



# Asset Management – Distribution Annual Planning Report 2024

20 December 2024

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# DISCLAIMER

Essential Energy is registered as a Distribution Network Service Provider. This Distribution Annual Planning Report 2024 has been prepared and published by Essential Energy under clause 5.12.2 and 5.13.2 of the National Electricity Rules to notify Registered Participants and Interested Parties of the results of the distribution network annual planning review and should only be used for those purposes.

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Since 1 January 2013, the National Electricity Rules (NER) have stated that all Distribution Network Service Providers (DNSPs) operating in the National Electricity Market (NEM) are required to:

- Conduct an annual planning review and publish a Distribution Annual Planning Report (DAPR)
- Conduct economic assessments of potential project options under a new Regulatory Investment Test for Distribution (RIT-D)
- Implement a Demand Side Engagement Strategy to consult with and engage non-network providers in the development and evaluation of potential solutions to identified network needs.

The annual planning review includes the planning for all assets and activities carried out by Essential Energy that would materially affect the performance of its network. This includes planning activities associated with the replacement and refurbishment of assets and negotiated services. The objective of the annual planning review is to enable DNSPs to plan for and adequately address possible future issues in a timely manner. The outcome of the annual planning review is the DAPR.

Essential Energy is required to prepare and publish a DAPR that is compliant with the requirements of the NER (Section 5.13.2 and Schedule 5.8) to:

- Provide transparency to Essential Energy's decision-making processes and provide a level playing field for all regions in the NEM in terms of attracting investment and promoting efficient decisions
- Set out the results of Essential Energy's annual planning review, including joint planning, covering a minimum five year forward planning period for distribution assets
- Inform registered participants and interested parties on the annual planning review outcomes - report on capacity and load forecasts for sub-transmission lines, zone substations and transmission-distribution connection points, plus, where they have been identified, any primary distribution feeders which were overloaded or forecast to be overloaded within the next two years
- Provide information on Essential Energy's demand management activities and actions taken to promote non-network initiatives each year, and plans for demand management and embedded generation over the forward planning period
- Assist non-network providers, Transmission Network Service Providers (TNSPs), DNSPs and connection applicants to make efficient investment decisions.

The DAPR covers a minimum five year forward planning period for distribution network assets.



# REVISION HISTORY

V1 – Issued December 2024

- Initial Release

# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 About Essential Energy

Essential Energy's purpose is 'enabling energy solutions that improve life', with a vision to be 'empowering communities to share and use energy for a better tomorrow'.

The organisation operates and maintains one of Australia's largest electricity networks, across 95 per cent of New South Wales (NSW) and parts of southern Queensland. Serving approximately 890,000 customers – including homes, hospitals, schools, businesses, and community services – Essential Energy is an economic enabler for regional, rural, and remote communities.

Essential Energy aims to continuously improve safety performance for employees, contractors, and the community, along with the reliability, security, and cost efficiency of the network, while striving to maintain downward pressure on the network component of customers' electricity bills and deliver an acceptable Return on Capital Employed.

Essential Energy's business objectives are:

- Continuous improvements in safety culture and performance
- Operate at industry best practice for efficiency, delivering best value for customers
- Deliver real reductions in customers' distribution network charges
- Deliver a satisfactory Return on Capital Employed
- Reduce the environmental impact of Essential Energy where it is efficient to do so.

These will be achieved through enhanced customer engagement; investing in best practice systems, processes and technology; improving commercial capabilities to enable the business to operate safely and efficiently; and taking a more holistic approach to the sustainability of our operations.

Essential Energy's network area is divided into ten operations areas encompassing a wide range of geographical, climatic, and environmental conditions.

In the Far West of NSW, an operating division, Essential Water, services a population of approximately 18,000 people. A secure water supply is delivered to around 10,500 customers in Broken Hill, Sunset Strip, Menindee, and Silverton, as well as rural customers. Reliable sewerage services are provided to around 9,700 customers in Broken Hill. Essential Water operates a network of dams, water treatment plants, sewage treatment plants, reservoirs, water, and sewage pumping stations, mains, and other related infrastructure.

Intium, a wholly owned commercial subsidiary of Essential Energy, was incorporated in January 2023, to provide innovative energy solutions that support Australia's transition to net zero. Intium focuses on business-to-business customers across Australia that need innovative energy solutions, including businesses pursuing emerging and complex energy services.



### 1.1.1 OPERATING ENVIRONMENT

Essential Energy is a NSW Statutory State Owned Corporation and Energy Services Corporation, regulated by state and national statutory and legislative requirements. In addition to being subject to specific electricity distribution laws and rules, Essential Energy is subject to most of the statutory and other legal requirements that other businesses are subject to, including workplace health and safety (WHS), environmental, competition, industrial, consumer protection and information laws. Essential Energy is also required to follow government and regulatory direction.

At a national level, Essential Energy is subject to the National Electricity Law (NEL) and the National Electricity Rules (NER) which regulate the National Electricity Market (NEM). Essential Energy operates in the NEM as a Distribution Network Service Provider (DNSP). The Australian Energy Regulator (AER) regulates the transmission and distribution sectors of the NEM under the NEL and NER.

At a state level, Essential Energy's activities are governed by the NSW Electricity Supply Act 1995, the Energy Services Corporations Act 1995 and a NSW Distribution Network Service Provider licence. The Independent Pricing and Regulatory Tribunal (IPART) is responsible for monitoring compliance with licence conditions.

Essential Energy ensures compliance with these laws and regulations through its internal codes and policies and a common control framework, which comprises plans, policies, procedures, delegations, instruction and training, audits of compliance and risk management. Operations are guided by policies and codes, including Health, Safety and Environment Policy, Statement of Business Ethics, and Code of Conduct.

The constitution of Intium Pty Ltd was tabled in NSW Parliament in November 2023. Under the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth), and in accordance with Intium Pty Ltd's Constitution, all decisions relating to the operation of Intium are to be made by or under the authority of its Board.



## 1.1.2 ESSENTIAL ENERGY STATISTICS

**Table 1: Essential Energy Statistics for 2023/24**

<b>CATEGORY</b>	<b>NUMBER AT 30/6/2024</b>
Distribution Customer Numbers (Total)	896,460
Customer Numbers (Coastal)	120,088
Customer Numbers (Ranges)	58,777
Customer Numbers (Mid North Coast)	179,455
Customer Numbers (Northern Tablelands)	82,971
Customer Numbers (North Western)	29,030
Customer Numbers (Macquarie)	103,859
Customer Numbers (Riverina Slopes)	78,847
Customer Numbers (South Eastern)	123,979
Customer Numbers (Murray)	70,430
Customer Numbers (Central)	49,023
Maximum Demand (MW)	2,473
Feeder Number CBD	0
Feeder Number Urban	270
Feeder Number Short Rural	960
Feeder Numbers Long Rural	245
Energy Received by Distribution Network to Year End GWh	13,435
Energy Distributed (Residential) GWh	4,583
Energy Distributed (Non-Residential including un-metered supplies) GWh	8,114
Energy Distributed (Coastal) GWh	806
Energy Distributed (Ranges) GWh	678
Energy Distributed (Mid North Coast) GWh	1,381
Energy Distributed (Northern Tablelands) GWh	1,263
Energy Distributed (North Western) GWh	312
Energy Distributed (Macquarie) GWh	3,616
Energy Distributed (Riverina Slopes) GWh	1,273
Energy Distributed (South Eastern) GWh	1,144
Energy Distributed (Murray) GWh	925
Energy Distributed (Central) GWh	1,253
System Loss Factor (%)	5.49



CATEGORY	NUMBER AT 30/6/2024
Substation - Zone (Number) <sup>1</sup>	339
Substation - Distribution (Number)	143,823
High Voltage Overhead (km)	157,735
High Voltage Underground (km)	3,137
Low Voltage Overhead (km) <sup>2</sup>	24,973
Low Voltage Underground (km)	7,592
Pole (Number) <sup>3</sup>	1,341,924
Streetlights (Number)	166,058

Notes: Distances for overhead and underground lines are circuit km.

<sup>1</sup> The number of zone substations reported include only those sites where the forecast is published within this document.

<sup>2</sup> LV Services and Streetlight circuits excluded, LV Services classification only includes the last span from the pole to the Point of Attachment, and no longer includes the road crossing section.

<sup>3</sup> This number is the sum of urban, short rural and long rural poles published in the annual RIN.



## 1.2 Essential Energy's Network



**Figure 1: Essential Energy's Network Area**

Essential Energy's network includes around 183,000km of overhead powerlines traversing 737,000 square kilometres of landmass. The network has a large number of asset types across different voltage levels. Customers can be connected at any voltage level from 220,000 volts down to low voltage (400/230 volts), depending on their power needs. Figure 2 illustrates the variety of network components owned by Essential Energy, with shaded portions showing examples of connected customers and bulk supply points not owned by Essential Energy – the distribution network is one component of an integrated system by which electricity is generated, transmitted and distributed to customers.

The majority of costs associated with electricity distribution are not driven by the number of customers or their demand on the network. Rather, network costs are driven by the number of assets required to deliver electricity to each customer. Whether there are 50 customers connected to one pole or 50 poles connecting one customer, each asset needs to be inspected, safely maintained and replaced at the end of its life.

## 1.2.1 NUMBER AND TYPES OF DISTRIBUTION ASSETS

Essential Energy's network consists of around 183,000km of overhead sub-transmission, high voltage distribution and low voltage distribution power lines, 11,000km of underground cables and 1.4 million poles. Approximately 95 per cent of the network is of an overhead construction type and 95 per cent of distribution substations are pole-mounted due to the predominately rural nature of the network.

The majority of the distribution network is radial, with most parts supplied from one source. This provides little opportunity for interconnection with other circuits for security and supply continuity when performing maintenance activities or in the event of unplanned outages. This is equally true of the radial 132,000 volt and 66,000 volt sub-transmission networks.

Essential Energy reviews the level of reliability received by our customers against the nationally defined Value of Customer Reliability (VCR) and ensures that the level of network investment is in line with this measure of customer expectation. This approach does limit the level of reliability able to be delivered to our remote customers, primarily due to the level of investment required. Essential Energy is, however, committed to continually reviewing the reliability of its network in all parts of its supply area. Where suitable, Essential Energy will aim to utilise available technologies and appropriate practices to provide the maximum reliability and security of supply possible within these constraints.

**Table 2: Network Assets as at 30 June 2024**

ASSETS	CIRCUIT KILOMETRES		TRANSFORMERS	
	OVERHEAD LINES	UNDERGROUND CABLES	NUMBER	NOMINAL CAPACITY (MVA)
220kV	2.98	0	0	0
132kV	2,194.11	14.04	82	3,208.00
110kV	21.01	0	3	300.00
66kV	7,544.11	35.4	406	5,922.10
33kV	5,419.30	51.46	1,585	1,726.12
22kV	42,550.70	413.73	35,249	2,808.22
11kV and below	70,357.42	2,581.22	97,835	8,448.42
SWER (all voltages)	29,626.36	41.29	8,663	221.95
Low voltages	24,973.25	7,592.21	0	0
<b>Total network</b>	<b>182,708.02</b>	<b>10,729.35</b>	<b>143,823</b>	<b>22,634.81</b>



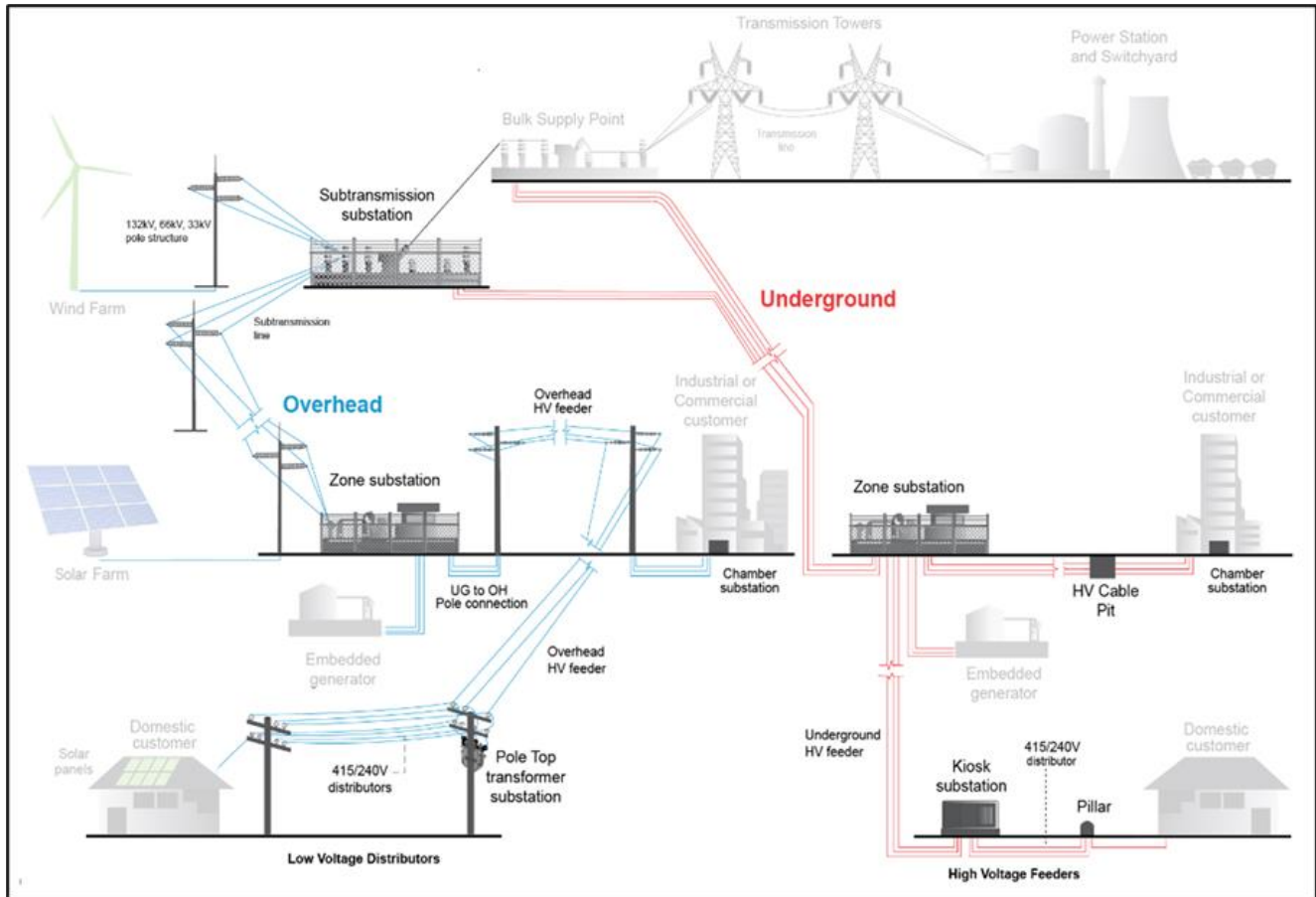


Figure 2: Typical components of Essential Energy’s electricity network

### 1.3 Annual Planning Review

The NER require that the Annual Planning Review includes the planning for all assets and activities carried out by Essential Energy that would materially affect the performance of its network. This includes planning activities associated with the replacement and refurbishment of assets and negotiated services. The objective of the Annual Planning Review is to identify possible future issues that could adversely impact the performance of the distribution network to enable DNSPs to plan for and adequately address such issues in a timely manner. The outcome of the Annual Planning Review is the DAPR.

This DAPR provides information to Registered Participants and interested parties on the nature and location of emerging constraints on Essential Energy’s sub-transmission and high voltage distribution network assets, commonly referred to as the Distribution Network. The timely identification and publication of emerging network constraints allows the market to identify potential non-network solutions and Essential Energy to develop and implement appropriate and timely solutions to them.

The DAPR document is supplemented by three data attachments which can be found on Essential Energy’s [website](https://www.essentialenergy.com.au/our-network/network-pricing-and-regulatory-reporting/regulatory-reports-and-network-information)<sup>4</sup>

- DAPR 2024 BSP, ZS and Lines Extract Summary.xlsx

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.essentialenergy.com.au/our-network/network-pricing-and-regulatory-reporting/regulatory-reports-and-network-information>

- DAPR 2024 Limitations Annual Data Essential Energy.xlsx
- DAPR 2024 Limitations Load Trace Essential Energy.xlsx

The 2024 DAPR can be visualised through the website <https://dapr.essentialenergy.com.au/>. This site contains an interactive map of the network, including forecasts, limitations, and planned investments.

### 1.3.1 NETWORK PLANNING PROCESS

The planning and development process for the distribution network is carried out in accordance with the NER Chapter 5 Part D Planning and Expansion.

Essential Energy carries out network planning at both a strategic and project level. The processes used for each of these levels of network planning are set out in the Essential Energy procedural guideline “Sub-transmission and Distribution Network Planning Criteria and Guidelines”, housed and administered through Essential Energy’s Business Management System.

The Essential Energy investment governance process ensures continuous review and assurance that capital prudence and efficiency are being achieved, as well as being consistently aligned with longer term strategic planning as set out within the Essential Energy Corporate Objectives, Strategic Business Plans and Strategic Asset Management Plan (SAMP).

The Essential Energy network planning process uses a quantified approach to monetise the value of risk for Network Constraints and a value-based approach to identify the most effective ways to minimise risk, while delivering benefit to network users.

The first stage of the network planning process involves researching the data required to assess all constraints and assemble a whole-of-network view. This includes historical and existing peak demands, the preparation of a range of seasonal demand forecasts, examining network capacity limits, assessing asset condition and risk of failure, forecasting new customer connections (including new or augmented ‘spot’ loads and/or embedded generators) and taking into account duty of care and regulatory obligations.

The forecast adequacy of the network is assessed against key criteria, including:

- Meeting modern infrastructure standards, including safety and security of the network and environmental compliance
- Addressing any ‘demand – capacity’ imbalance
- Risk, reliability, and power quality performance
- Asset condition and re-investment considerations
- Customer connection requirements (loads and embedded generation).



When emerging network limitations are identified and quantified according to Essential Energy Asset Risk Management and Appraisal Value Frameworks, a range of feasible options, including both network and non-network solutions, are developed to address the network need and to ensure continuing compliance.

All relevant potential credible options, including non-network and operational alternatives are considered in determining how to best meet network performance obligations and the objectives of the NEL.

There is a robust selection process based on analysis of the Net Present Value of options and a range of sensitivity analyses that explicitly trade off alternative investment options. These options use quantified estimates for credible option costs and market benefits against business performance targets to identify the optimum portfolio of projects that minimises the risk and cost of achieving the desired performance.

In accordance with NER obligations and statutory requirements, network augmentation and demand management options are assessed impartially using a consistent value-based review process. Demand management and non-network options are evaluated on the extent to which they can avoid or defer the need for traditional network augmentation.

This DAPR seeks to inform stakeholders and provides advice on emerging network limitations and network adequacy. It also provides details of the expected time required to allow appropriate corrective network augmentation, non-network alternatives or modifications to connection facilities.

The Essential Energy network planning approach is outlined in its Network Management Plan and is consistent with the principles of the NSW Government Total Asset Management framework.

Essential Energy is required to comply with mandatory service standards in accordance with the Reliability and Performance Licence Conditions for Electricity Distributors (July 2014) and subsequent variations.

This document provides information for locations where investment is required to address network limitations due to forecast demand and other prudent considerations.

## **1.4 Significant changes from previous DAPR**

The 2024 DAPR follows the same structure as previous years, with many of the changes being related to network configuration and forecasting methodology improvements. The content has been improved based on feedback from various stakeholders including the AER.

### **1.4.1 ANALYSIS AND EXPLANATION OF FORECAST CHANGES**

While average temperatures across summer were slightly higher than the last couple of years, the lower maximum temperatures during winter made the network wide peak demand remain in the winter season. Individual site forecasts continue to show low steady growth on average, though the continued impacts from previous events such as drought, bushfires and floods have affected some sites where it is unclear what the long-term effects of these events will be.



As site data and the forecasting process is improved, the quality of each forecast is also improving. At all levels from Transmission-Distribution Connection Points to the sub-transmission and zone substation level, forecasts have been adjusted to account for expected load transfers for new and decommissioned sites.

The forecasting process is constantly evolving, particularly as new and / or developing characteristics are identified on the network that impact demand. A summary of the current forecasting methodology is described in further detail in Section 2.2.

#### **1.4.2 ANALYSIS AND EXPLANATION OF CHANGES IN OTHER INFORMATION**

The main focus for this document was data quality improvements and adjustments to the forecasting methodology, so the majority of sections within the document contain only minor changes.



## 2. FORECASTS FOR THE FORWARD PLANNING PERIOD

This section provides a detailed assessment of the current peak demand forecast process.

Peak demand forecasts provide Essential Energy with the basis for identifying network limitations, evaluating the credible network and non-network options to address those limitations and (if applicable) commencing the RIT-D process. It also feeds into the SAMP and identification of the capital and operating investment expected to be required for the forward planning period.

Essential Energy’s Network System peak demand for the Summer 2023/24 and Winter 2024 periods peaked in Winter at 2,473 megawatts (MW) at 6:30pm (AEST) on Monday, 15 July 2024.

