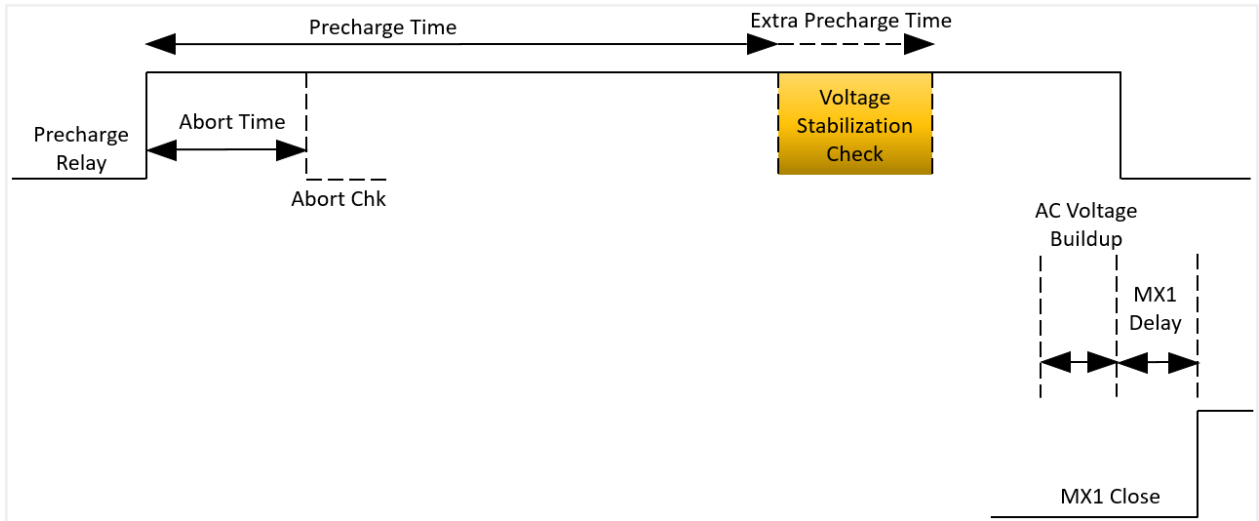
Figure 6 - DC Precharge Sequence



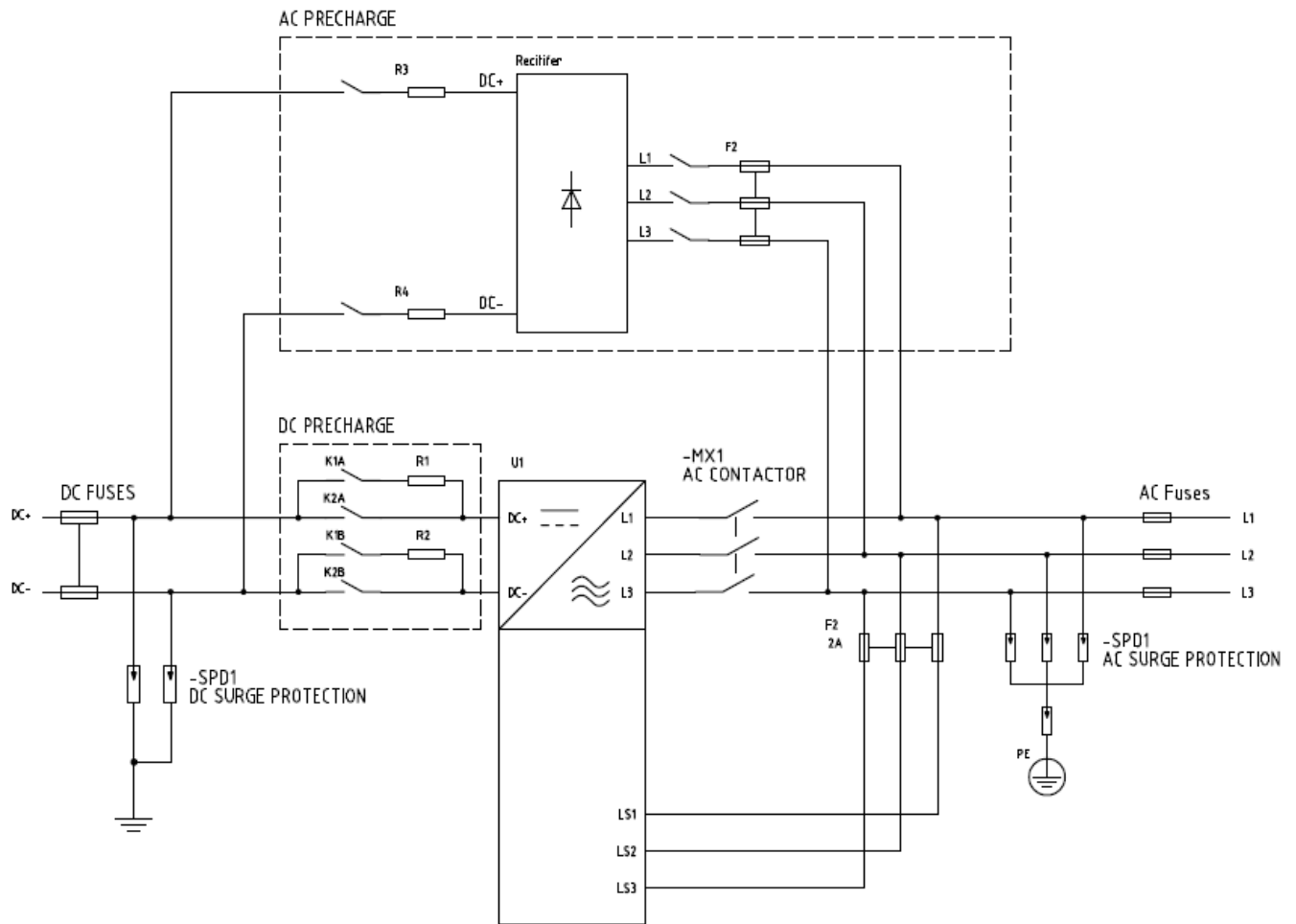
4.1.1.1.1 Figure 7 - DC Precharge Circuit

