

SN	Existing Provision	Proposed Amendment	Reasons for Amendment
PREAMBLE SECTION			
1	Before components are used , they must pass Product Introduction Test and Random Sampling Test(Last line of preamble section of NEPQA 2013 of page no. 2)	<p>The suppliers / local manufacturers (Company) can distribute / sell the SPV products after the collection of random samples by RETS. In doing so the Company shall give following assurance to RETS in writing:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The company must submit the quality assurance declaration issued by the principle manufacturer stating that the products meet all quality standard and requirements of NEPQA 2013 2. The company must not claim subsidy at AEPC if the products fail in RST 3. To make the system eligible for subsidy the company will replace the failed products at the user's house with a new one free of cost and report to AEPC 4. The company must give warranty / guarantee and all other facilities to the users as per provision made in NEPQA 2013. 5. After the collection of Random Samples RETS shall forward the serial numbers of batteries to AEPC. However, the test results will be sent to the AEPC and the concern company after completion of the tests. For other components (PV Module , Charge Controller and Lamp), RETS will issue test certificate within 30 working days of sample collection and if RETS could not issue certificate within 30 working days, serial numbers will be forwarded to AEPC as done for batteries. 6. For batteries random sample test following interim arrangement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>At present RETS do not have adequate battery testing capacity and equipments to meet the market requirement</i> • <i>Due to heavy load shedding hours RETS available equipment could not be operated as required.</i> • <i>The suppliers / Local manufacturers (Company) claim that they cannot hold products in their warehouse for long time until the RST results are issued.</i>

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will be applicable till RETS is fully capacitated or further decision.

6.1 The existing Random Sampling plan of batteries shall be revised as follows.

Population	Nos of Samples	Acceptable Defectives 80%
up to 1000	5	1
1001 - 3000	10	2
3001 -5000	15	3
5000-10000	20	4
10000+	25	5

6.2 Full Random sampling test will be carried out, at least once a year

6.3 After first full random sampling, the other intermediary lots until one year following arrangement will be applicable:

6.3.1 The full random sampling plans will be reduced by 50% with minimum ~~four~~ **five** samples.

6.3.2 If test beds are available testing will be done for all samples as per 6.3.1. But if test beds are not available test will be done by basket Approach as detailed below.

Random Sampling test of similar Battery collected from different company: In the event of samples collected from various companies if the principle manufacture, model no and capacity of the product is exactly same all collected samples will be kept in one basket and required number of products as per sampling plan will be picked randomly from the basket for testing. While drawing the random samples from the basket, the random samples equals number of samples, as far

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		as possible, will be picked from each company. After testing if the result is in-compliance with NEPQA the test report will be issued for all concern parties and if the result is non-compliance the samples collected from the companies will be tested separately and test report will be produced separately.	
2	Clause 2.2.2.2 Technical Requirements item 4. The deviation of Battery Capacity from its rated capacity must not exceed +10 % and -5 % within 10 cycles of the test	Clause 2.2.2.2 Technical Requirements item 4. The deviation of Battery Capacity from its rated capacity must not exceed +20 % and -5 % within 10 cycles of the test	

PV Module

1	The Model , Serial Number and Brand Name must be laminated inside the Glass of PV Module up to 100Wp.For the PV Module greater than 100Wp must have Serial Number Inside the glass of PV Module.	For PV modules up to 100 Wp The Model , Serial Number and Brand Name must be laminated inside the Glass And for the PV Module greater than 100Wp must have Serial Number inside the glass of PV Module. This provision of including information inside the glass of the PV Module is not compulsory for thin film module but there must be readable barcode having serial number or separate serial numbers	Thin film modules do not have information like brand, model and serial numbers inside the glass.
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Charge Controller

1	Charge Controller inbuilt with mobile charger must have SMPS function(clause 2.4.4.2 of technical requirement of point 16 , clause 2.2.3.2 of point 16, clause 3.1.4.2 of	The Charge Controller up to 10 A, 12V DC system , capacities have either inbuilt or not integrated mobile	For higher capacity SPV system with higher than 10A Charge controller, and ISPS, Hybrid Solar PV system, mobile charging incorporated in CC is not required.
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	point 16)	charger with SMPS function.	
3	Over charge protection must be included. High Voltage Disconnection (HVD) must be within the range of (14 -15) V for 12V. And for 12X system voltage, High Voltage Disconnection (HVD) must be at least within the range of (14-15) X. Where X is natural number and setting point must be within +/- (plus and minus) 2% at 25°C. Manufacturer's claim at 25°C. (Clause 2.4.4.2 of point 4, clause 3.1.4.1 of point 4)	For the MPPT type charge controller the manufacturer shall specify the input voltage range.	MPPT type charge controller specify the input voltage range and RETS needs to verify whether the operation of charge controller without heating of circuit or not.
4.	Reverse leakage current must be less than 500 micro-amphere (current from battery to module, when module is exposed to sun)[Clause 2.4.4.2 of point 13, clause 2.2.3.2 of point 11, clause 3.1.4.1 of point 13)	Reverse leakage current must be less than 500 micro-amphere (current from battery to module, when module is not exposed to sun)	Reverse leakage current flows only when solar module is not exposed to sunlight.

Lamps

1	For Non-subsidy scheme: The rated power of WLED Lamp must be at least 1(one) Watt(Clause 3.1.1.3.2 of point 8)	For Non-subsidy scheme: The rated power of WLED Lamp can be of any wattage	To allow any wattage of lamp
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Solar Inverter

1	Short Circuit protection of input and output terminals (Clause 2.2.8.2 of point 4.2)	Short Circuit protection of output terminals	Short Circuit protection of input is not required
2	Reverse polarity protection on DC input terminals(Clause 2.2.8.2 of point 4.3)	To be deleted	No any inverter has such protection system
3	Operating safely	To be deleted	Not necessary to test at 150% loading

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