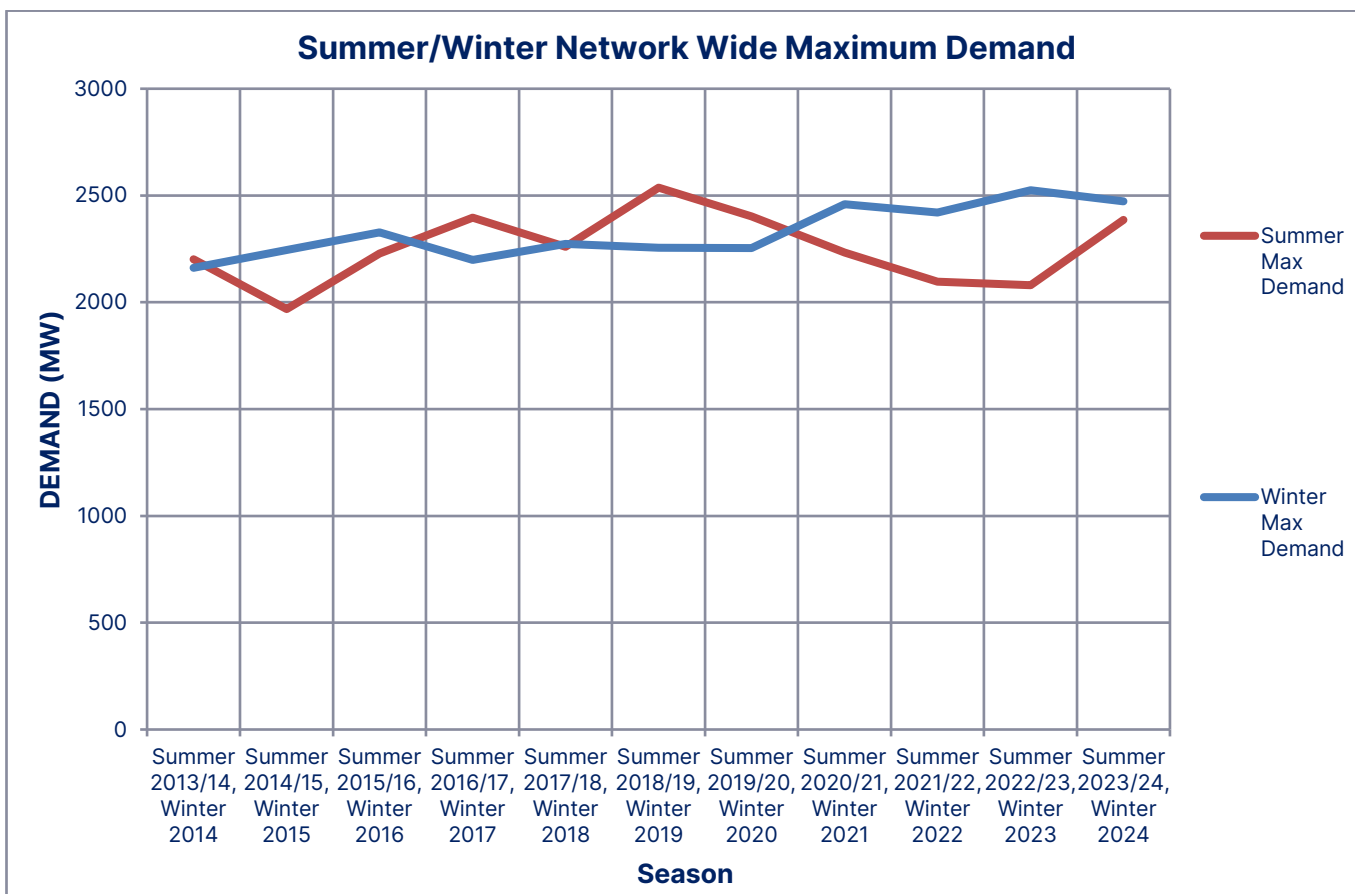


Figure 3: Essential Energy's recorded maximum demands

### 2.1 Load Forecasting Strategy

A primary driver in network development and the identification of specific investments is the forecast of electricity demand and energy. The spatial demand forecast is a critical process that supports planning, development of the capital program and the regulatory submission.

Given the importance of the demand forecast on the required capital expenditure and the SAMP, Essential Energy’s main objectives are:

- Efficient, closed-loop development and refinement of the forecasting process, data, and documentation
- Engagement of the wider audience to appropriately inform the impacts and building blocks of demand.

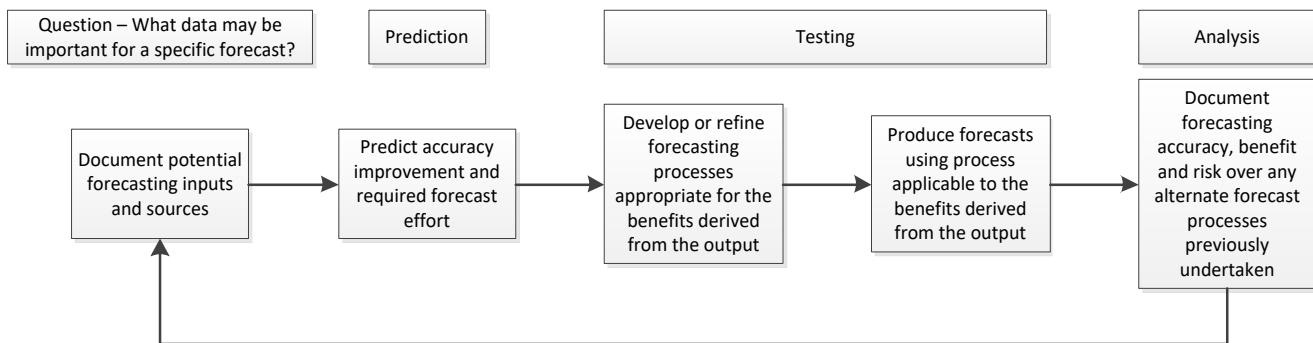
In the process of moving towards achieving these objectives, Essential Energy has seen a substantial transition in the network forecasting methodology and process from a relatively simplistic process (such as minimal weather correction and reconciliation between top-down and bottom-up forecasts) which required a high level of subjectivity to a more complex, repeatable process using concepts from the AEMO connection point forecasting methodology.

## 2.2 Load Forecasting Methodology and Process

The forecasting methodology has been developed and refined using two main vision items as the driving force, these items are:

- That the demand forecasting process undertaken is commensurate with the benefits the forecast provides
- That all demand forecasts are auditable and repeatable.

Essential Energy has developed a methodology which provides for the establishment of the building blocks required to achieve this vision. This methodology is summarised in Figure 4.



**Figure 4: Forecasting Methodology**

As shown in Figure 4, Essential Energy’s methodology calls for continuous improvement in the forecasting process specific to the site in question and dependent on the predicted cost/benefit. As an example, some sites may have poor input data and hence poor forecasting accuracy, however if no benefits can be identified from improving the forecast, the cost to improve the process cannot be justified and the forecast inaccuracy specific to the site in question will remain. Alternatively, high benefits (such as capital deferral) would justify substantial forecasting effort and the appropriate level of expense and rigour.

To assist in the network planning process and to identify regional growth patterns, several levels of forecast are used by Essential Energy:

- Overall Essential Energy network forecast
- Regional Transgrid and other TNSP connection point forecasts
- Sub-transmission feeder forecasts
- Zone substation forecasts
- Local distribution feeder forecasts as necessary.

The forecasting process used by Essential Energy is heavily influenced by the Australian Energy Market Operators' (AEMOs) published Connection Point Forecasting Methodology<sup>5</sup>.

At a high level, the process consists of:

- Data collection and collation

To cater for regional and local needs, a forecast of the demand at each zone substation is developed based on historical demands and information provided by major customers. Account is taken of load diversity between connection points. Embedded generation is recognised and included in the forecast where it offers firm capacity at the time of demand.

- Outlier removal / Data preparation

To ensure only system normal conditions are evaluated, short-term network switching, and abnormal metering outputs are removed.

- Weather correction (or normalisation)

Historical demand is weather corrected to provide a reference set of conditions from which each year can be compared (with a probability of exceedance of 50 per cent). Daily temperatures and solar irradiance from relevant weather stations covering the last thirty (30) years are used in the correction to account for various forms of weather behaviour.

- Repeat for each season over the time periods available

The forecast covers both summer and winter demands and uses data going back up to ten (10) years.

- Determine the most applicable growth rate based on known variables

A series of short and long-term trends in the ten years of weather-corrected historical demand is analysed and growth rate selected based on the median of such trends. Where the median does not accurately reflect a sites' growth (e.g., significant changes in historical configuration, customer mix, etc) an alternative growth rate is selected to reflect the current status of the site. In some cases, it may be necessary to remove certain time periods from the analysis where configuration changes have been deemed to significantly impact the trend analysis.

- Determine starting point of forecasts

Forecasts generated from weather-corrected and raw history trends, plus results from autoregressive time series models are compared and the most suitable model is chosen as the starting point of each sites' forecast. Where all models generate poor results (e.g. because of small dataset, major configuration changes, etc) then the starting point is taken to be either the most recent historical seasonal maximum demand or overall average maximum demand, whichever is more suitable.

- Calculate forecast load

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<sup>5</sup> Australian Energy Market Operator – AEMO Connection Point Forecasting Methodology – Forecasting Maximum Electricity Demand in the National Electricity Market 29 July 2016

The forecast extends over a planning horizon of ten years, with the first five years published in this report. The forecast power factor used is the median of the forecast power factor distribution derived from the estimated relationship between active and reactive power components at the time of maximum demand.

- Apply any post model adjustments

Where there is known potential for the connection of major spot load developments, such as mining loads and major subdivisions, the forecast considers any reasonably firm step load increases in the medium term.

- Reconciliation of forecasts

Calculations are undertaken to ensure each forecast aligns with upstream and downstream network components, as well as identification of changes to previously developed forecasts.

## 2.2.1 SOURCES OF LOAD FORECASTING INPUT INFORMATION

Potential inputs to an individual forecast and the applicable source data may include:

**Table 3: Potential Forecast Inputs**

POTENTIAL INPUTS	POTENTIAL SOURCE DATA
Historic demands	Interval meter data, supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) data, recloser data, derived loads, assumed factors
Seasonal indicators	Seasonal trends
Future step loads (large customer or residential subdivision)	Information from network planning and major connections
Residential growth rates	Department of Planning
Economic conditions	Australian Bureau of Statistics
Weather patterns	Bureau of Meteorology
Generation	Interval meter data, Bureau of Meteorology, customer information
Individual customer demands	Interval meter data
Regulatory variation	AER documentation, Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS) reports, other government initiatives
Distribution changes	Network information (planning, operations, load control)
Distribution programs	Network program information (planning, load control)
Tariff changes	Network Tariff information
Residential Solar Generation	Solcast estimates from measured solar irradiance
Electric Vehicle Charging	Interval meter data, historic registrations, forecasts of new car sales, connection applications, government incentives / pledges

## 2.2.2 ASSUMPTIONS APPLIED TO LOAD FORECASTS

Numerous assumptions are required to streamline the forecasting process. Some of these assumptions are that:

- All large customers and embedded generators are recorded appropriately
- Historic demand data used for summer forecasts comprise the high temperature days from months November to March inclusive while winter forecasts consider the low temperature days from months May to September
- All load information is actual (i.e., no erroneous readings, metering drift, etc)
- All switching events are recorded or easily detected in analysis
- All weather-related data is actual
- The selected weather sites are the best currently available to Essential Energy for representation of the conditions at the load sites
- All historic network changes have been accounted for
- Information provided by large load customers and developers will come to fruition
- Sub-transmission feeder forecasts are a special case, using a proportion of the Bulk Supply point forecast rather than an actual forecast. Hence, sub-transmission forecasts may not reconcile to zone substation forecasts
- Site forecasts are performed individually. Deviations to combined upstream forecasts can easily occur due to individual peak demands occurring at different times.

## 2.3 Forecast use of Distribution Services by Distribution Connected Units

Forecasts of PV exports are included within the data attachments (DAPR 2024 BSP, ZS and Lines Extract Summary.xlsx) with sheet names ending in "Export". This analysis is in response to an additional section in the NER rules as of 2022. The methodology will be further improved responding to both the learnings of each year and the addition of data as it becomes available. A summary of the methodology is given below:

- Smart meter export data over the last 12 months was collected and summarised to each relevant network site
- Historic yearly installed PV capacity was collected and summarised to each relevant network site
- A logistic growth model was fitted to the historic PV capacity data and forecasts generated based on this model and qualitative assumptions
- For each site, the maximum export value from the smart meter data was calculated
- Each PV capacity forecast yearly growth rate was then multiplied by the corresponding maximum exported value to obtain the PV export forecast
- The date and time of maximum export was used to find the power factor of the corresponding zone substation and connection point.

The following assumptions were made to streamline the process:

- The history of installed PV capacity includes areas that have export limits already imposed
- The forecast of PV capacity assumes continual positive growth (no "saturation"), at a reduced rate. This allows for both the natural increase of the ratio of PV to non-PV customers to be realised, while also allowing existing customers to replace older PV systems with larger ones over time.



- Scaling the maximum export value to each PV capacity growth rate was used as some of the energy from the smart meter export data is self-consumed, and the same ratio is assumed to continue in the forecasts
- Sites with large embedded generation connected were included and adjusted accordingly
- Sites with a combined load / export tariff were excluded.



## 2.4 Supply Areas

### 2.4.1 TERRANORA

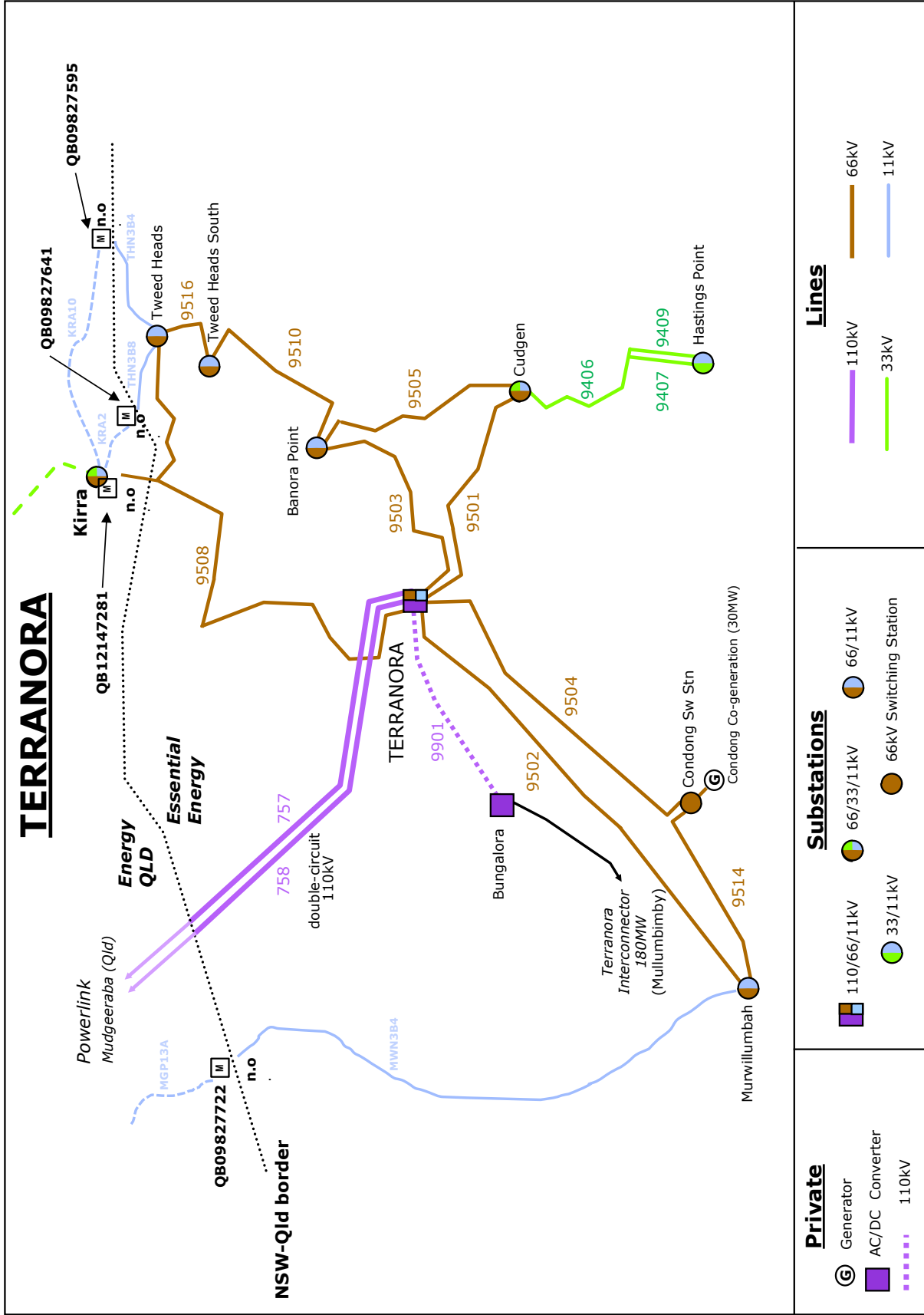
All zone substations in the Terranora area are in the Coastal region.

The Terranora sub-transmission substation is owned by Essential Energy and is supplied from the Queensland transmission system via 2 x 110kV lines that are jointly owned by Essential Energy and Powerlink.

A high voltage direct current transmission network is connected between Mullumbimby and Terranora (via Bungalora) which allows supply to be either injected into the Lismore area from Terranora or injected into the Terranora area from Lismore.

A 30MW biomass generator is located at Condong and is connected to the Terranora 110/66kV sub-transmission substation at 66kV via feeders 9504, 9514 and 9502.





## 2.4.2 LISMORE

Zone substations in the Lismore area are spread across both the Coastal and Ranges regions.

The Lismore 132/66kV sub-transmission substation is owned by Essential Energy. It receives its supply via three Essential Energy 132kV lines from the Transgrid 330/132kV sub-transmission substation at Lismore.

A high voltage direct current transmission network is connected between Mullumbimby and Terranora (via Bungalora) which allows supply to be either injected into the Lismore area from Terranora or injected into the Terranora area from Lismore.

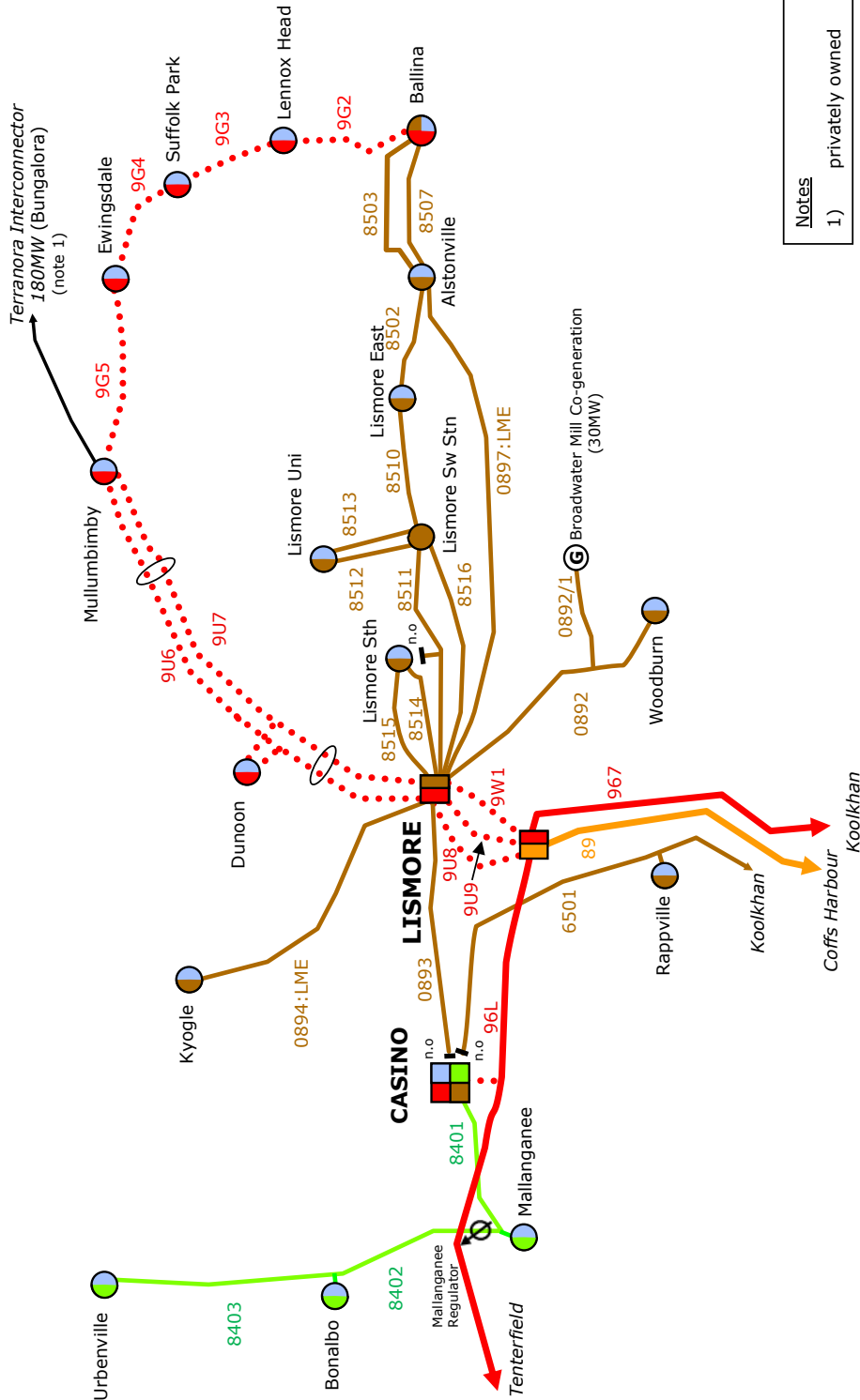
A 30MW biomass generator is located at Broadwater and is connected to the Lismore 132/66kV sub-transmission substation at 66kV via feeder 0892.

## 2.4.3 CASINO

The Casino area sub-transmission system is supplied from the Essential Energy 132/66kV sub-transmission substation at Casino which is teed off the Transgrid 132kV Tenterfield to Lismore line. On loss of the single 132/66kV transformer, 66kV supply reverts to Lismore 132/66kV substation via the Lismore – Casino 66kV line (0893).



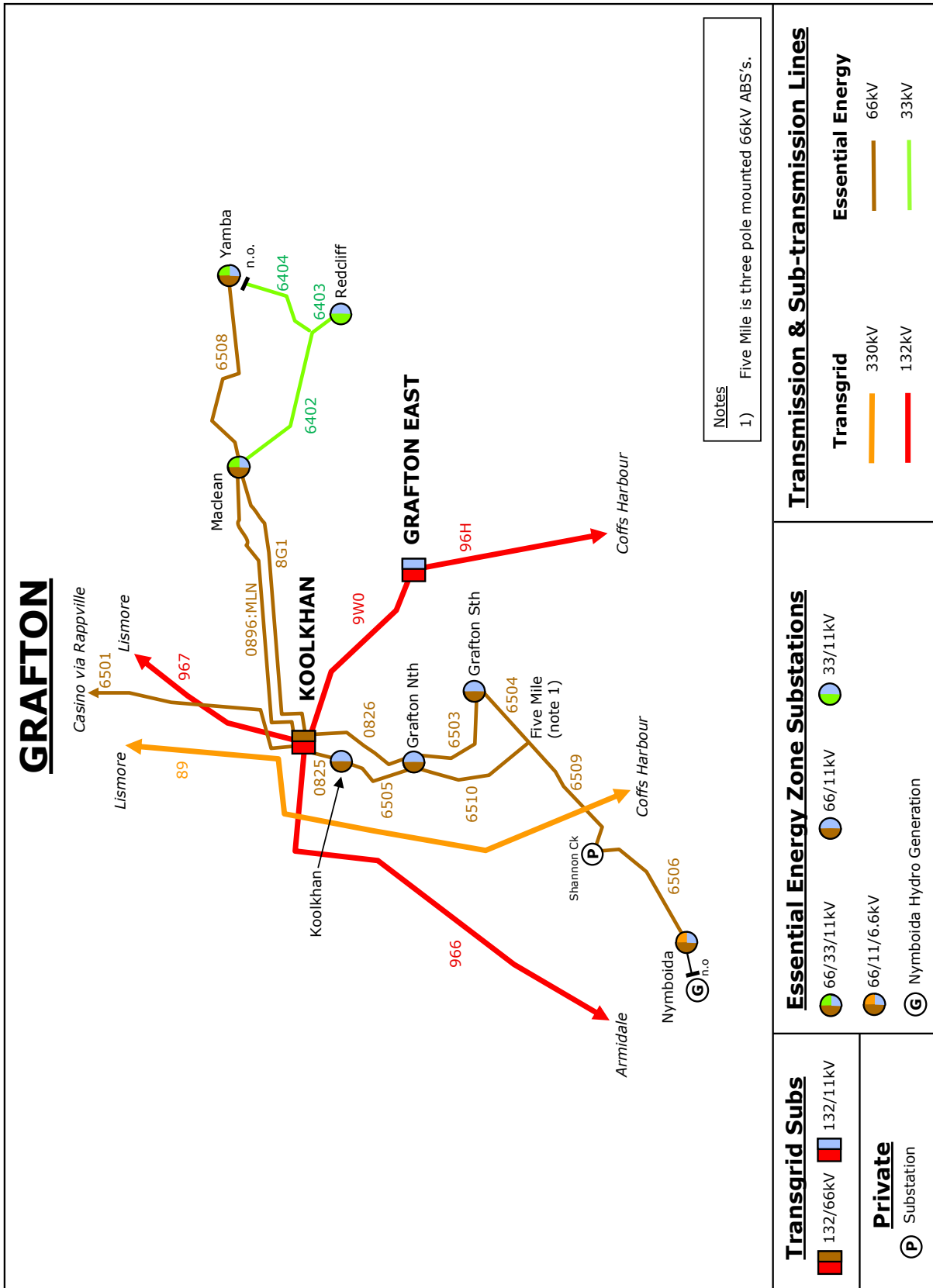
# LISMORE AND CASINO



Transmission & Sub-transmission Lines	Essential Energy Zone Substations	Transgrid Subs	Private
<b>Transgrid</b> 330kV 132kV Dual circuit	132/66kV 132/66/33/11kV 33/11kV 66kV Switching Station	330/132kV	<b>Generator</b> Generator

## 2.4.4 GRAFTON

All zone substations in the Grafton area are in the Coastal region. The Grafton area sub-transmission system is supplied from the Transgrid 132/66kV sub-transmission substation at Koolkhan.