4.1.1.2 AC Precharge (Optional)

AC precharge is the typical method used for systems which do not have a DC energy source, such as in a STATCOM application. In this case, the inverter must charge its internal DC capacitors from the AC source, and then actively regulate its DC voltage (active front end mode). The startup sequence is otherwise identical to a DC precharge.



4.1.1.2.1 Figure 7 - AC Precharge Sequence



4.1.1.2.2 Figure 8 - AC Precharge Circuit

4.1.1.3 Precharge and Startup Sequence

- Precharge contactor (typically designated as K1) closes.

- Inverter observes the DC voltage ramp rate to ensure precharge is successfully operating. If ramp rate is insufficient, the inverter will abort the precharge sequence and indicate a faulted state.
- Once the inverter DC voltage has stabilized, the main DC contactor (K2) will close and the precharge contactor will open, completing the precharge sequence.
- **AC Startup**
 - If grid **voltage is present** and the inverter enters a 'grid following' mode, the inverter will "spool up" the LCL filter in sync with the grid (matched phase angle and magnitude). Once in sync, the main AC contactor (MX1) closes and the inverter connects to the grid with little to no transient inrush. The inverter is now online in a 'grid following' mode.
 - If grid **voltage is NOT present** and the inverter enters 'grid forming' mode, once the precharge sequence is completed, the inverter will first close its AC contactor (MX1), and then ramp up its output voltage to its commanded setpoint. The inverter is now online in a 'grid forming' mode.

4.1.1.4 Precharge Parameters

The precharge sequence is configured for DC precharge by default. AC precharge may be needed in cases where the inverter is to be used as a DC source, when interfacing with a flow-battery, or other similar cases. You may configure this by changing the following parameters on EPyQ:

- PrechargeConfig:PrechargeRelay
- PrechargeConfig:PrechargeType

4.2 Disabling the Inverter

Depending on the event the inverter will shutdown in a different way.

4.2.1 Normal stop

When inverter enable command is taken out from external controller or from local (EPyQ) source, the inverter will shut down by first ramping down the current and stopping the modulation. After the modulation has been stopped the inverter DC and AC switches will open and inverter will be in off state.

4.2.2 Fast Stop

Fast stop sequence is initiated when the voltage from the inverter FStop input is taken to zero. At fast stop the inverter will stop modulation immediately and command the inverter DC and AC switches to open and inverter will be in off state.