## 2.4.5 COFFS HARBOUR

All zone substations in the Coffs Harbour area are in the Mid North Coast region.

The Coffs Harbour area sub-transmission system is supplied from the Transgrid 330/132/66kV sub-transmission substation at Coffs Harbour (Karangi). The Dorrigo substation is normally connected via the Essential Energy 132kV tee line from the Transgrid 132kV transmission line between Armidale and Coffs Harbour with back up from the 66kV system. Boambee South is an Essential Energy 132/66/11kV zone substation that is supplied by the Transgrid 132kV transmission network between Kempsey and Coffs Harbour.

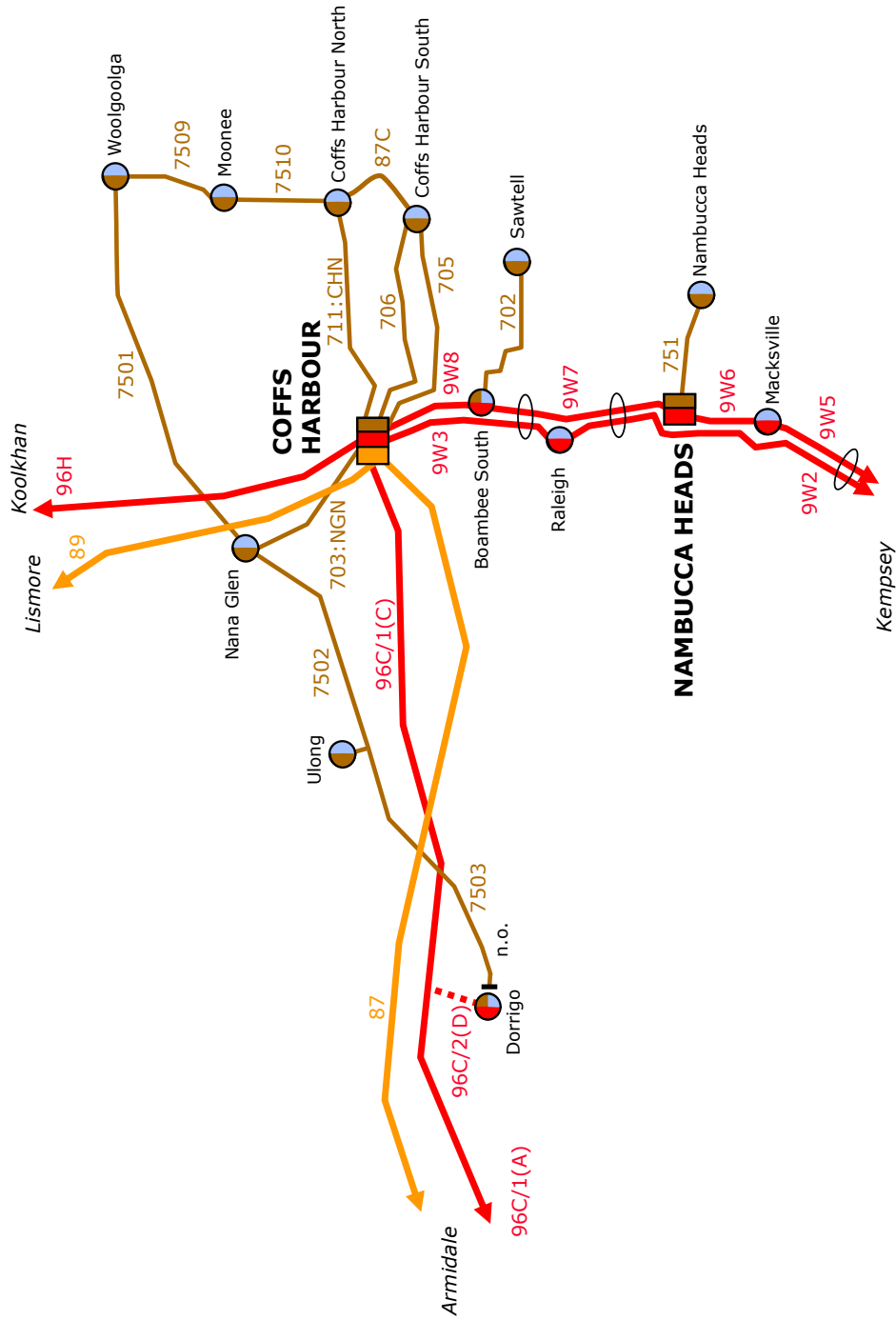
## 2.4.6 NAMBUCCA HEADS

All zone substations in the Nambucca Heads area are in the Mid North Coast region.




The Nambucca Heads area sub-transmission system is supplied from the Transgrid 132kV transmission network. Nambucca Heads is a 66/11kV zone substation supplied via a 66kV line from Transgrid's Nambucca 132/66kV substation, while Raleigh and Macksville are 132/11kV zone substations supplied from the Transgrid 132kV transmission network between Kempsey and Coffs Harbour.









# COFFS HARBOUR AND NAMBUCCA HEADS



Transgrid Substations	
	330/132/66kV
	132/66kV

Essential Energy Zone Substations	
	132/66/11kV
	66/11kV
	132/11kV

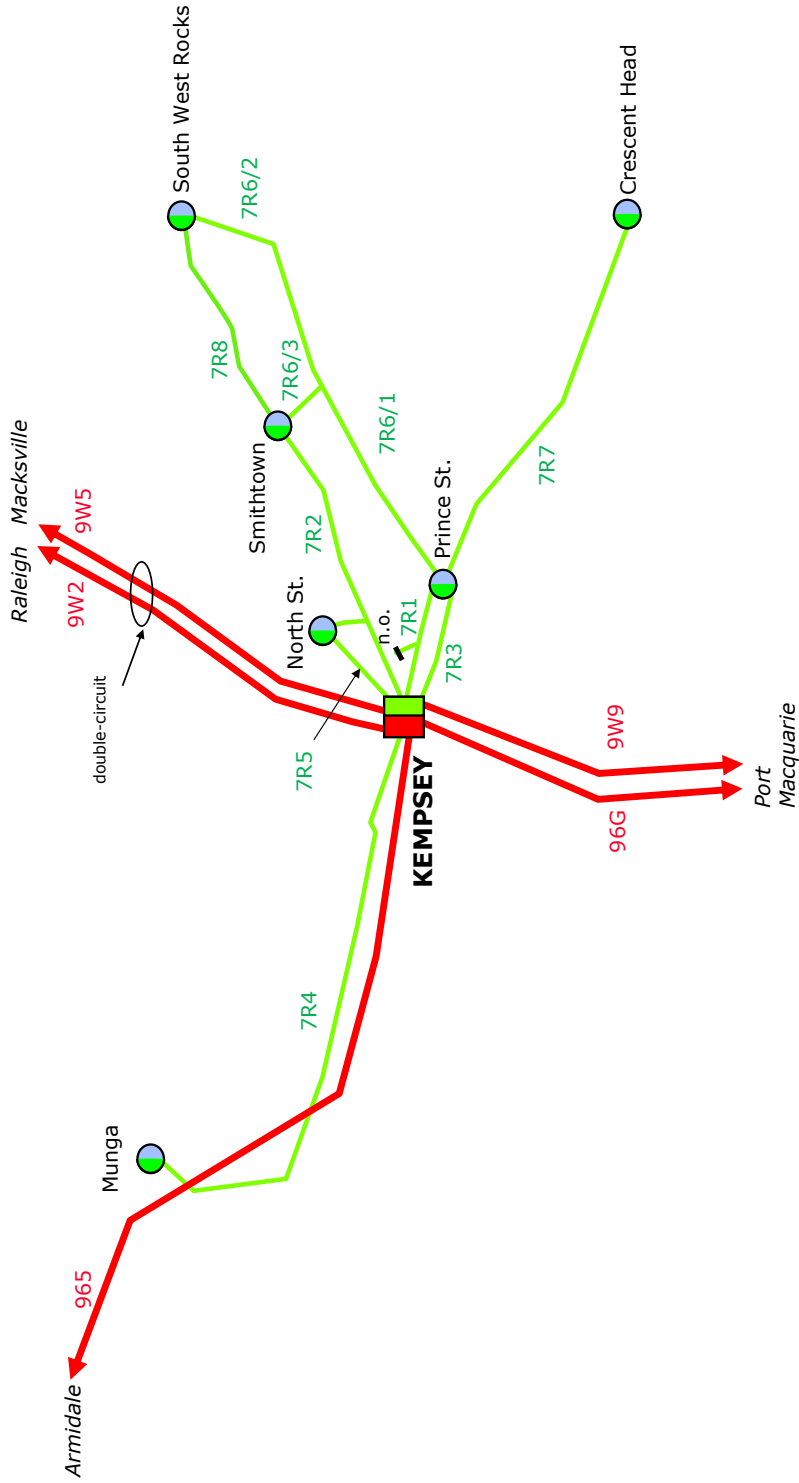
Transmission & Sub-transmission Lines	
<b>Transgrid</b>	
	330kV
	132kV
	66kV
	Dual circuit
<b>Essential Energy</b>	
	132kV
	66kV

## 2.4.7 KEMPSEY

All zone substations in the Kempsey area are in the Mid North Coast region. The Kempsey area sub-transmission system is supplied from the Transgrid 132/33kV sub-transmission substation at Kempsey.




# KEMPSEY



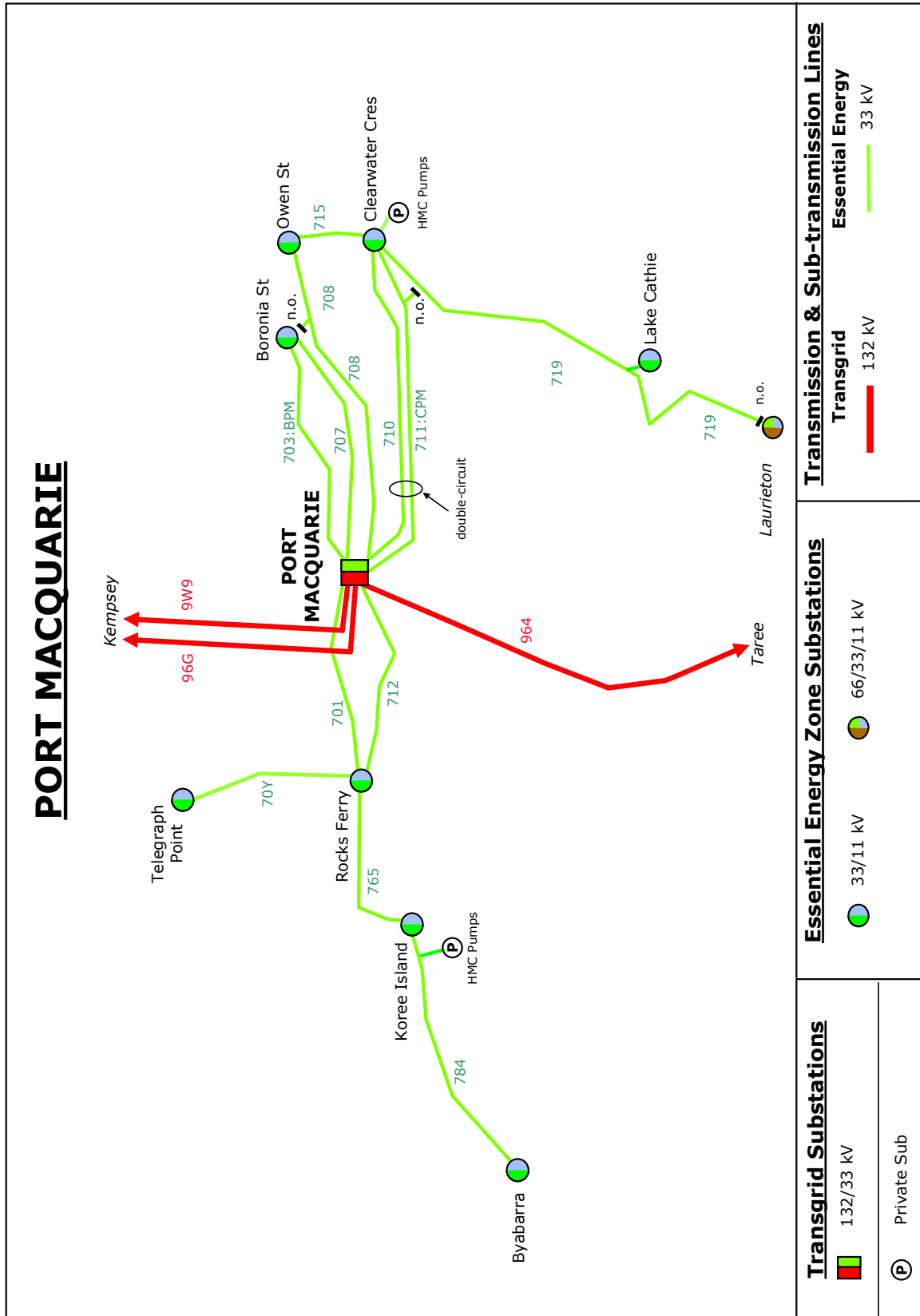
**Transgrid Substations**  
 132/66/33kV

**Essential Energy Zone Substations**  
 33/11kV

**Transmission & Sub-transmission Lines**  
 Transgrid  132kV  
 Essential Energy  33kV

## 2.4.8 PORT MACQUARIE

All zone substations in the Port Macquarie area are in the Mid North Coast region. The Port Macquarie area sub-transmission system is supplied from the Transgrid 132/33kV sub-transmission substation at Port Macquarie.



#### **2.4.9 HERONS CREEK**

All zone substations in the Herons Creek area are in the Mid North Coast region.

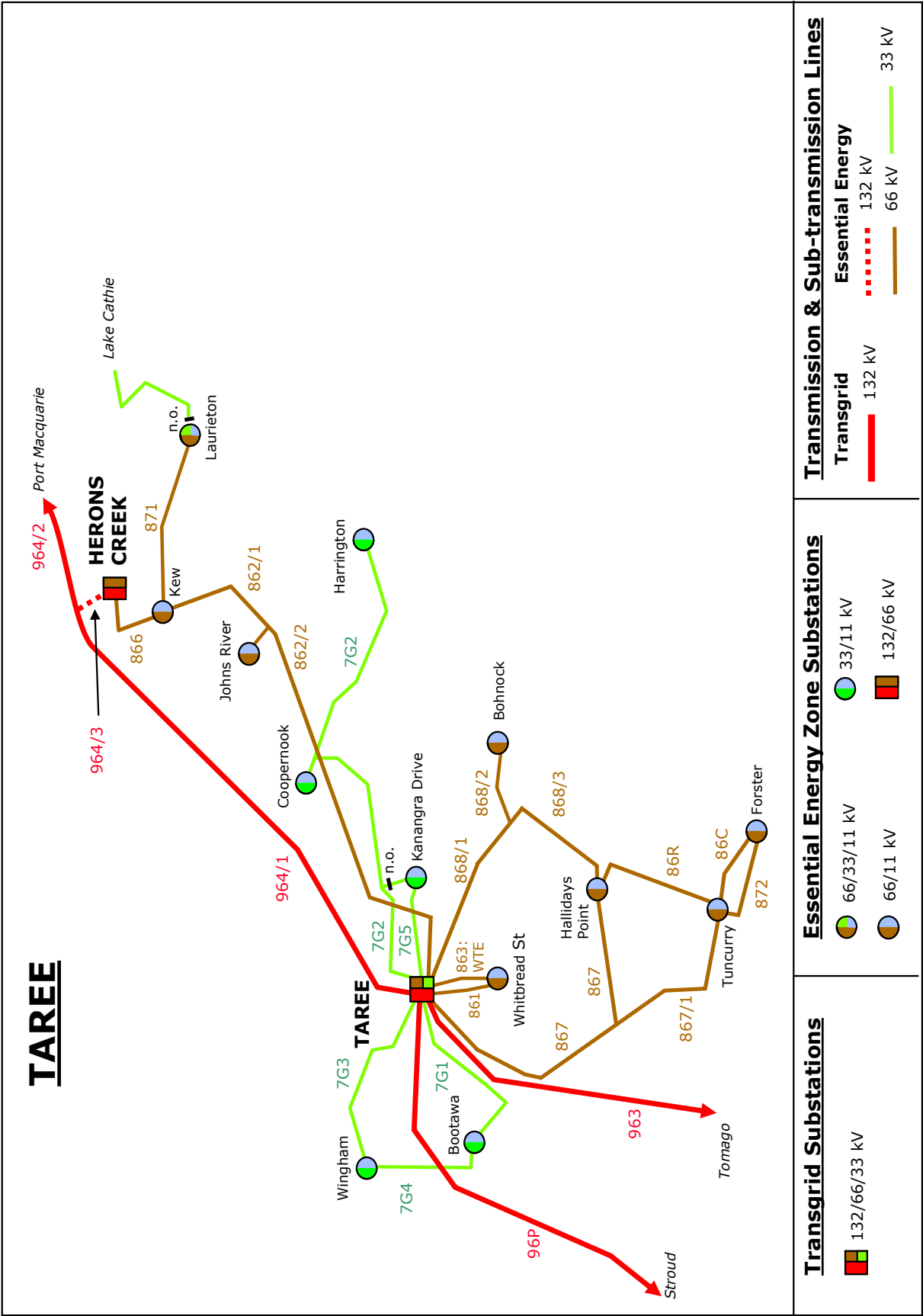
The Herons Creek 132/66kV substation is owned by Essential Energy. It receives supply via a tee off Transgrid's Taree – Port Macquarie 132kV line (#964). Johns River, Kew and Laurieton 66/11kV zone substations take normal 66kV supply from Herons Creek, and backup 66kV supply from Transgrid's Taree 132/66/33kV substation via the Essential Energy 66kV line (#862).

#### **2.4.10 TAREE**

All zone substations in the Taree area are in the Mid North Coast region.

The Taree area sub-transmission system is supplied from the Transgrid 132/66/33kV sub-transmission substation at Taree.





**Transmission & Sub-transmission Lines**

<b>Transgrid</b>	<b>Essential Energy</b>
132 kV	132 kV
132 kV	66 kV
	33 kV

**Essential Energy Zone Substations**

66/33/11 kV	33/11 kV
66/11 kV	132/66 kV

**Transgrid Substations**

132/66/33 kV
--------------

#### 2.4.11 STROUD

All zone substations in the Stroud area are in the Mid North Coast region.

The Stroud 132/33kV sub-transmission substation is owned by Essential Energy. It receives supply via two Transgrid 132kV lines. sub-transmission supply to Martins Creek and Gresford is taken from Stroud, with a secondary supply that emanates from Ausgrid's Network. The 33kV sub-transmission line is partly owned by Essential Energy.

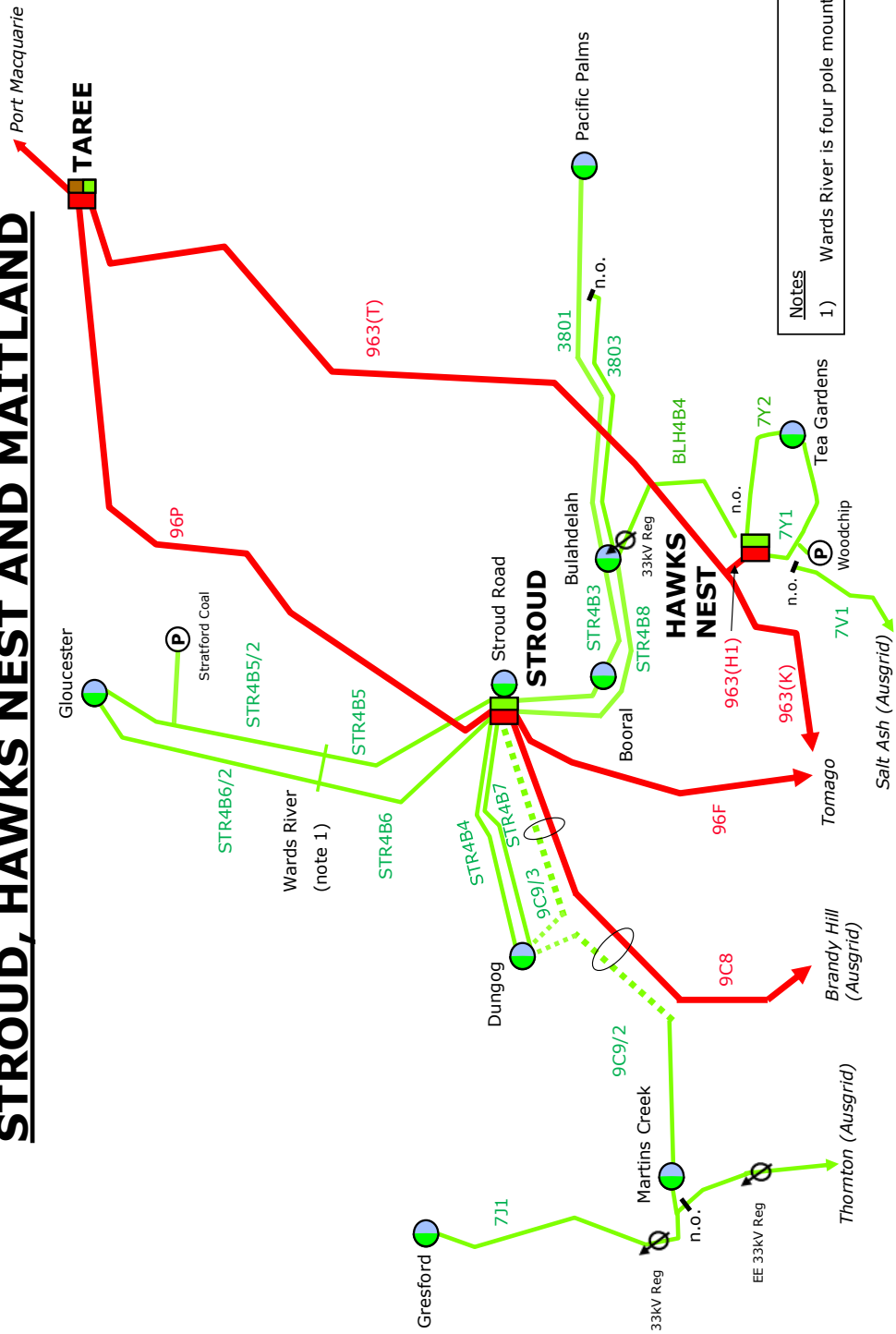
#### 2.4.12 HAWKS NEST

All zone substations in the Hawks Nest area are in the Mid North Coast region.

The Hawks Nest 132/33kV sub-transmission substation is owned by Essential Energy. It receives supply via a tee off the Transgrid Tomago to Taree 132kV line (#963). Tea Gardens zone substation takes normal supply from the Hawks Nest 132/33kV substation. Tea Gardens zone substation takes backup supply from a 33kV sub-transmission line that emanates from Ausgrid's Tomago network. A partial backup supply for Tea Gardens is via the 33kV network emanating from the Stroud substation via Bulahdelah.



# STROUD, HAWKS NEST AND MAITLAND



**Notes**  
1) Wards River is four pole mounted 33kV reclosers.

<b>Transgrid Substations</b>	132/66/33 kV
	Private Substation

<b>Essential Energy Zone Substations</b>	132/33 kV	33/11 kV	Dual line
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<b>Transmission &amp; Sub-transmission Lines</b>	Transgrid 132 kV	Essential Energy 33 kV
	33kV Transgrid owned	Essential Energy operated

### 2.4.13 ARMIDALE

Zone substations in the Armidale area are spread across both the Ranges and Northern Tablelands regions.

The Armidale area sub-transmission system is supplied from the Transgrid 330/132/66kV sub-transmission substation at Armidale.

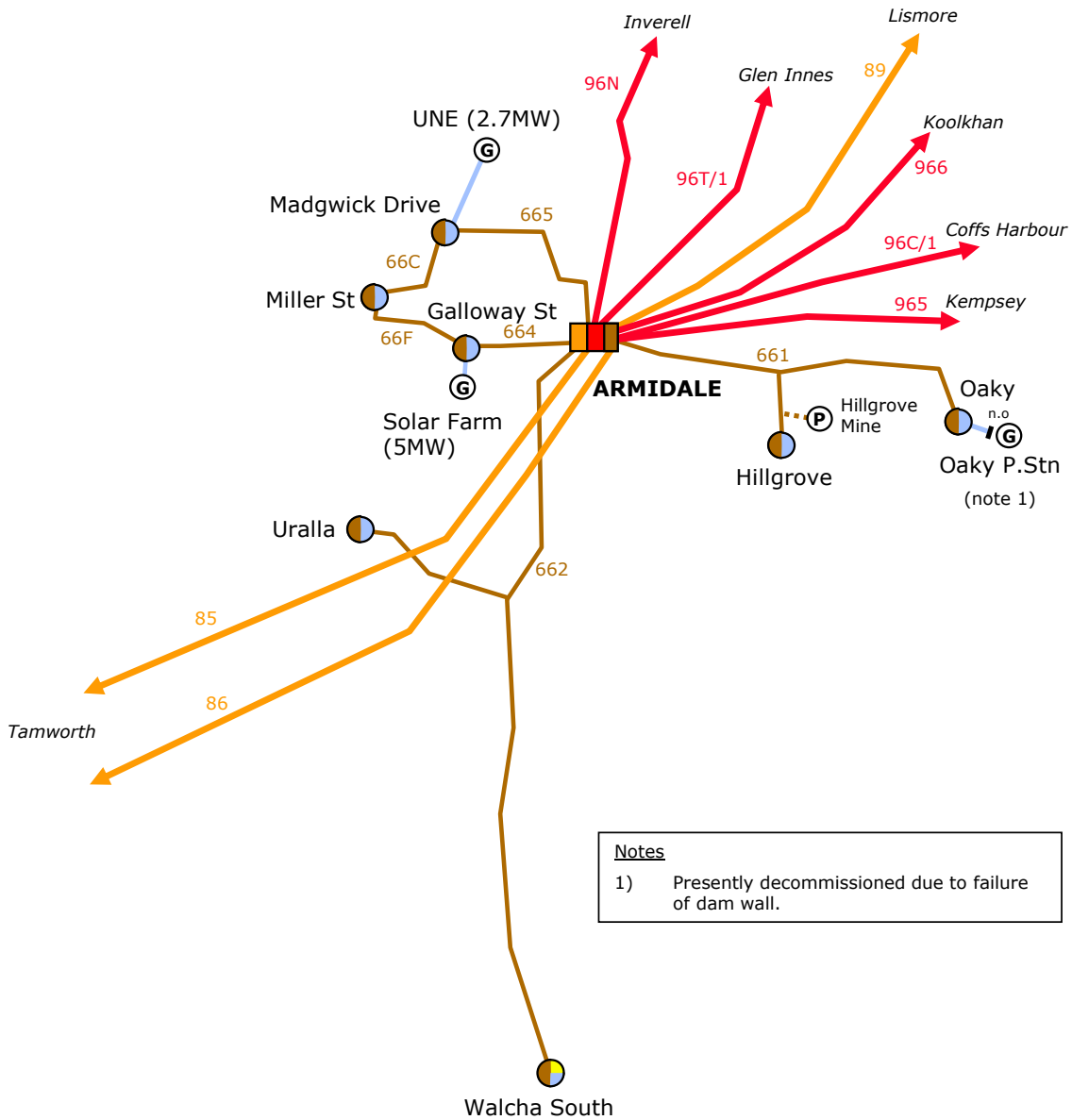
The 5MW hydro generation at Oaky is presently decommissioned after failure of the dam wall.

A 5MW solar generator is connected to Galloway St zone substation on the 11kV network.











A 2.7MW solar generator is connected to Madgwick Drive zone substation on the 11kV network.



# ARMIDALE



**Notes**  
 1) Presently decommissioned due to failure of dam wall.

<p><b>Transgrid Substations</b></p>  330/132/66kV	<p><b>Essential Energy Substations &amp; Generators</b></p>  66/11kV  66/22/11kV  Generator	<p><b>Transmission &amp; Sub-transmission Lines</b></p> <p><b>Transgrid</b>     <b>Essential Energy</b></p>  330kV  66kV  132kV  11kV
<p><b>Private</b>      Private Substation      66kV</p>		

#### **2.4.14 GLEN INNES**

Zone substations in the Glen Innes area are spread across both the Ranges and Northern Tablelands regions.

The Glen Innes area sub-transmission system is supplied from the Transgrid 132/66kV sub-transmission substation at Glen Innes.

A 5.5MW hydro generator is located at Pindari Dam and is connected to the Transgrid Glen Innes 132/66kV sub-transmission substation at 66kV via feeders 6AE, 6NE, 886 and 887.

#### **2.4.15 TENTERFIELD**

All zone substations in the Tenterfield area are in the Ranges region.

The Tenterfield area is supplied at 22kV and 11kV from the Transgrid 132/22/11kV sub-transmission substation at Tenterfield. Essential Energy is responsible for the 22/11kV substation area.

#### **2.4.16 WAGGAMBA (ERGON)**

All zone substations in the Waggamba area are in the Northern Tablelands region.

The Waggamba area sub-transmission system is supplied from the Ergon 132/66/33kV sub-transmission substation at Goondiwindi. The 132/66/33kV substation is supplied by a 132kV network from Powerlink's Bulli Creek substation.

Backup supply to Goondiwindi is limited to a maximum of 20MVA via 66kV from Inverell.

#### **2.4.17 INVERELL**

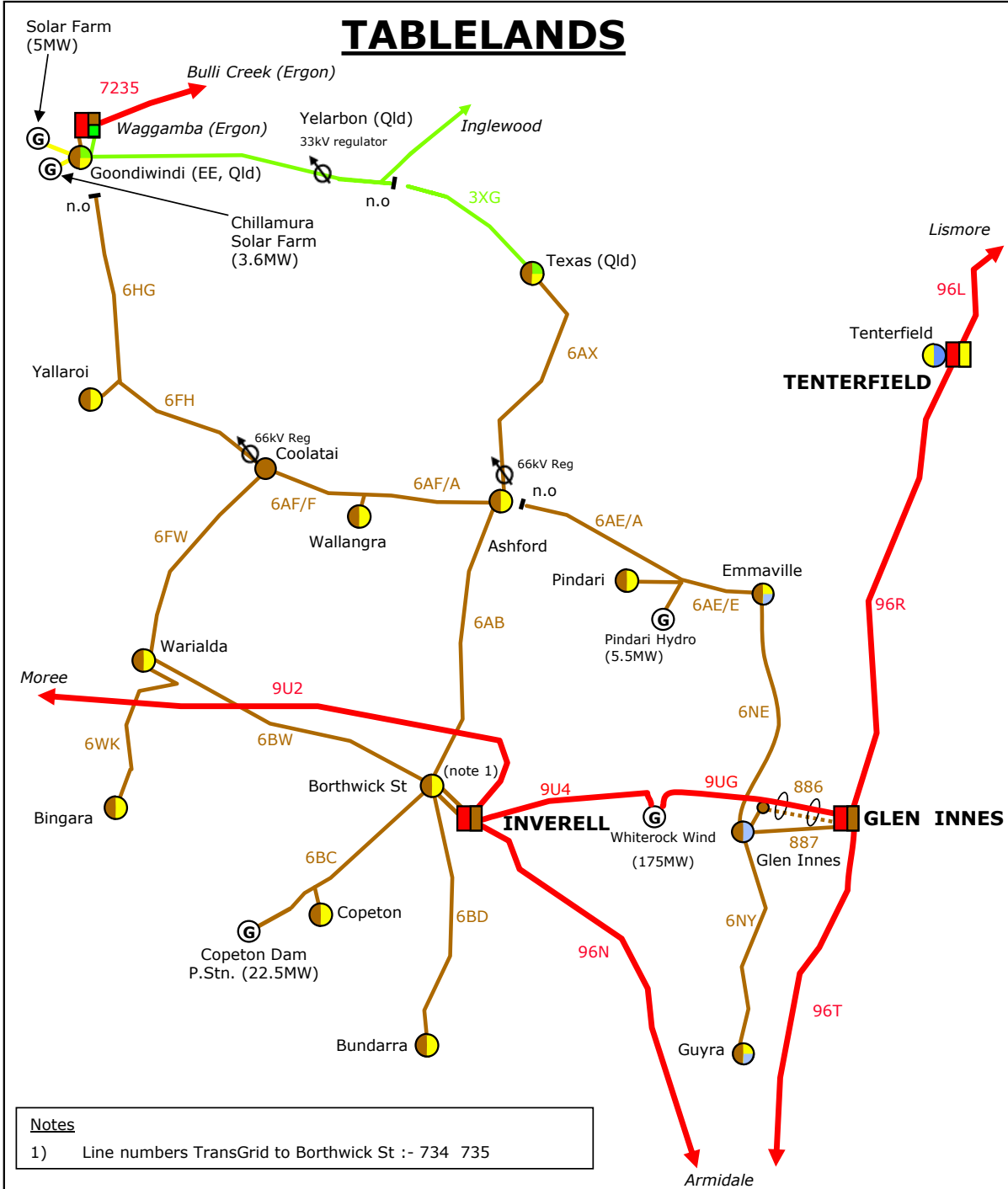
All zone substations in the Inverell area are in the Northern Tablelands region.

The Inverell area sub-transmission system is supplied from the Transgrid 132/66kV sub-transmission substation at Inverell.

A 23MW hydro generator is located at Copeton Dam and is connected to the Transgrid Inverell 132/66kV sub-transmission substation at 66kV via feeders 6BC, 734 and 735.



# TABLELANDS



**Notes**

1) Line numbers TransGrid to Borthwick St :- 734 735

Transgrid Substations	Essential Energy Zone Substations	Transmission & Sub-transmission Lines
132/66kV     132/22kV <b>Ergon Substation</b> 132/66/33kV <b>Private</b> Generator	22/11kV     66/22kV 66/11kV     66/22/11kV 66/33/22kV	<b>Transgrid</b> 132kV     66kV 66kV     33kV Dual circuit     Connection

#### **2.4.18 MOREE**

All zone substations in the Moree area are in the Northern Tablelands region.

The Moree area sub-transmission system is supplied from the Transgrid 132/66kV sub-transmission substation at Moree.

A 56MW solar generator is located at Moree Solar Farm and is connected to Transgrid's Moree 132/66kV sub-transmission substation at 66kV via feeder 876.

A 5MW solar generator is located at Wenna on the 22kV network.

A 5MW solar generator is located at Wathagar on the 22kV network.

#### **2.4.19 NARRABRI**

Zone substations in the Narrabri area are spread across both the Northern Tablelands and North Western regions.

The Narrabri area sub-transmission system is supplied from the Transgrid 132/66kV sub-transmission substation at Narrabri.

A 10MW and 6MW gas generator located at Wilga Park is connected to the Transgrid Narrabri 132/66kV sub-transmission substation at 66kV via feeder 861.

#### **2.4.20 GUNNEDAH**

All zone substations in the Gunnedah area are in the Northern Tablelands region.

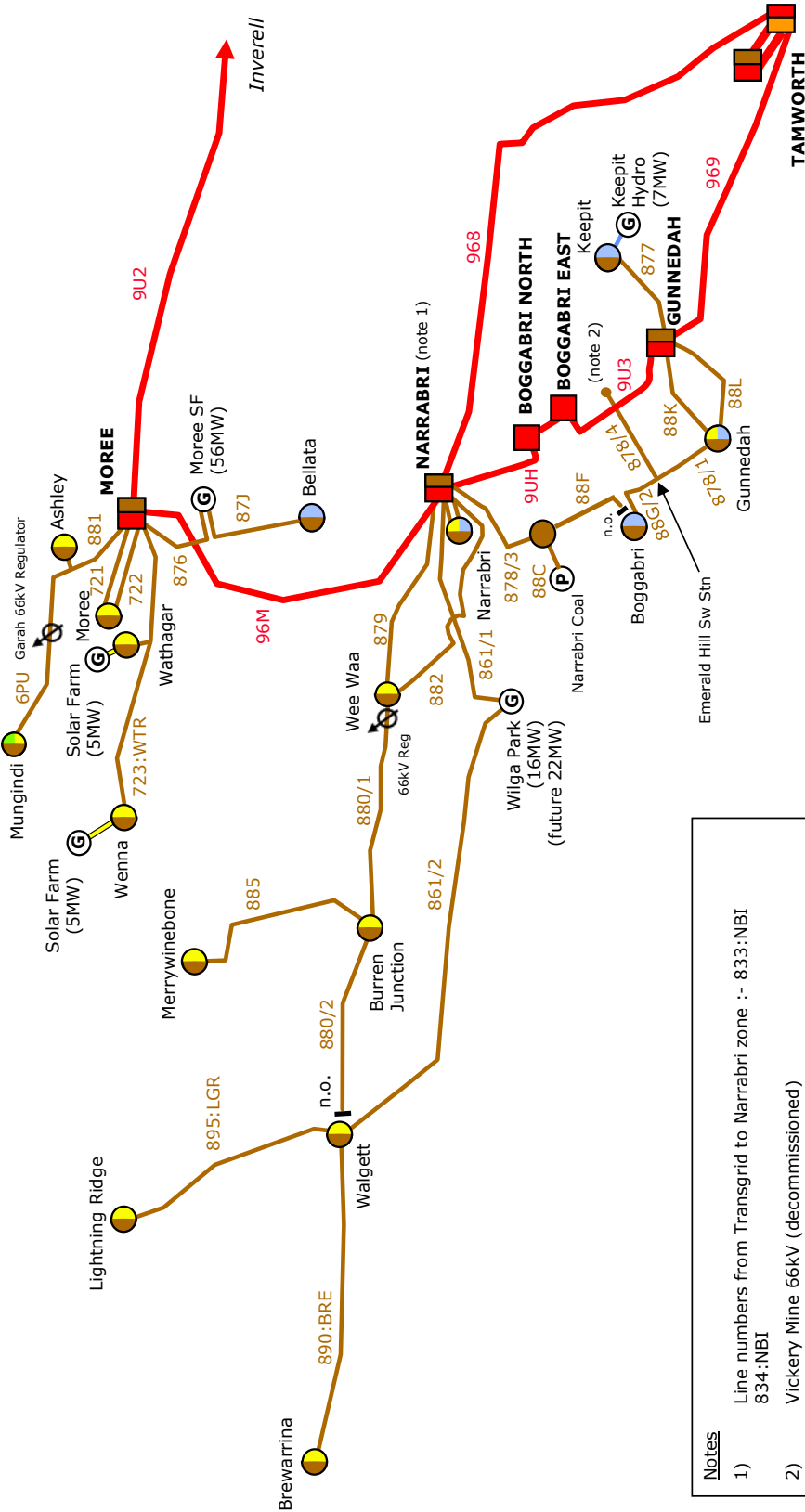
The Gunnedah area sub-transmission system is supplied from the Transgrid 132/66kV sub-transmission substation at Gunnedah.

A 7MW hydro generator is located at Lake Keepit and is connected to the Transgrid Gunnedah 132/66kV sub-transmission substation at 66kV via feeder 877.



# WESTERN

Limited 33kV interconnection Qid/ Ergon n.o.



**Notes**  
 1) Line numbers from Transgrid to Narrabri zone :- 833:NBI 834:NBI  
 2) Vickery Mine 66kV (decommissioned)

**Transgrid Substations**

- 330/132kV
- 132/66kV
- 132kV

G Generator   
 P Private sub

**Essential Energy Zone Substations**

- 66/11kV
- 66/33/22kV
- 66kV Sw. Stn.
- 66/22kV
- 66/22/11kV

**Transmission & Sub-transmission Lines**

**Transgrid**

- 132kV
- 66kV

**Essential Energy**

- 66kV
- 22kV

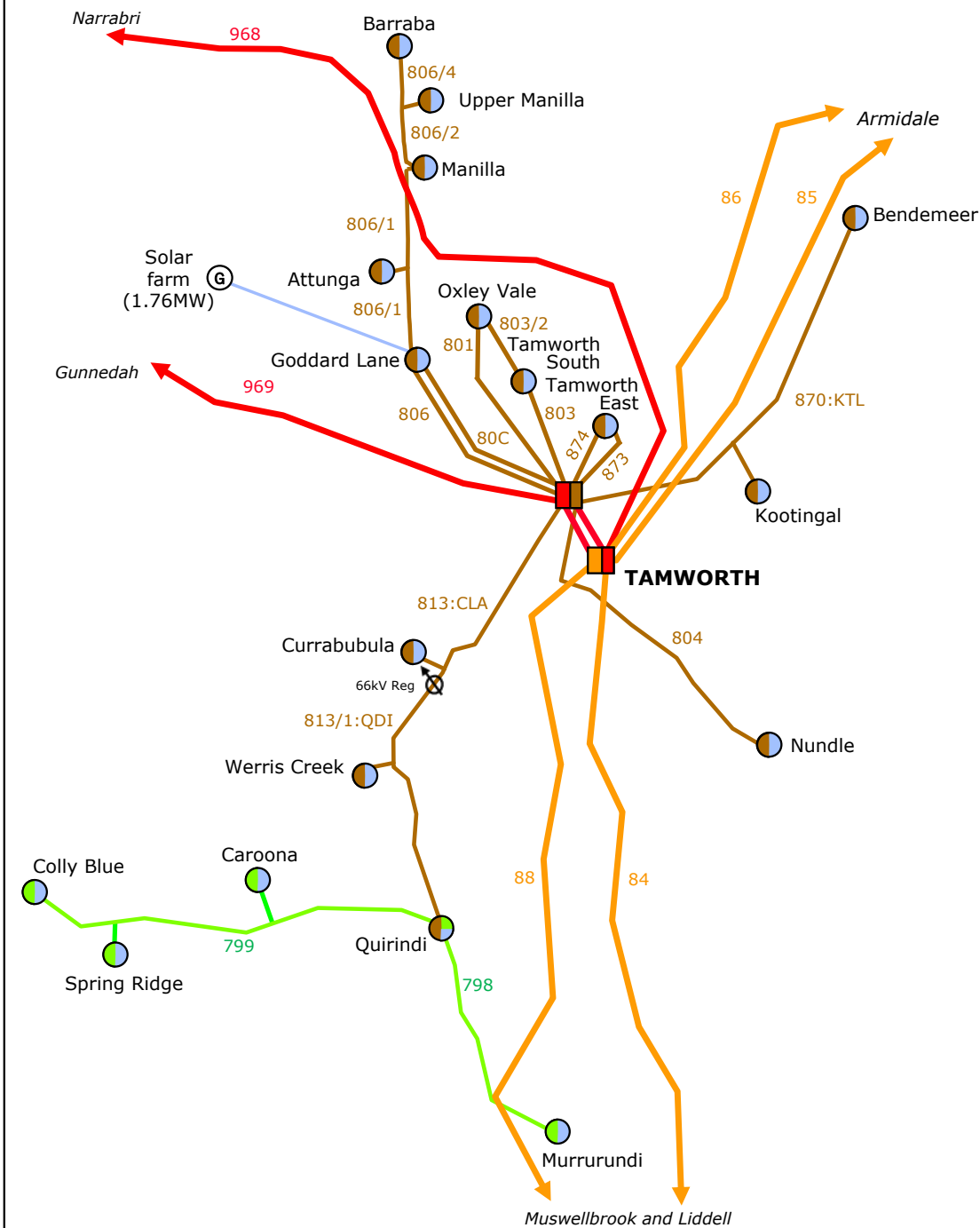
## 2.4.21 TAMWORTH

All zone substations in the Tamworth area are in the Northern Tablelands region. The Tamworth area sub-transmission system is supplied from the Transgrid 132/66kV sub-transmission substation at Tamworth.

A 1.76MW solar generator is connected to Goddard Lane zone substation on the 11kV network.