4.2.3 Fault

When inverter detects a fault, the inverter will stop modulation immediately and command the inverter DC and AC contactors to open and inverter will be in off state. If the auto reset function is enabled, the control system will constantly attempt to enable the unit, which will cause the contactors to cycle. This will cause the contactors to rapidly accumulate a great deal of cycles, which will lead the contactors to age prematurely.

4.3 Grid Following Operation

This is the main operation mode that is typically used for the inverter. In this mode the grid already available and the inverter follows the voltage and frequency of the system.

The command may be derived from different sources, such as:

- DC side controller
- Grid reference controller
- Grid voltage controller

4.3.1 P/Q Control

P/Q control mode is the most commonly used control mode. The user or high level controller provides both Power (P) and Var(Q) commands and the inverter follows these commands.

4.3.2 Current Control

When in current control, a real and reactive current command is sent to the inverter.

4.3.3 DC Control

DC control mode is used when the inverter is being used for an Active Front End (AFE) application. The user/higher level control sends a DC bus voltage setting and the inverter controls the DC bus voltage by charging and discharging the inverter.

4.4 Grid Forming Operation

This is the operation mode that is used when the inverter is the source of the local grid's voltage and frequency. In this mode, the power flow is dictated by the loads on the inverter's output and not by the inverter itself. It is important to realize that while forming as a source, the total power output is a function of the loads attached to the inverter's AC output and cannot be controlled by the inverter. The inverter is able, however, to control its output frequency, which is parameterizable as a function of load, in order to mimic the behavior of a rotating generator (inverter frequency vs. real power drawn & inverter voltage vs reactive power drawn).

4.4.1 Advanced Control Features

There are many advanced control features available for the inverters. For configuration of advanced controls, please refer to [70-100057] Controls Manual or contact EPC Power.

5 Maintenance

There are 4 maintenance periods for the inverter: semi-annually, annually, 5 years and on an as-needed basis, dependent on the location/installation. Dustier or high pollution environments may need more regular maintenance than the recommendations. The below tables provide an inspection / replacement timeline for all major serviceable items. Correct torque values can be found in the installation manual.

Item	Ref	Maintenance Period	Maintenance Action
Visual	5.1.1	Semi-annually	Inspection
Filters	5.1.2	Semi-annually	Inspection
Radiator	5.1.3	Semi-annually	Inspection
Loose Power Connection	5.2.1	Annually	Inspection
Coolant Level	5.2.2	Annually	Inspection
Door Seals	5.2.3	Annually	Inspection
Cleanliness	5.2.4	Annually	Inspection
Insects & Rodents	5.2.4	Annually	Inspection
Moisture	5.2.4	Annually	Inspection
Inductors	5.2.4	Annually	Inspection
Spare Parts Inspections	5.2.5	Annually	Inspection
Power Stage Fans	5.3	5 years	Replace
Cabinet Fan(s)	5.3	5 years	Replace
Enclosure Fan / Main Cooling Fan	5.3	5 years	Replace
Cooling Assembly	5.3	5 years	Replace
Coolant	5.3	5 years	Replace
DC Main Motorized Switch (if equipped)	5.4	4,000 cycles	Replace
AC Main Motorized Switch (if equipped)	5.4	4,000 cycles	Replace
AC Main Contactor (if equipped)	5.4	20,000 cycles	Replace
AC Pre-Charge Contactor	5.4	20,000 cycles	Replace
DC Pre-Charge Contactor	5.4	20,000 cycles	Replace
Power Stage	5.4	20,000 Full Load Cycles*	Replace

*For high cycle counts where each cycle is less than full-load, contact EPC Power for life calculation.

**Exceptions to replacement periods may be granted on a case-by case basis. In the event that replacements are not performed as scheduled, the user should be aware that inverter downtime may be increased.

5.1 Semi-Annual maintenance

Pay attention to the instructions in chapter Safety while performing any maintenance.

5.1.1 Visual Inspection

It is recommended that a monthly visible inspection is performed to ensure that there is no obvious deterioration of the cabinet enclosure, such as oxidation, corrosion, or physical damage, deterioration of the cabinet cable into and out of the inverter and no build up dust.

5.1.2 Air Filter Inspection and Replacement

All air filters should be inspected monthly for integrity and clogging.