# TAMWORTH



Transgrid Substations	Essential Energy Zone Substations	Transmission & Sub-transmission Lines
330/132kV                         132/66kV	66/11kV                         66/33/11kV	<b>Transgrid</b> 330kV                         66kV 132kV                         33kV
<b>Private</b> Generator		

#### 2.4.22 BERYL

Zone substations in the Beryl area are spread across both the Northern Tablelands and Macquarie regions.

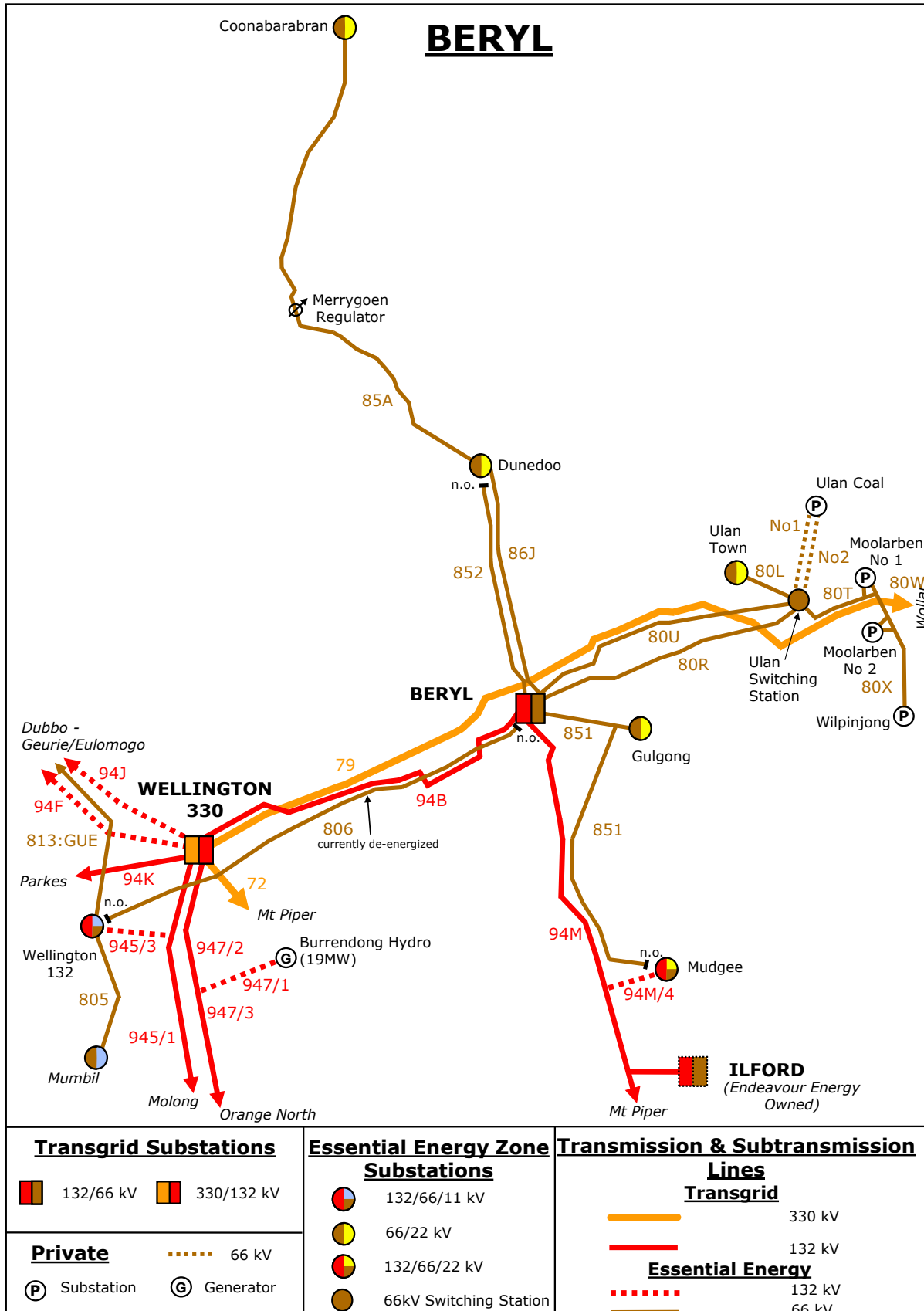
The Beryl area sub-transmission system is supplied from Transgrid's 132/66kV sub-transmission substation. The Mudgee substation is normally connected to the Essential Energy 132kV teed line from the Transgrid Mt Piper to Beryl 132kV transmission line with back up from the Beryl 66kV system via Gulgong.

#### 2.4.23 WELLINGTON

All zone substations in the Wellington area are in the Macquarie region.

The Essential Energy Wellington 132/66/11kV zone substation is normally connected to the Essential Energy 132kV tee line #945/3 from Transgrid's Wellington to Molong 132kV transmission line #945. The 66kV supply for Mumbil is obtained from the Wellington 11kV busbar via a step up 66/11kV transformer. The backup supply for Wellington and Mumbil is via the 66kV powerline #813 from Eulomogo.





#### 2.4.24 DUBBO

Zone substations in the Dubbo area are spread across both the Macquarie and North Western regions.

Essential Energy owns two 132kV powerlines emanating from the Transgrid owned Wellington 330/132kV sub-transmission substation that support the Dubbo 132/66kV sub-transmission substation and Nyngan 132/66kV sub-transmission substation supply areas.

The Narromine zone substation is supplied from the Narromine South Switching station connected between Dubbo South and Nyngan 132kV.

The Nevertire zone substation is normally supplied from the 132kV network via a tee, off the 94W Dubbo to Nyngan 132kV line, with back up supply available from Nyngan 66kV system via Nyngan Town.

A 9.2MW solar generator is located at Narromine on the 22kV network, and a 14.5MW solar generator is connected at Dubbo South on the 11kV network.

A 105MW solar generator is located at Nevertire and is connected to the Dubbo 132/66kV sub-transmission substation at 132kV via the feeder 94W.

A 5MW solar generator is located at Nyngan Town on the 22kV network.

A 4.6MW solar generator is connected to Eulomogo zone substation on the 11kV network.

#### 2.4.25 NYNGAN

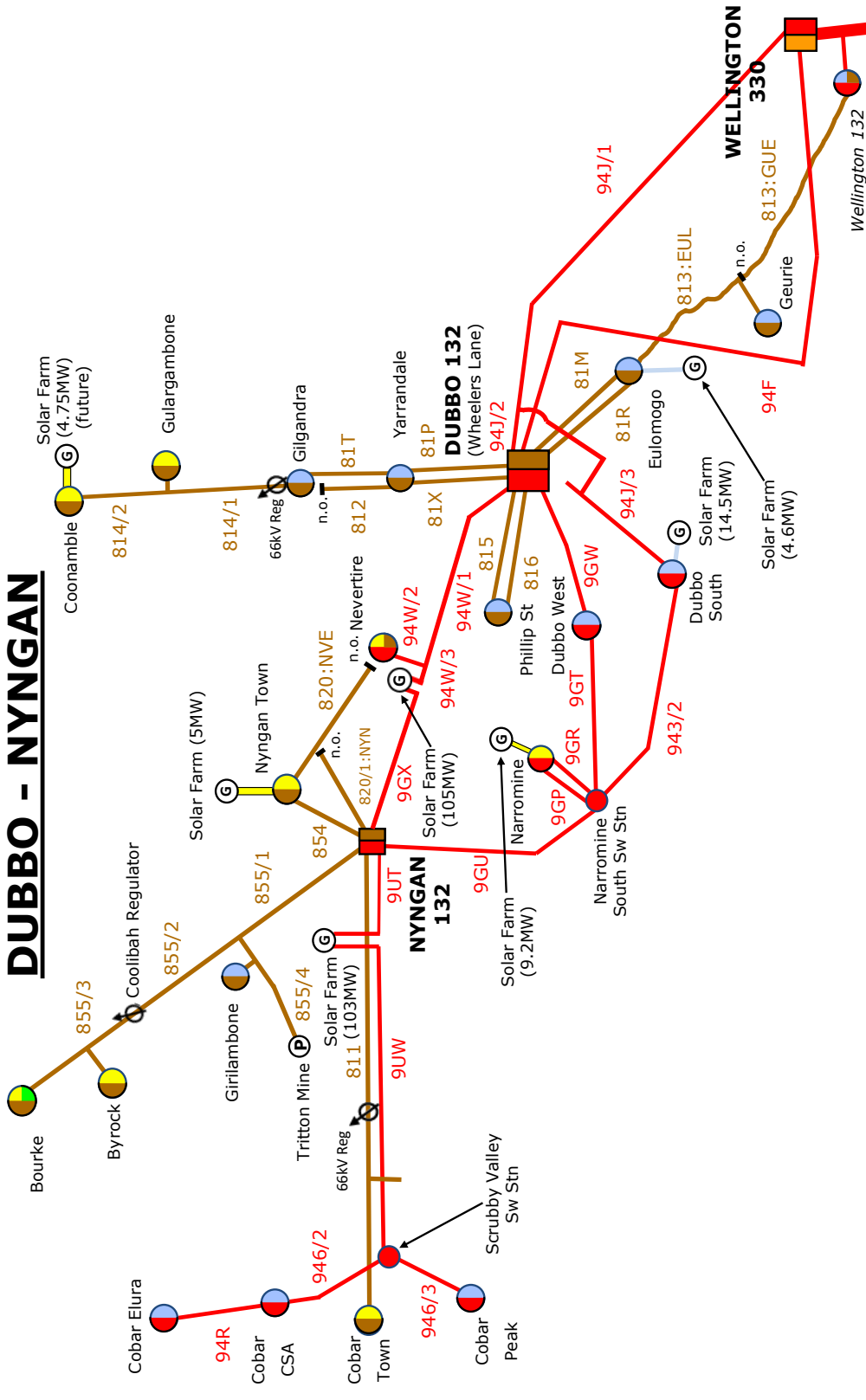
All zone substations in the Nyngan area are in the North Western region.

Essential Energy's Nyngan 132/66kV substation is supplied from our Dubbo 132/66kV sub-transmission substation via two Essential Energy 132kV transmission lines. The 94W Dubbo to Nyngan 132kV line has a tee connection into Nevertire, with back up supply available from Nyngan 66kV system via Nyngan Town and the 94J-9GU Dubbo to Nyngan 132kV line via Narromine South switching station.

A 102MW solar generator is located at Nyngan Solar Farm and is connected to the Nyngan 132/66kV sub-transmission substation at 132kV via the feeder 9UT.



# DUBBO - NYNGAN



<b>Transmission &amp; Sub-transmission Lines</b> <b>Transgrid</b> 132kV 132kV 66kV 22kV 11kV	
<b>Essential Energy Zone Substations</b> 132/66 kV 132/11 kV 132/66/11 kV 66/22 kV 66/11 kV 66/22/33 kV 132 kV Switching Station 132 kV/66/22 kV 132 kV/66/22 kV	<b>Essential Energy</b> 132kV 66kV 22kV 11kV
<b>Transgrid Subs</b> 330/132 kV	<b>Private Substation</b> <b>Generator</b> 66/11 kV 66/22 kV 66/22/33 kV

## 2.4.26 BROKEN HILL

All zone substations in the Broken Hill area are in the North Western region.

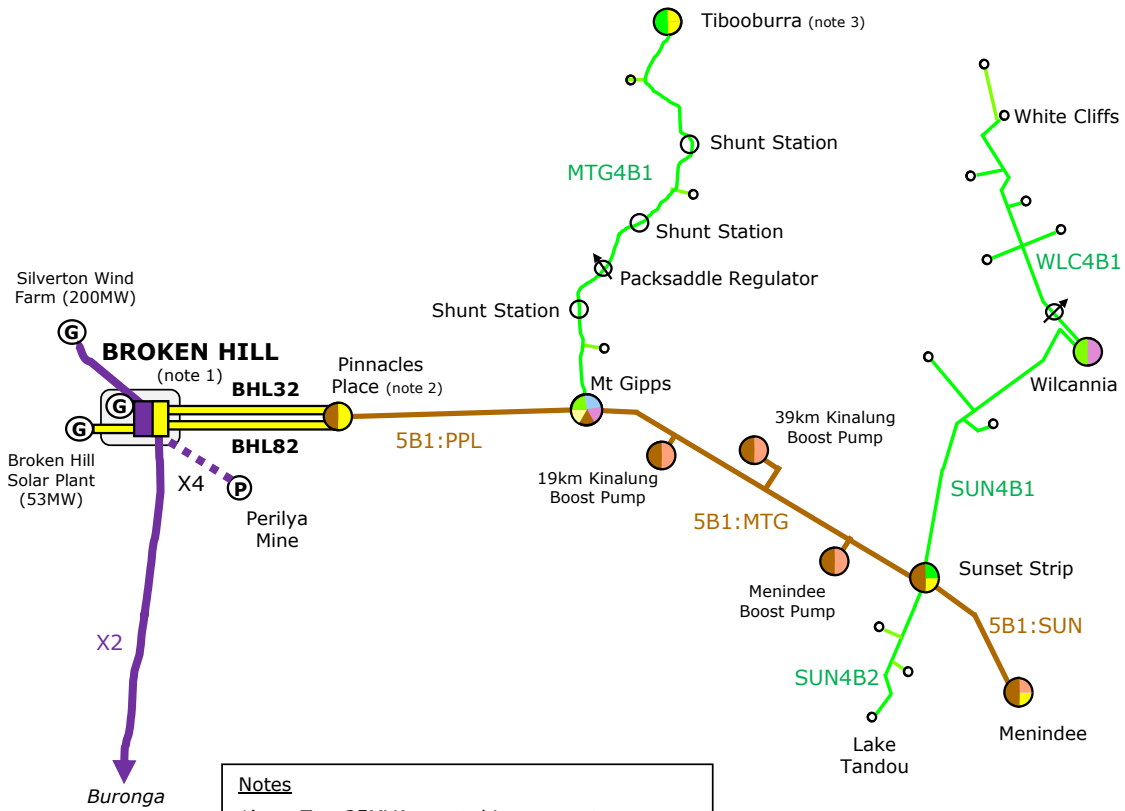
The Broken Hill area is supplied from Transgrid's 220/22kV substation. Essential Energy utilises two 22kV lines and steps them up to 66kV for supply to Mt Gipps and Sunset Strip from which 33kV and other voltage levels are derived for specific purposes.

A 53MW solar generator is located at Broken Hill and is connected to the Transgrid Broken Hill 220/22kV sub-transmission substation at 22kV.

There have been changes to the water pump network with a new water supply now coming from Wentworth. It is unclear what the long-term configuration will be for the existing water pump infrastructure and whether it will affect peak loads.



# BROKEN HILL



- Notes**
- 1) Two 25MVA gas turbine generators are located in Broken Hill ZS connected to the 22kV busbar.
  - 2) Power fed from Broken Hill ZS via 22kV distribution network feeders BHL32 South and BHL82 Cockburn.
  - 3) Pole mounted step-down transformer.
  - 4) More SWER loads are connected on 33kV lines than indicated.

### Essential Energy Zone Substations

- 66/22 kV      33/22 kV      66/3.3 kV
- 66/22/3.3 kV      66/33/22 kV      33/6.6 kV
- 66/33/22/19.1SWER/6.6 kV

### Trans & Sub-transmission Lines

- Transgrid**
- 220 kV
- Essential Energy**
- 220 kV      66 kV
  - 22 kV      33 kV

### Transgrid Substations

- 220/22 kV

- Generator
- Private Substation
- SWER Load



#### 2.4.27 ORANGE

All zone substations in the Orange area are in the Macquarie region.

The Orange area sub-transmission system is supplied from Transgrid's 132/66kV sub-transmission substation, with the Orange town substations (Industrial, North, South and West) being supplied via a 66kV ring network. The Orange area provides a back-up 66kV supply to Molong via Orange West which supplies Cumnock and Molong via a 66/11kV transformer.

#### 2.4.28 MOLONG

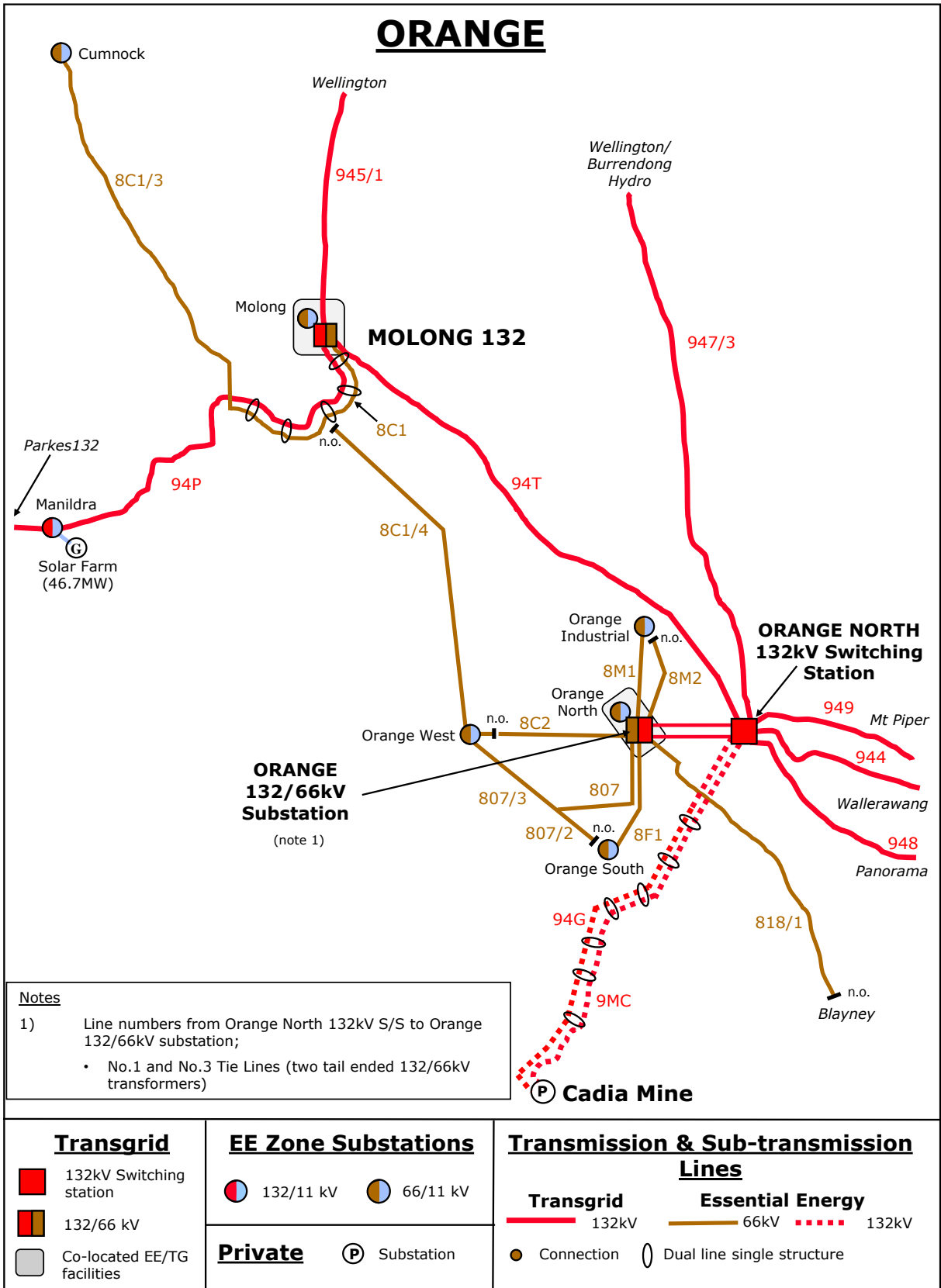
All zone substations in the Molong area are in the Macquarie region.

The Molong 132/66/11kV substation is a shared asset with Transgrid, whereby Essential Energy takes supply at 66kV which supplies Cumnock and Molong via a 66/11kV transformer, with back up supply from the Orange 66kV network via Orange West. Manildra zone substation is also a shared asset with Transgrid and is supplied from Transgrid's Molong substation at 132kV.

A 46.7MW solar generator is located at Manildra on the 11kV network.



# ORANGE



## 2.4.29 BATHURST

All zone substations in the Bathurst area are in the Macquarie region.

The Bathurst area sub-transmission system is supplied from Transgrid's Panorama 132/66kV sub-transmission substation with the Bathurst town substations (Russell St, Raglan and Stewart) being supplied via 66kV ring network.

The Blayney and Mandurama substations are supplied by a radial 66kV line from Panorama with a 66kV back up supply from Orange if required.

A 10MW wind generator is located at Blayney wind farm and is connected to the Transgrid Panorama 132/66kV sub-transmission substation at 66kV via feeders 66:MAN and 81C.

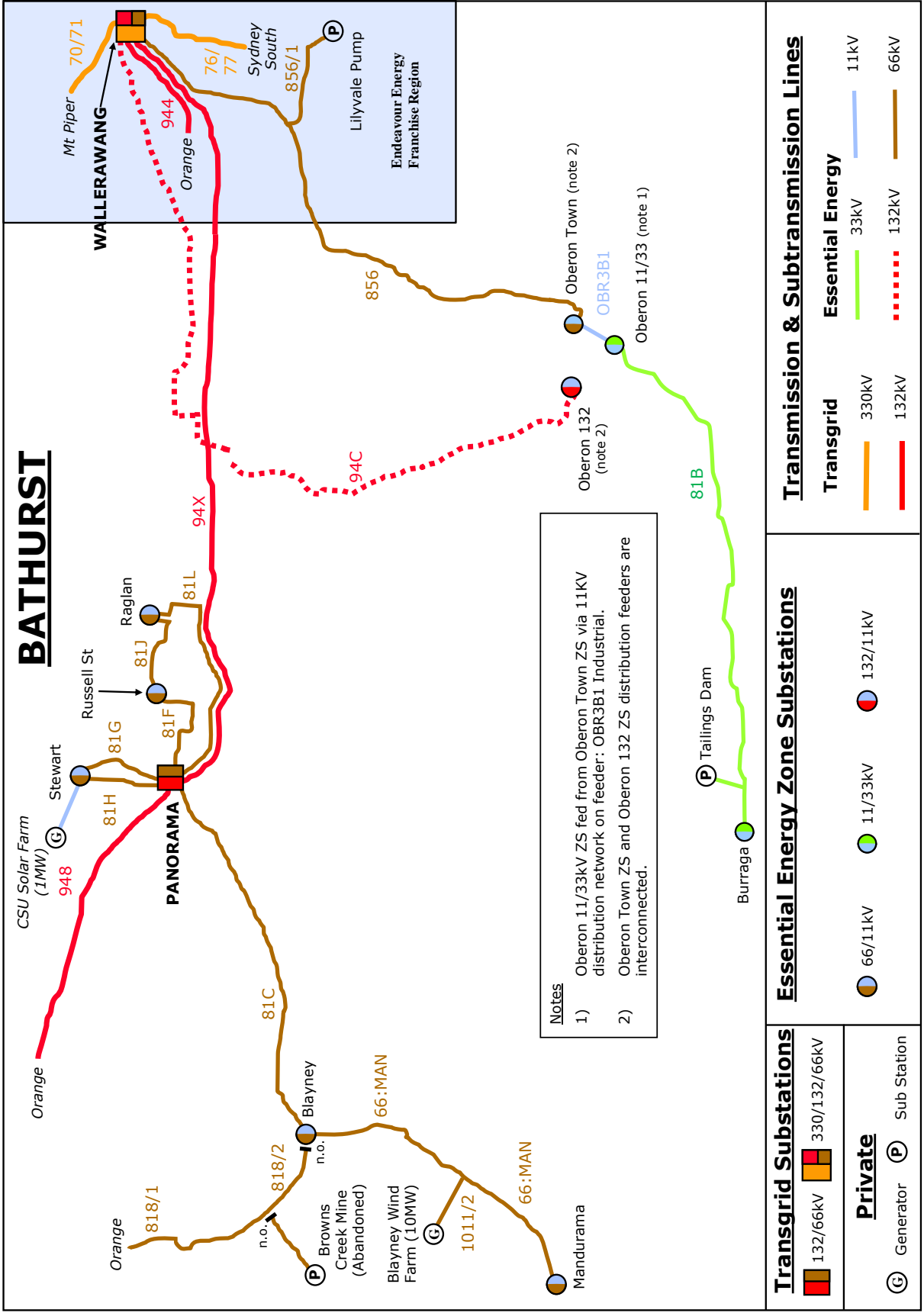
A 1MW solar generator is connected to Stewart zone substation on the 11kV network.