Any damaged filter, regardless of the size of damage, should be replaced. Any clogging of the filter that is affecting the capability of the cooling system should be corrected. The filter may be cleaned carefully with a vacuum cleaner from outside while still in place, but heavily clogged filters should be replaced.

The filter is replaced by removing the grill from the outside of the unit by unscrewing the fasteners and replacing the old filter with a new one paying attention to the orientation of the filter.

5.1.3 Radiator Inspection

The radiator should be inspected for damage and clogging. Clogging by foreign debris / dust should be cleaned with a soft bristle brush and a vacuum cleaner being careful not to damage the radiator fins.

Any damage that affects the integrity of the radiator should be addressed immediately. Other damage should be monitored to ensure no further growth,

5.2 Annual Maintenance

Annual inspections should include the following

1. Visual Inspection
2. Seal Inspection
3. Coolant System Check
4. Infra-Red Inspection

5.2.1 Loose Power Connection

The inverter should be off when checking for loose connections. All connections should be inspected for loose connections. The most effective way to detect loose connections is by

using an infra-red camera and detecting any hotspots around the connection area. This is an indication of a loose connection.

5.2.2 Coolant Level

The coolant level should be inspected to verify that the appropriate level is in the tank and that there are no leaks. A tank that is half to three quarters full is an effective amount. Any higher may result in the tank overflowing during routine maintenance.

Instructions for adding coolant are in the installation manual. If the unit has been operating, care should be taken to avoid burns from hot coolant.

5.2.3 Door Seals and Latches

Doors should be correctly latched and all latches should be in working order.

Door seals form an integral part of the inverters ingress protection system.

All doors seals should be inspected for tears and hardness. Any signs of damage to door seals must be corrected via manufacturer approved methods.

5.2.4 Visual Inspection

A thorough visual inspection should be completed on both the inside and outside of the unit.

On the outside of the unit, inspection should include checking for any visible signs of the damage to the enclosure. All damages should be noted and repaired. Any visible corrosion should be repaired.

On the inside, inspection should include examination for evidence of insects, rodents, etc., especially around indicators and cables.

Any evidence of moisture should be immediately addressed and the source found.

5.2.5 Annual Maintenance Report

An annual maintenance report shall be completed and sent to service@epcpower.com. The annual report should include a full list of inspection points, photographic evidence of the inspection and state of the inverter, and full download of the parameter file in PMVS format. Failure to do so could impact the warranty of the unit if EPC Power determines that the unit has been operated while an abnormal condition existed.

Requests for exceptions to procedures should be submitted to service@epcpower.com in a timely manner prior to annual service.

5.3 Five Year Maintenance

Five-year maintenance involves the replacement of all rotating components including. Please see instruction manuals for replacement of each of the follow items.

1. Power Stage Fans
2. Cabinet Cooling Fan
3. Coolant Fan
4. Cooling Assembly

Failure to replace increases the risk of unplanned downtime due to component failure.

The cooling assembly should also be replaced at this time.

To plan your 5-year maintenance, please contact service@epcpower.com

5.4 Usage Based Maintenance

The usage-based components include all contacting devices, motorized switches, and the power stage.

Please note: the inverter may have three (3) 750A fuses [31-100531] or two (2) 1100A fuses [31-100662]. If your inverter has 750A fuses you can replace with 1100A fuses when needed. If your inverter has 1100A fuses, you must replace with 1100A fuses. All fuses in a single inverter MUST be the same part number, but they can differ from inverter to inverter. Please refer to TCN230927 CAB1000 DC Fuse Replacement for questions.

By providing accurate annual inspections reports, EPC Power can provide estimated remaining life and replacement strategy. Please contact service@epcpower.com for further details.

5.5 Restoration of Power

When aux power is removed, there is the possibility that the IGBT potting compound will absorb moisture from the air, in high temperature, high humidity environments.

As such, EPC Power requires a dry-out period after aux period has been removed. Unless otherwise agreed to, this dry-out period should be a minimum of 12 hrs. A dry-out period is the time between when the aux power is restored and the inverters power stage is operated.

6 Spare Parts

6.1 Wear Items

Wear items are components that must be replaced both periodically or as needed such as fans, fuses, lamps, air filters, pumps, or consumable materials subject to normal wear and tear. These parts need to be stored in a climate-controlled area. Please see document [70-100075] Spare Parts Order Guide for a complete list of recommended spares and quantities or e-mail orders@epcpower.com.