## 2.4.30 OBERON

All zone substations in the Oberon area are in the Macquarie region.

The zone substations at Oberon are supplied directly from Wallerawang via Essential Energy's 66kV and 132kV sub-transmission lines respectively.





### 2.4.31 PARKES

All zone substations in the Parkes area are in the Central region.

The Parkes area sub-transmission system is supplied from Transgrid's 132/66kV sub-transmission substation via a 66kV 89L/89G ring to the Parkes Town zone substation with a feed to Peak Hill and Tomingley Mine Substations.

A 5MW solar generator is located at Peak Hill on the 11kV network, and a 5MW solar generator is located at Trundle on the 22kV network.

### 2.4.32 FORBES

Zone substations in the Forbes area are spread across both the Riverina Slopes and Central regions.

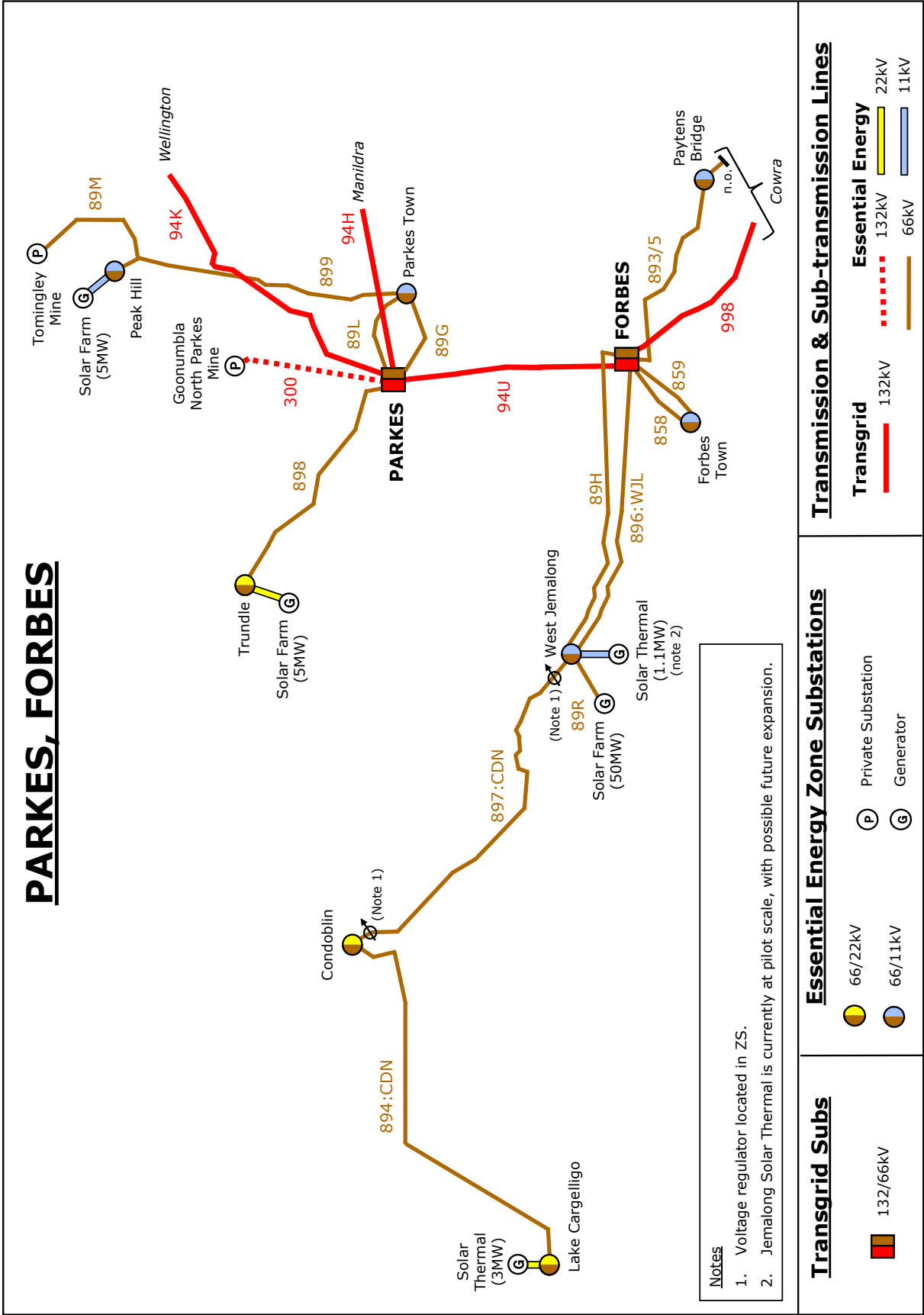
The Forbes area sub-transmission system is supplied from Transgrid's Forbes 132/66kV sub-transmission substation.

A 50MW solar generator is located at West Jemalong and is connected to the Transgrid Forbes 132/66kV sub-transmission substation at 66kV via the feeder 89R.

A 3MW solar thermal generator is located at Lake Cargelligo on the 22kV network, and a 1.1MW solar thermal generator is located at West Jemalong on the 11kV network.



# PARKES, FORBES



**Notes**

1. Voltage regulator located in ZS.
2. Jemalong Solar Thermal is currently at pilot scale, with possible future expansion.

**Transgrid Subs**

- 132/66kV

**Essential Energy Zone Substations**

- 66/22kV
- 66/11kV
- Private Substation (P)
- Generator (G)

**Transmission & Sub-transmission Lines**

**Transgrid**

- 132kV

**Essential Energy**

- 132kV
- 22kV
- 66kV
- 11kV

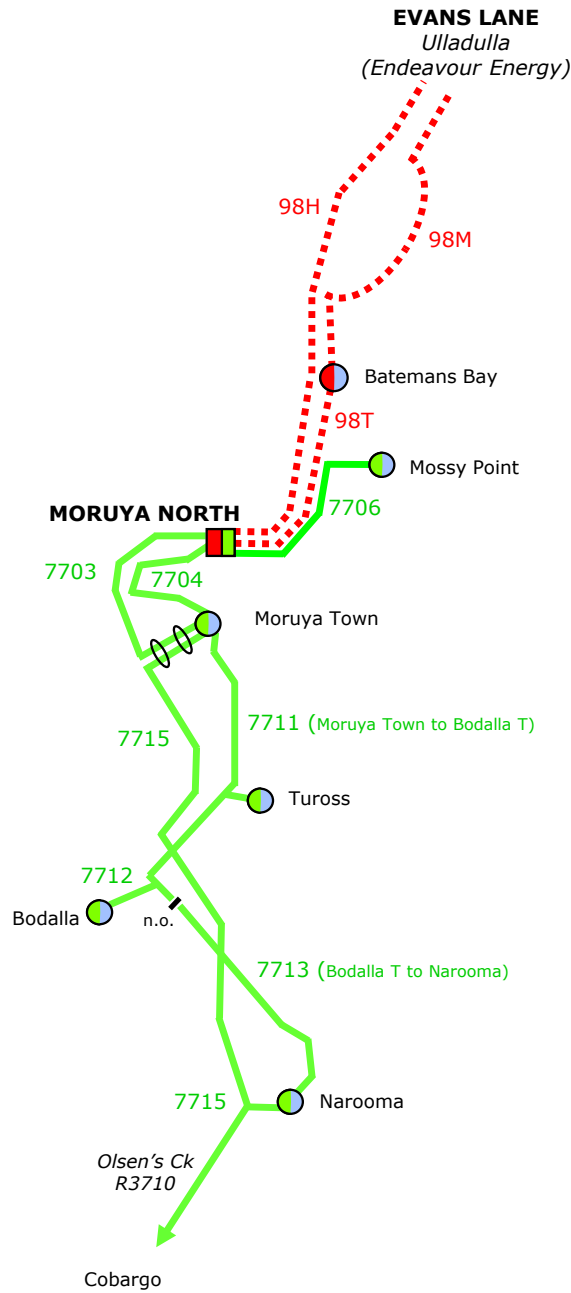
### 2.4.33 MORUYA NORTH

All zone substations in the Moruya North area are in the South Eastern region.

Essential Energy's Moruya North sub-transmission substation is supplied via 2 x 132kV transmission lines from Endeavour Energy's 132kV transmission system that emanate from the Evans Lane switching station near Ulladulla. Essential Energy partly owns with Endeavour Energy both 132kV transmission lines from Evans Lane switching station.



# MORUYA NORTH



### Essential Energy Zone Substations

● 33/11 kV    
 ● 132/11 kV    
  132/33 kV

### Sub-transmission Lines

— 33kV    
 - - - - - 132kV



#### 2.4.34 COOMA

All zone substations in the Cooma area are in the South Eastern region.

The Cooma area sub-transmission system is supplied from Transgrid's 132/66kV sub-transmission substation at Cooma.

A 5MW hydro generator is located at Brown Mountain Hydro and is connected to Steeple Flat 132/66kV sub-transmission substation at 66kV via feeder 810.

A 114MW wind generator is located at Boco Rock wind farm and is connected to the Steeple Flat 132/66kV sub-transmission substation which is connected to Transgrid's Cooma 132/66kV sub-transmission substation at 132kV via the feeder 97R.

A 1MW hydro generator is located at Jindabyne Dam and is connected to the Jindabyne zone substation 11kV busbar via feeder JIN22.

#### 2.4.35 MUNYANG

All zone substations in the Munyang area are in the South Eastern region.

The Munyang area sub-transmission system is supplied from Transgrid's sub-transmission substation at Munyang. The majority of the Snowy Mountains winter ski resorts are supplied from the Munyang sub-transmission substation.

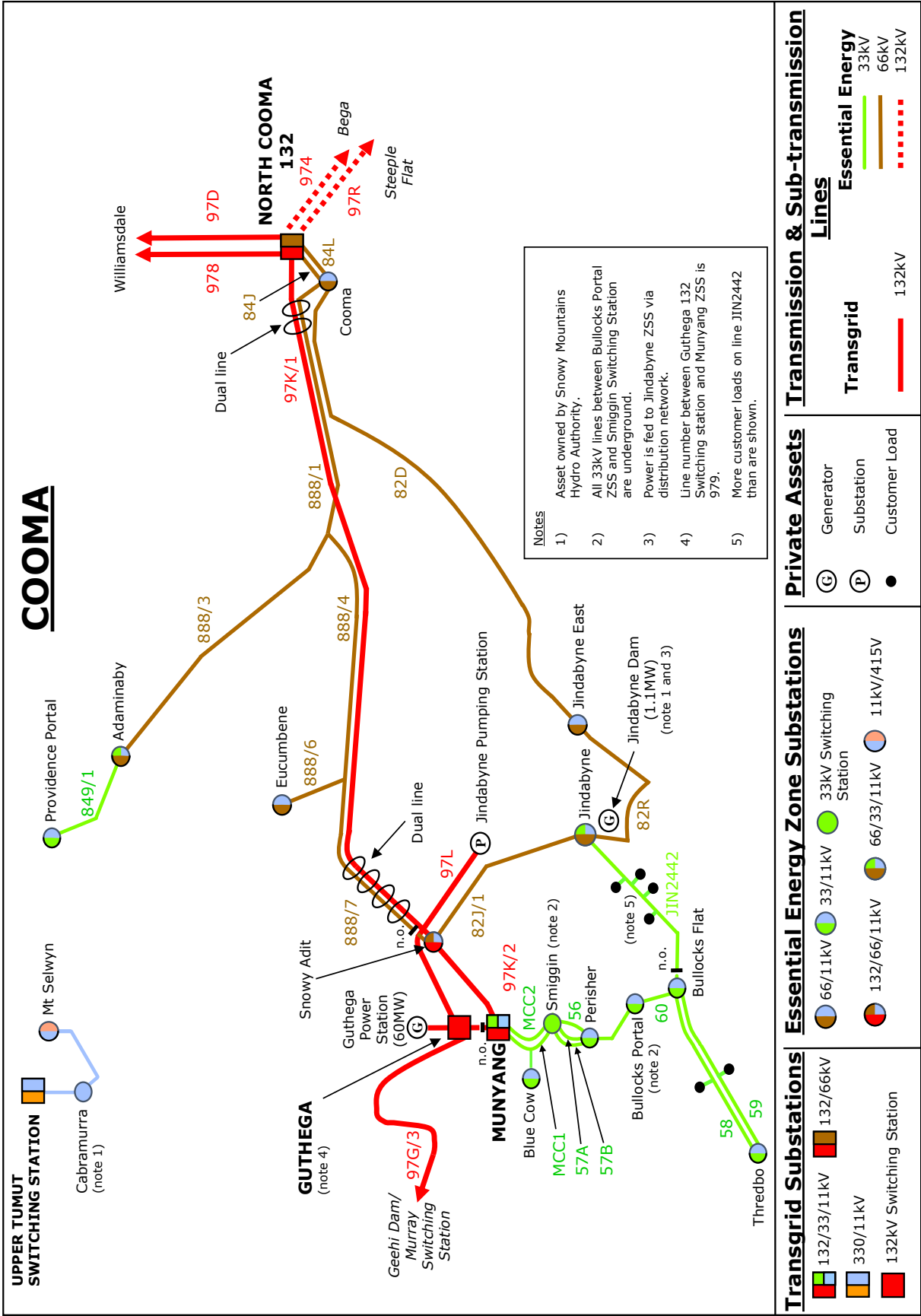
Essential Energy takes supply at 11kV from Snowy Mountains Hydro at the Murray transmission substation to supply the Khancoban township.

#### 2.4.36 UPPER TUMUT

There are no zone substations in the Upper Tumut area, the loads it supplies are located in the South Eastern region.

The Upper Tumut area distribution system is supplied from a new 330/11kV transformer at Transgrid's Upper Tumut Switching Station. Essential Energy takes supply at 11kV for Cabramurra and the Selwyn resort and ski fields.





#### **2.4.37 BEGA**

All zone substations in the Bega area are in the South Eastern region.

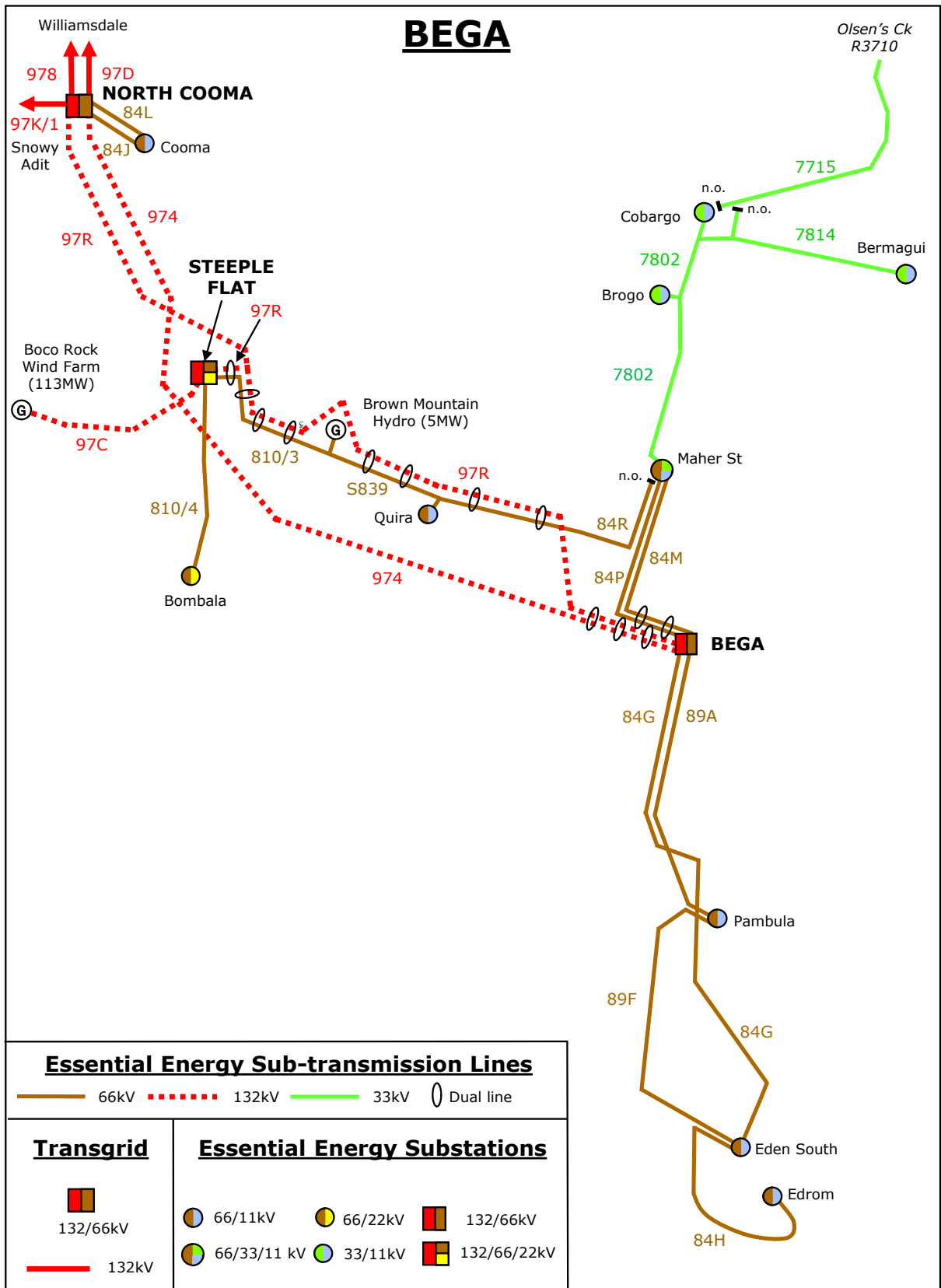
Essential Energy's Bega sub-transmission substation is supplied from Transgrid's Cooma 132/66kV sub-transmission substation via two Essential Energy 132kV transmission lines.

#### **2.4.38 STEEPLE FLAT**

All zone substations in the Steeple Flat area are in the South Eastern region.

The Steeple Flat 132/66/22kV substation is owned by Essential Energy. It receives supply via a tee off the Essential Energy 97R Cooma to Bega 132kV line. The 132/66/11kV transformer provides supply for the 66kV network to Bombala 66/22kV zone substation and connection for the Brown Mountain Generation. An 11/22kV transformer at Steeple Flat provides 22kV supply for local distribution load. Steeple Flat also provides connection for the Boco Rock wind farm to the 132kV network.





### 2.4.39 TUMUT

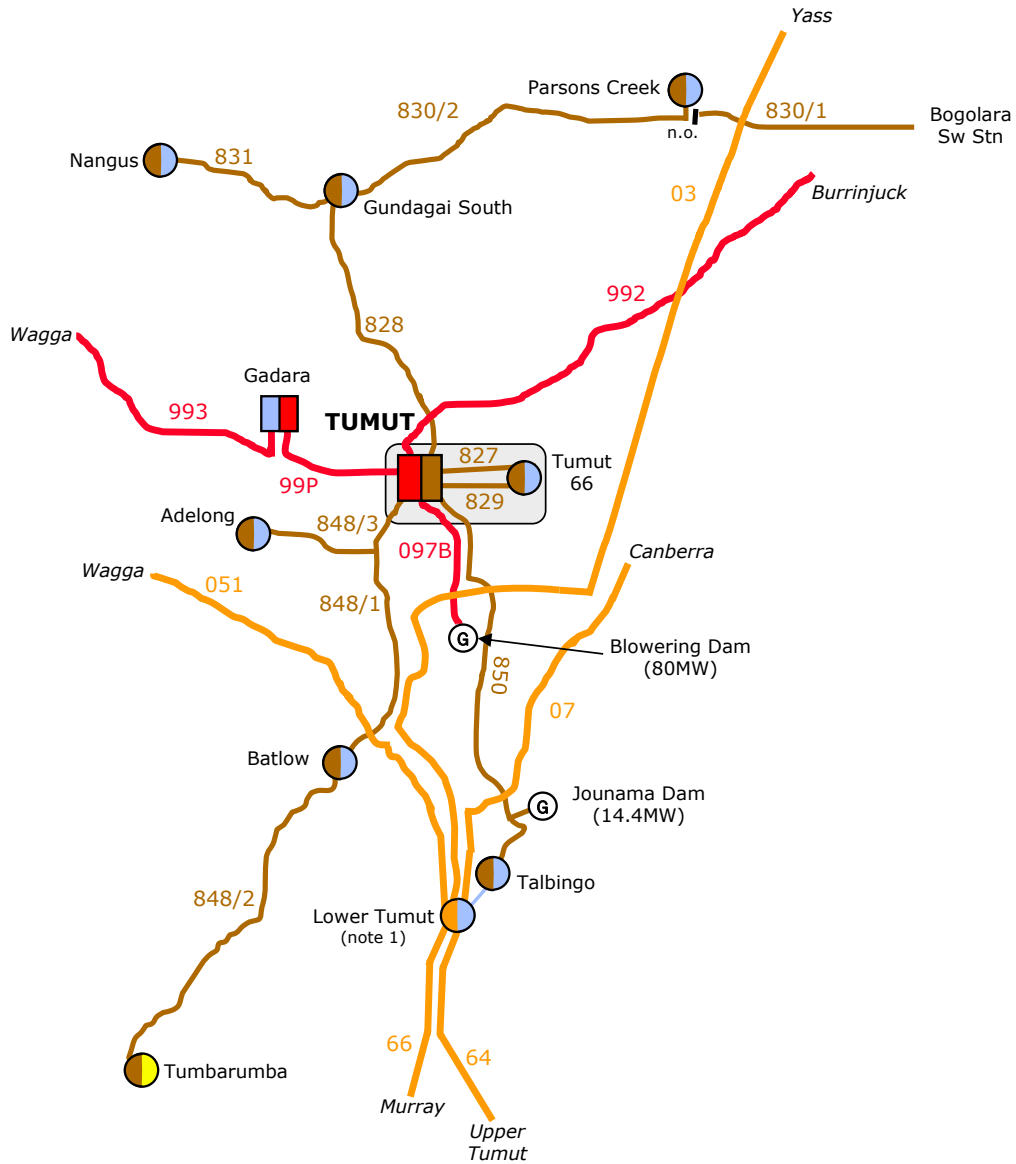
All zone substations in the Tumut area are in the Riverina Slopes region.

The Tumut area sub-transmission system is supplied from Transgrid's 132/66kV sub-transmission substation.

A 15MW hydro generator is located at Jounama Dam and is connected to the Transgrid Tumut 132/66kV sub-transmission substation at 66kV via feeder 850:TAL.



# TUMUT



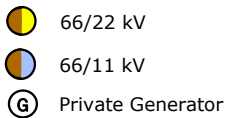
**Notes**

1) Connection into the Talbingo ZS via TG owned 11kV feeder TAL No.4.

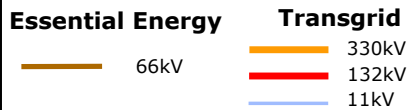
**Transgrid Substations**



**EE Zone Substations**

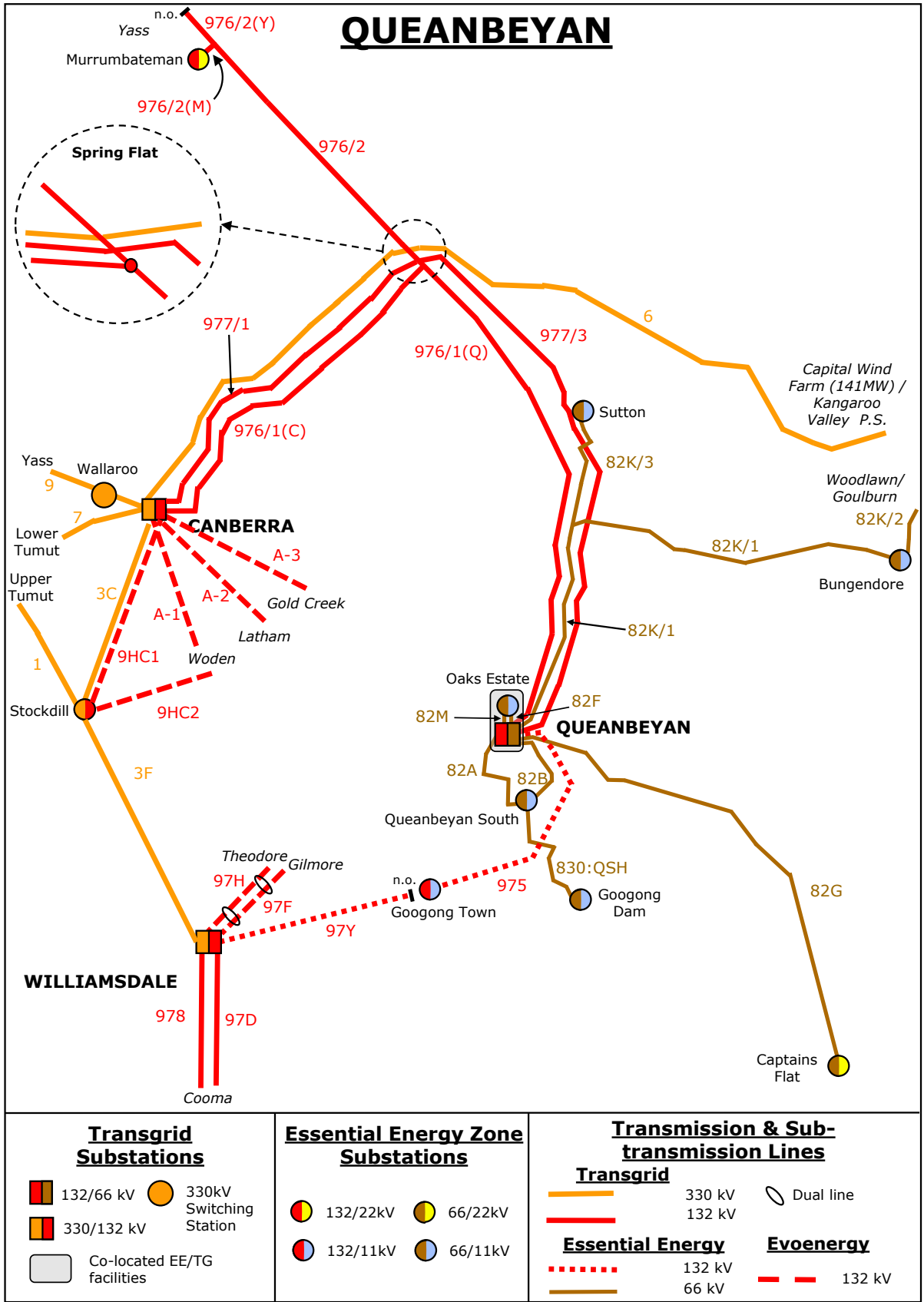


**Transmission & Sub-transmission Lines**



## 2.4.40 QUEANBEYAN

All zone substations in the Queanbeyan area are in the South Eastern region. The Queanbeyan area sub-transmission system is supplied from Transgrid's 132/66kV sub-transmission substation.



#### 2.4.41 GOULBURN

All zone substations in the Goulburn area are in the South Eastern region.

Essential Energy's Goulburn (Rocky Hill) 132/66/33kV substation is supplied via Essential Energy's 132kV transmission lines from Transgrid's sub-transmission substations at Marulan and Yass respectively.

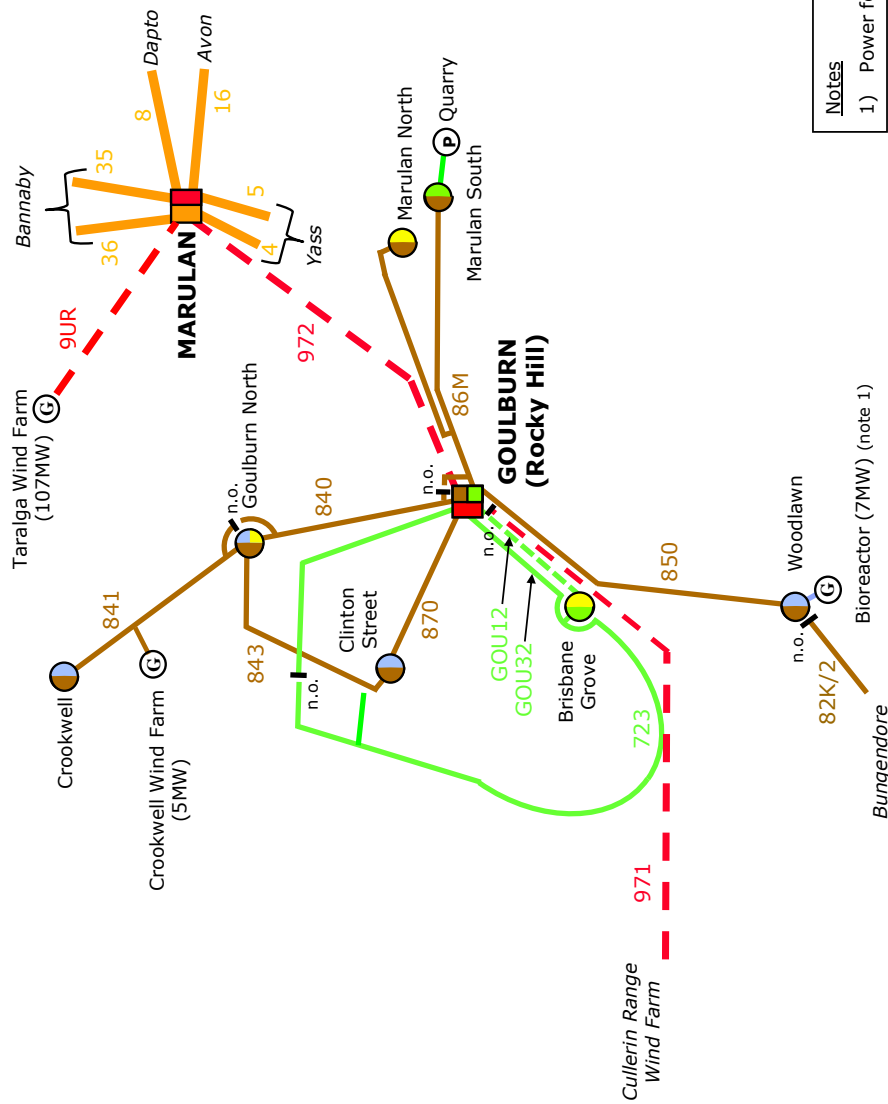
A 7MW biomass generator is located at Woodlawn Bioreactor and is connected to the Woodlawn 66/11kV zone substation at 11kV via feeder WOO8642.

A 5MW wind generator is located at Crookwell wind farm and is connected to the Goulburn 132/66kV sub-transmission substation at 66kV via feeders 841:GBN and 840:GOU.

A 107MW wind generator is located at Taralga wind farm and is connected to the Transgrid Marulan 330/132kV sub-transmission substation at 132kV via feeder 9UR.



# GOULBURN



**Notes**

1) Power fed to Woodlawn ZS via distribution feeder WOO3B4

**Transgrid Subs**

330/132kV

**Private**

Substation (P) Generator (G)

**Essential Energy Zone Substations**

66/11kV, 66/22kV, 66/33kV, 132/66/33kV, 33/22kV

**Transmission & Sub-transmission Lines**

**Transgrid**  
 330kV (solid orange), 330kV (dashed orange)  
**Essential Energy**  
 132kV (solid green), 66kV (dashed green), 33kV (solid brown), 33kV UG (dashed brown)  
 Co-located lines (diamond symbol)

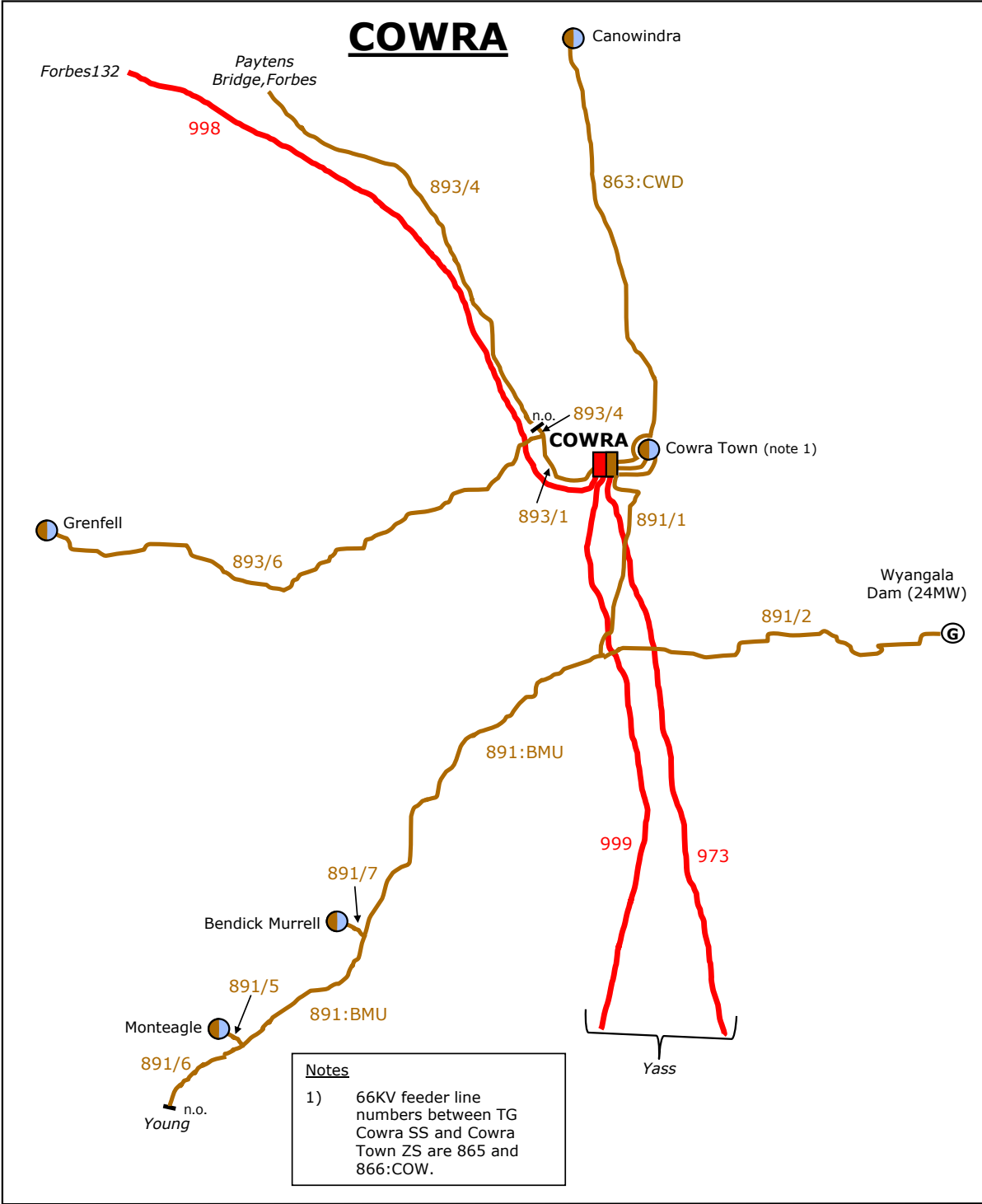
#### 2.4.42 COWRA

Zone substations in the Cowra area are spread across both the Macquarie and Riverina Slopes regions.

The Cowra area sub-transmission system is supplied from Transgrid's Cowra 132/66kV sub-transmission substation. Normal 66kV system operation supplies from Cowra to Young open point and includes Bendick Murrell, Monteagle and connection to Wyangala Power Station.

A 24MW hydro generator is located at Wyangala Dam and is connected to the Transgrid Cowra 132/66kV sub-transmission substation at 66kV via feeder 891.

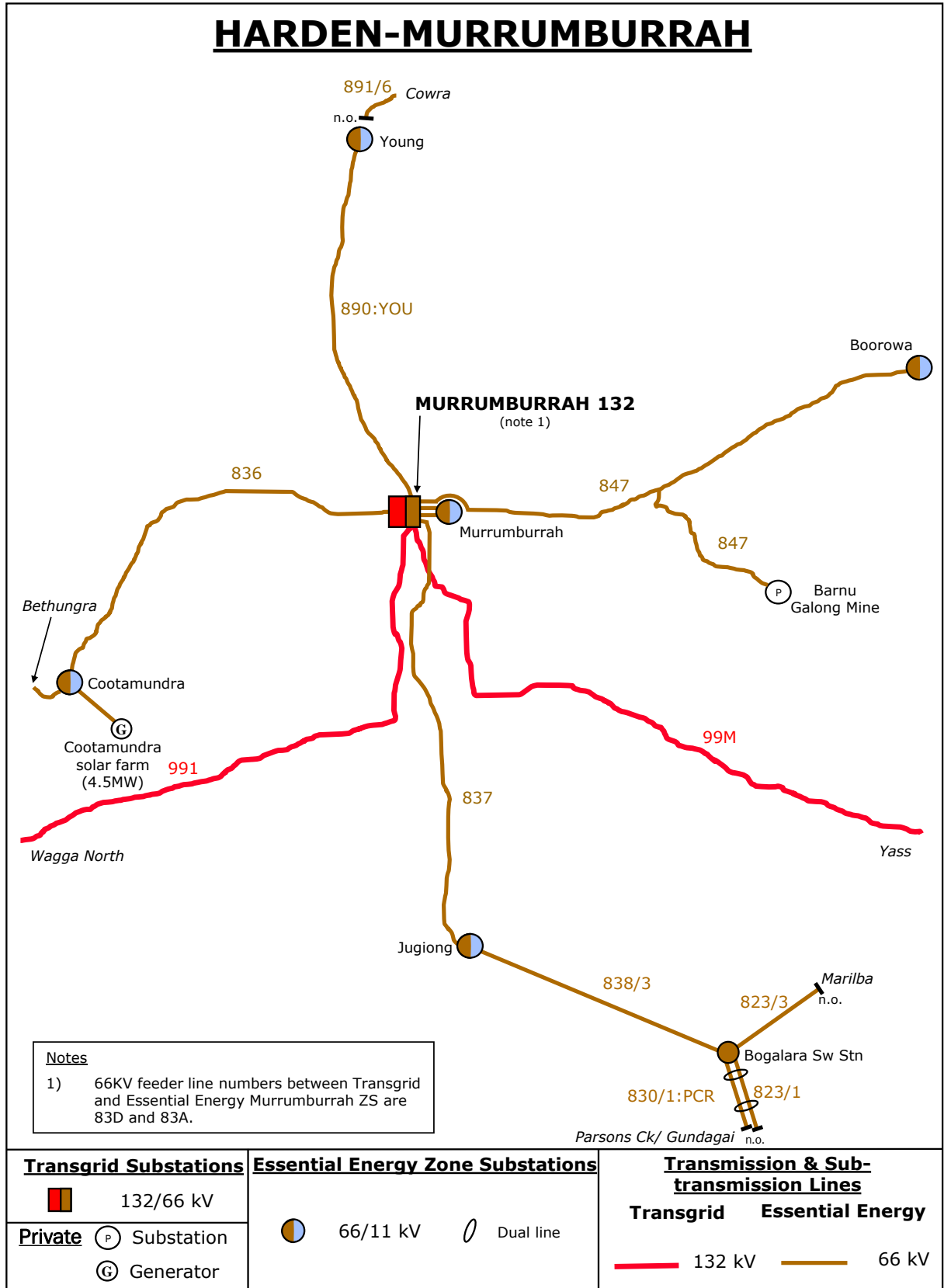




<p><b>Transgrid Substations</b></p> <p>132/66 kV</p>	<p><b>EE Zone Substations</b></p> <p>66/11 kV</p>	<p><b>Transmission &amp; Sub-transmission Lines</b></p> <p>Transgrid Essential Energy</p> <p>132kV 66kV</p>
<p>Private Generator</p>		

### 2.4.43 MURRUMBURRAH

All zone substations in the Murrumburrah area are in the Riverina Slopes region. The Harden-Murrumburrah area sub-transmission system is supplied from Transgrid's 132/66kV sub-transmission substation at Murrumburrah.



#### 2.4.44 YASS

All zone substations in the Yass area are in the South Eastern region.

The Yass area sub-transmission system is supplied from Transgrid's 330/132/66kV sub-transmission substation.

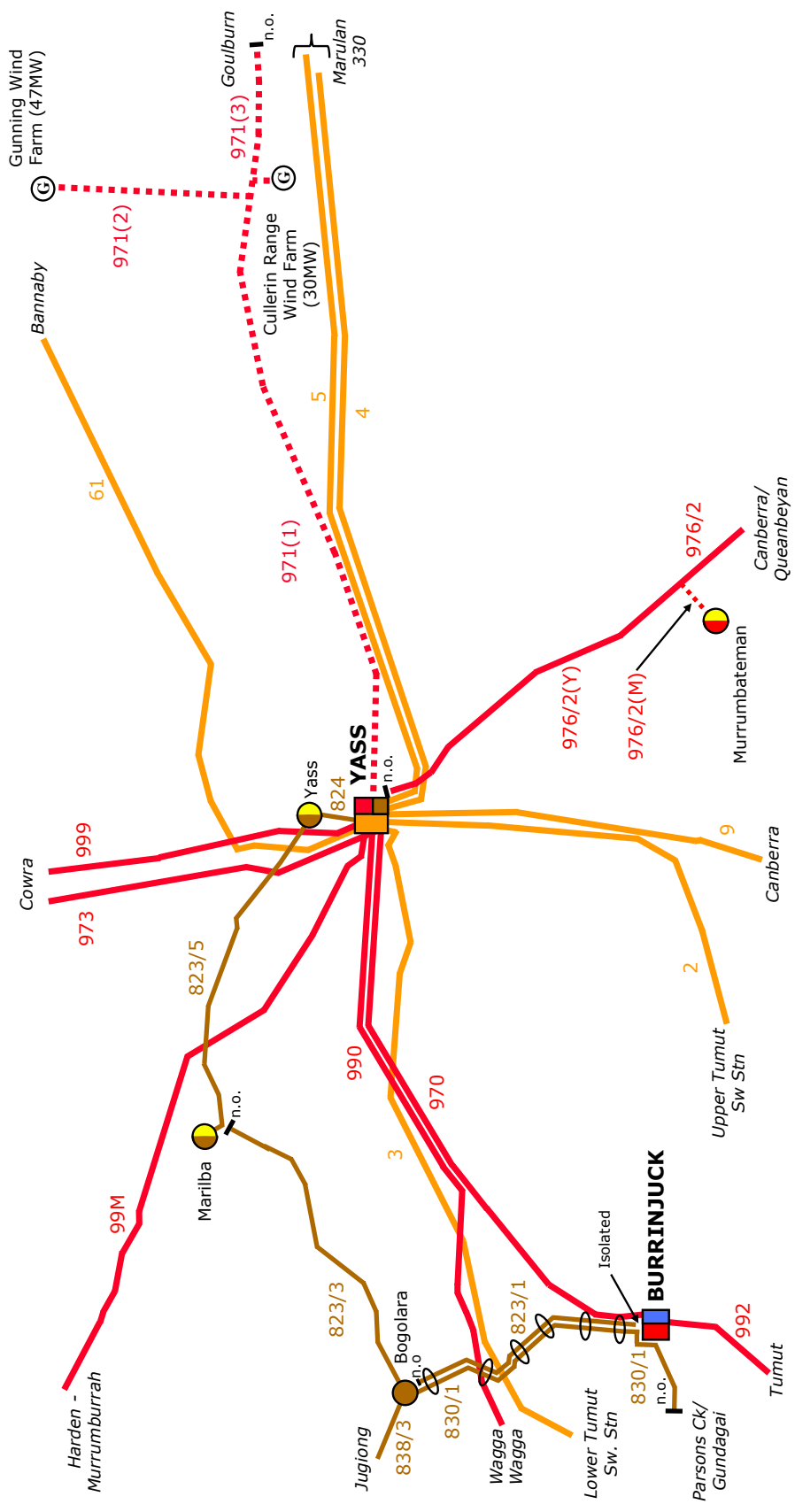
A 30MW wind generator is located at Cullerin Range wind farm and is connected to the Transgrid Yass 330/132/66kV sub-transmission substation at 132kV via feeder 971.

A 47MW wind generator is located at Gunning wind farm and is also connected to the Transgrid Yass 330/132/66kV sub-transmission substation at 132kV via feeder 971.

There are multiple load transfer points in the Yass area to other zone substations that can be utilised with the loss of a single Yass transformer.



# YASS



Transmission & Sub-transmission Lines	
<b>Transgrid</b>	<b>Essential Energy</b>
330kV	66kV
132kV	132kV

Essential Energy Zone Substations	
66/22kV	132/22kV
66kV Switching Station	Dual line

Transgrid Subs	
330/132/66kV	132/66kV

Private	
Generator	132/11kV



#### 2.4.45 TEMORA

Zone substations in the Temora area are spread across both the Riverina Slopes and Central regions.

Essential Energy's Temora 132/66kV sub-transmission substation is supplied from Transgrid's Wagga Wagga North 132/66kV sub-transmission substation via two Essential Energy 132kV transmission lines.

A 90MW solar generator is located at Sebastopol and is connected to the Transgrid Wagga North 132/66kV sub-transmission substation at 132kV via feeder 99U.

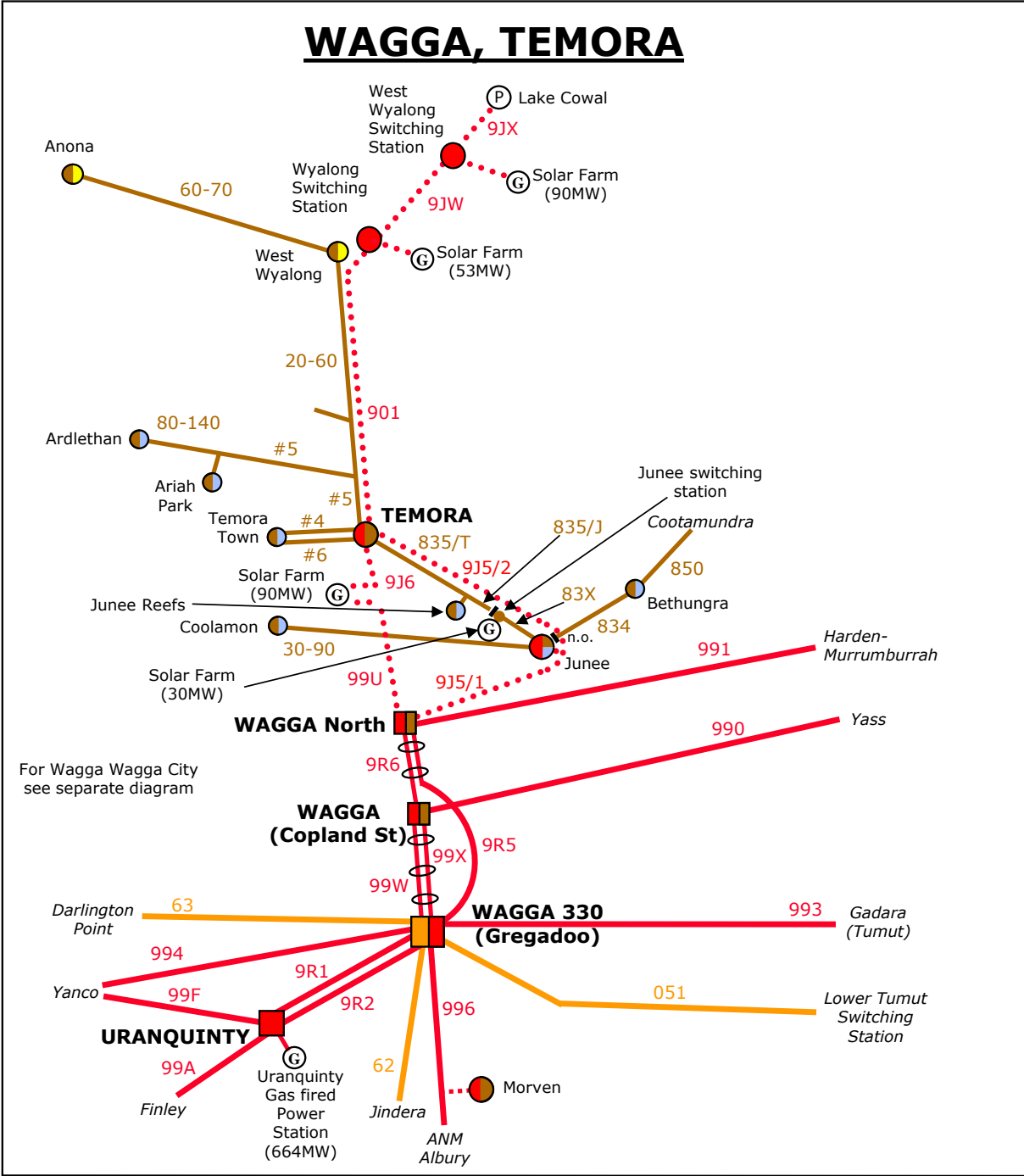
A 90MW solar generator is located at West Wyalong and is connected to the Temora 132/66kV sub-transmission substation at 132kV via feeder 9JW.

A 53MW solar generator is located at Wyalong and is connected to the Temora 132/66kV sub-transmission substation at 132kV via feeder 901.

A 30MW solar generator is located at Junee on the 11kV network.



# WAGGA, TEMORA



For Wagga Wagga City see separate diagram

<u>Transgrid Subs</u>	<u>EE Zone Substations</u>	<u>Transmission &amp; Sub-transmission Lines</u>
<div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; gap: 5px;"> <div><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #c00000; border: 1px solid black;"></span> 132/66 kV</div> <div><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #ffa500; border: 1px solid black;"></span> 330/132kV</div> <div><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #ff0000; border: 1px solid black;"></span> 132kV Sw Stn</div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; gap: 5px;"> <div><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #ff0000; border-radius: 50%; border: 1px solid black;"></span> 132 kV Switching Station</div> <div><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #ffa500; border-radius: 50%; border: 1px solid black;"></span> 132/66 kV</div> <div><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #ffa500; border-radius: 50%; border: 1px solid black; border-style: dashed;"></span> 132/66/11 kV</div> <div><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #ffa500; border-radius: 50%; border: 1px solid black; border-style: dotted;"></span> 66/22 kV</div> <div><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #ffa500; border-radius: 50%; border: 1px solid black; border-style: dashed;"></span> 66/11 kV</div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p><b>Transgrid</b></p> <div style="display: flex; gap: 10px;"> <div><span style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 5px; background-color: #ffa500; border: 1px solid black;"></span> 330kV</div> <div><span style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 5px; background-color: #ff0000; border: 1px solid black;"></span> 132kV</div> </div> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p><b>Essential Energy</b></p> <div style="display: flex; gap: 10px;"> <div><span style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 5px; background-color: #ffa500; border: 1px solid black; border-style: dotted;"></span> 132 kV</div> <div><span style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 5px; background-color: #ffa500; border: 1px solid black; border-style: dashed;"></span> 66kV</div> </div> </div> </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 5px;"> <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black; border-style: dotted; border-radius: 50%;"></span> Dual line         </div>
<span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%;"></span> Substation	<b>Private</b>	<span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%;"></span> Generator

#### **2.4.46 WAGGA NORTH**

All zone substations in the Wagga North area are in the Riverina Slopes region.

The Wagga Wagga area sub-transmission system is supplied from two separate Transgrid 132/66kV sub-transmission substations at Wagga Wagga (Copland St) and Wagga North.

The transmission system emanating from Wagga North supplies many smaller outlying areas.

A 2.2MW generator is connected to Bomen zone substation on the 11kV network.

#### **2.4.47 WAGGA WAGGA (COPLAND ST)**

Zone substations in the Wagga Wagga area are spread across both the Riverina Slopes and Murray regions.

The Wagga Wagga area sub-transmission system is supplied from two separate Transgrid 132/66kV sub-transmission substations at Wagga Wagga (Copland St) and Wagga North.

The transmission system emanating from Wagga Wagga (Copland St) supplies the majority of the Wagga Wagga city load as well as supplying the areas as far south as Holbrook and as far west as Lockhart.

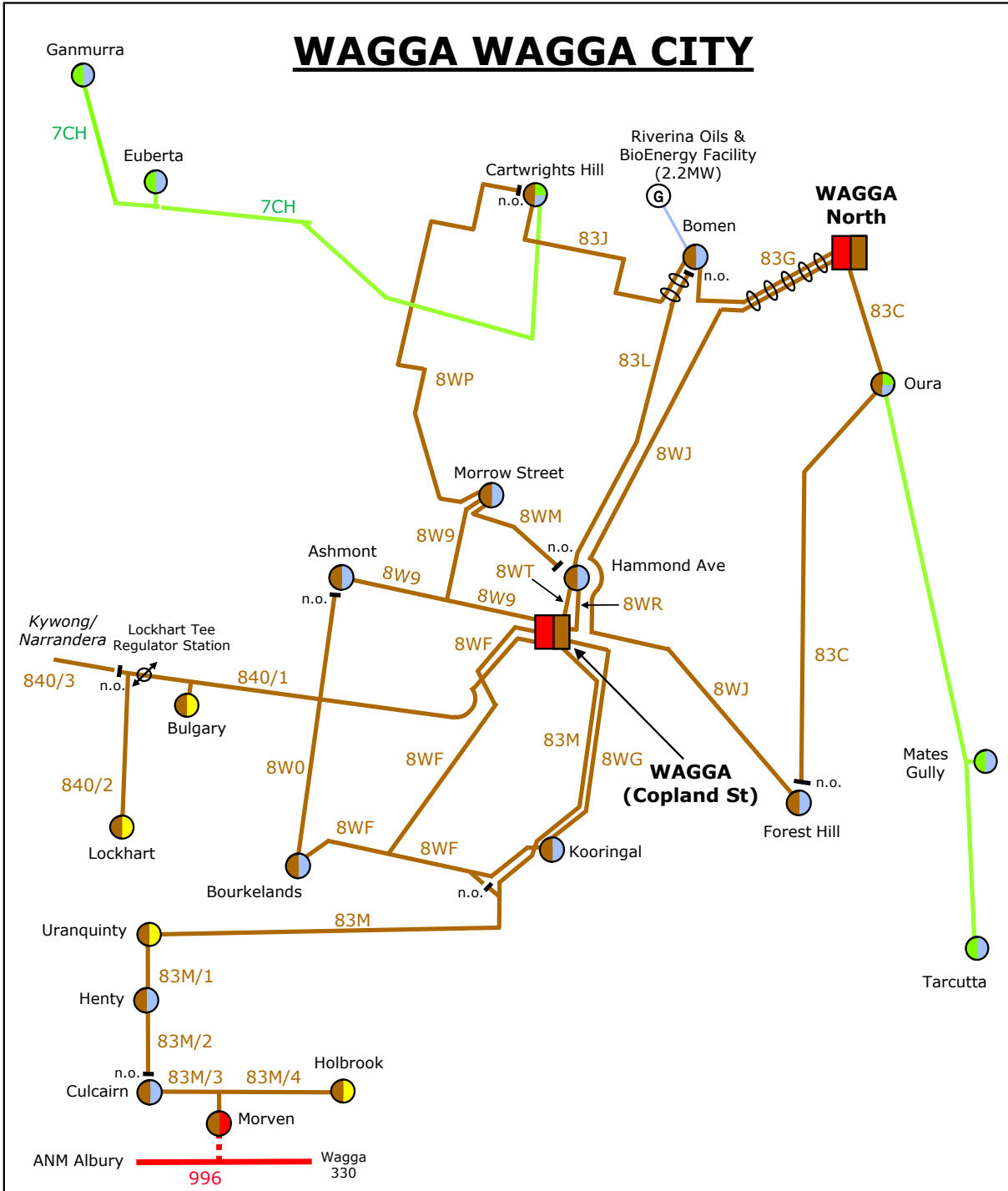
#### **2.4.48 MORVEN**

All zone substations in the Morven area are in the Murray region.

The Morven 132/66kV substation is owned by Essential Energy. It receives supply via a tee off the Transgrid Wagga Wagga 330kV (Gregadoo) – Albury (ANM) 132kV line 996. Culcairn 66/11kV and Holbrook 66/22kV zone substations take normal 66kV supply from Morven and backup 66kV supply from Transgrid's Wagga Wagga 132/66kV substation (Copland St) on the Essential Energy 66kV line 83M via Uranquinty and Holbrook.



# WAGGA WAGGA CITY



<p><b><u>Transgrid Substations</u></b></p> <p> 132/66 kV</p>	<p><b><u>EE Zone Substations</u></b></p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td> 66/11/33 kV</td> <td> 66/11 kV</td> </tr> <tr> <td> 66/22 kV</td> <td> 33/11 kV</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td> 132/66 kV</td> </tr> </table>	66/11/33 kV	66/11 kV	66/22 kV	33/11 kV		132/66 kV	<p><b><u>Transmission &amp; Sub-transmission Lines</u></b></p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;"><b>Transgrid</b></td> <td style="width: 50%;"><b>Essential Energy</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td> 132kV</td> <td> 132kV</td> </tr> <tr> <td> 66kV</td> <td> 33kV</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td> 11kV</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Transgrid</b>	<b>Essential Energy</b>	132kV	132kV	66kV	33kV		11kV
66/11/33 kV	66/11 kV															
66/22 kV	33/11 kV															
	132/66 kV															
<b>Transgrid</b>	<b>Essential Energy</b>															
132kV	132kV															
66kV	33kV															
	11kV															

#### 2.4.49 ALBURY

All zone substations in the Albury area are in the Murray region.

The Albury area 132kV sub-transmission system is supplied from Transgrid's Jindera 330/132kV sub-transmission substation with backup via Transgrid's 132kV line from ANM substation Ettamogah.

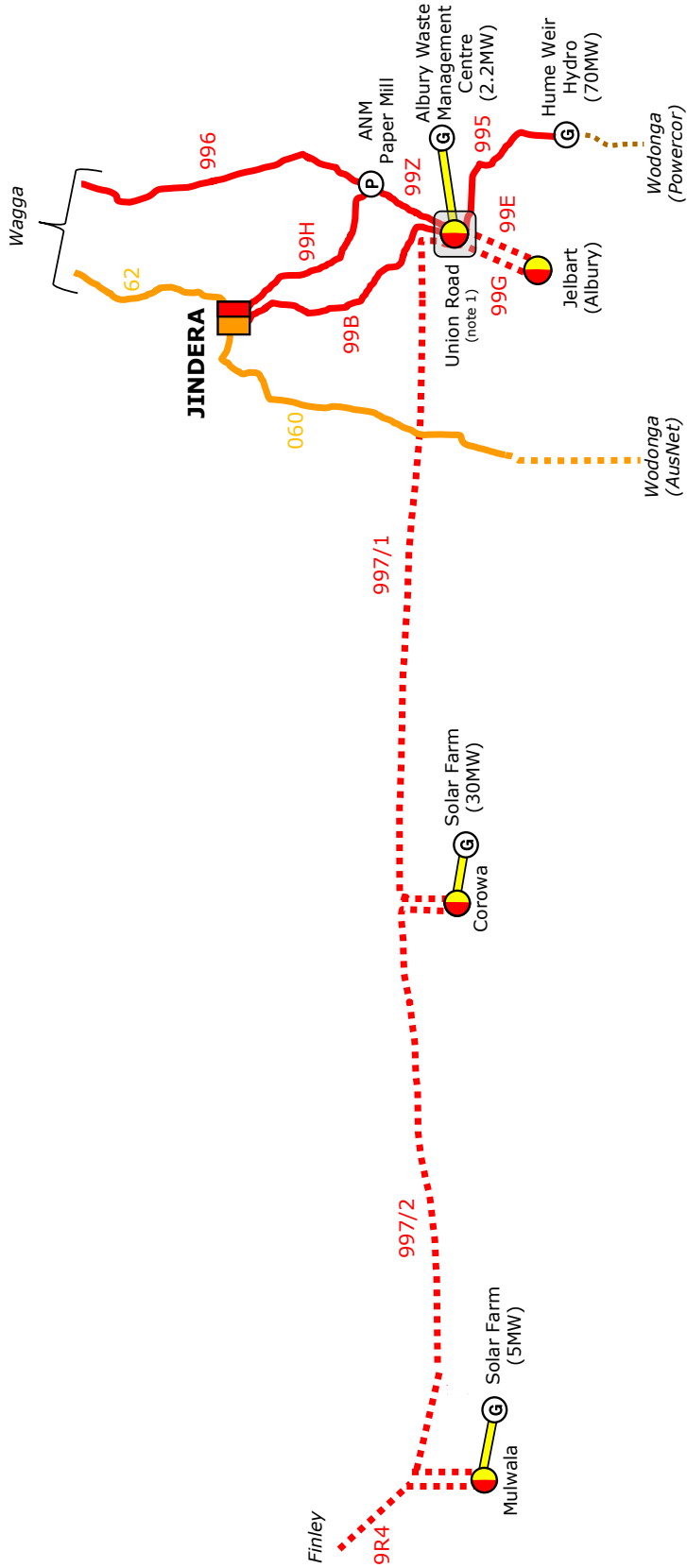
The Essential Energy substation of Corowa and Mulwala are supplied at 132kV from the Essential Energy 132kV powerlines connecting the Union Road substation to Transgrid's Finley 132/66kV sub-transmission substation.

A 30MW solar thermal generator is located at Corowa on the 22kV network.

A 5MW solar generator is located at Mulwala on the 22kV network.



# ALBURY



**Note**  
1. At Union Rd ZS Transgrid owns the 132kV yard and 132kV circuit breakers while Essential Energy owns the 132/22kV transformers and 22kV yard.

Transmission & Sub-transmission Lines	
<b>Transgrid</b>	<b>Essential Energy</b>
330kV	132kV
132kV	66kV
	22kV
	<b>Victorian Utilities</b>
	330kV SP AusNet
	66kV
	22kV
	Powercor

EE Zone Substations	
132/22kV	

Transgrid Substations	
330/132kV	Co-located EE/TG facilities
<b>Private</b>	
Substation	Generator

#### 2.4.50 FINLEY

All zone substations in the Finley area are in the Murray region.

The Finley area sub-transmission system is supplied from Transgrid's 132/66kV sub-transmission substation.

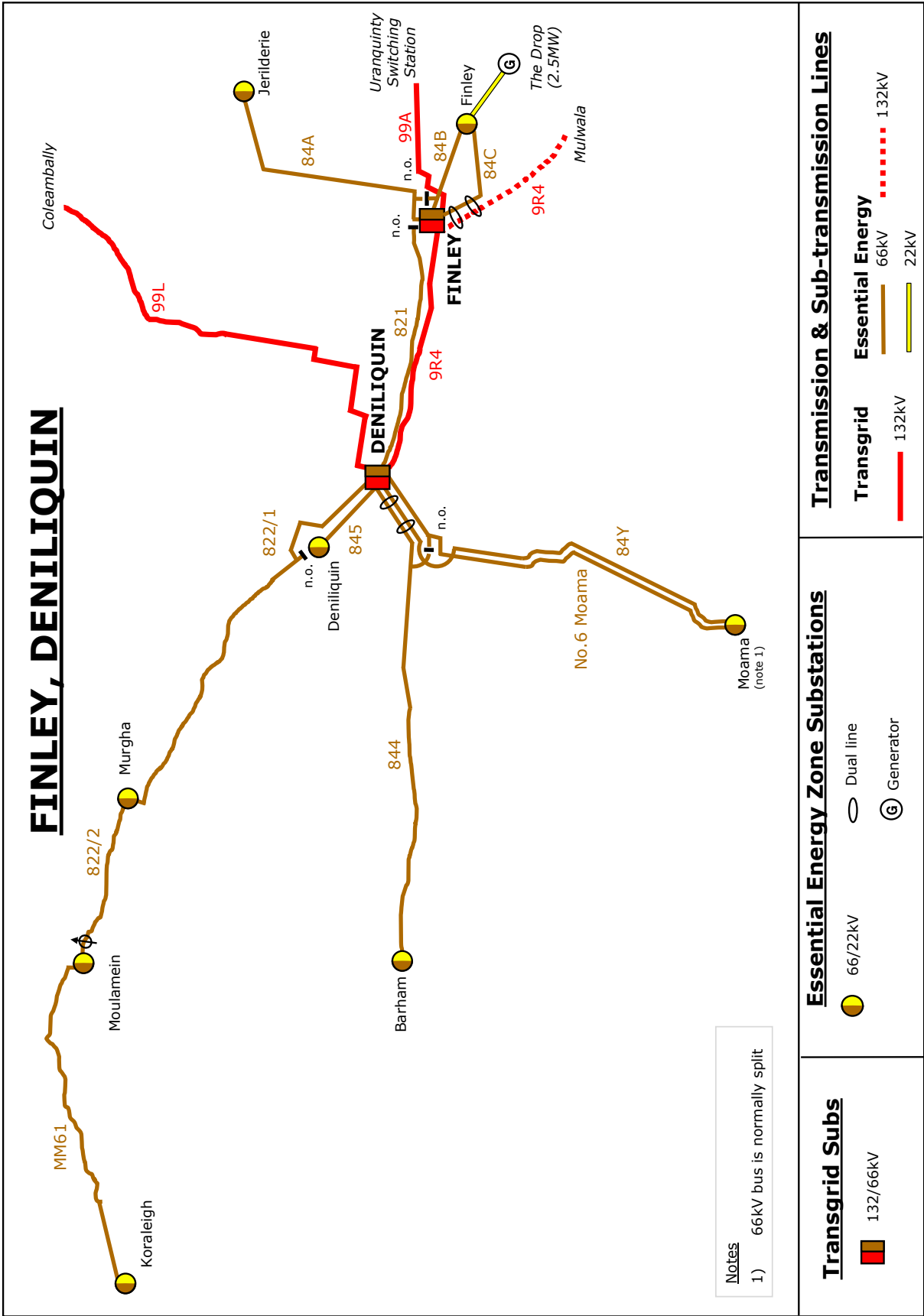
A 2.5MW hydro generator is located at The Drop and is connected to the Finley 66/22kV zone substation at 22kV via feeder FIN42.

#### 2.4.51 DENILQUIN

All zone substations in the Denilquin area are in the Murray region.

The Denilquin area sub-transmission system is supplied from Transgrid's 132/66kV sub-transmission substation.





## 2.4.52 COLEAMBALLY

All zone substations in the Coleambally area are in the Central region.

Essential Energy's Coleambally 132/33kV sub-transmission substation is supplied from Transgrid's 132kV transmission powerlines 99L from Deniliquin and 99T from Darlington Point system.

## 2.4.53 DARLINGTON POINT

All zone substations in the Darlington Point area are in the Central region.

The Darlington Point area 132kV sub-transmission system is supplied from Transgrid's 330/132kV sub-transmission substation. Essential Energy owns the 132kV transmission lines supplying Hay and Hillston substations. The 33kV sub-transmission originates from these substations.

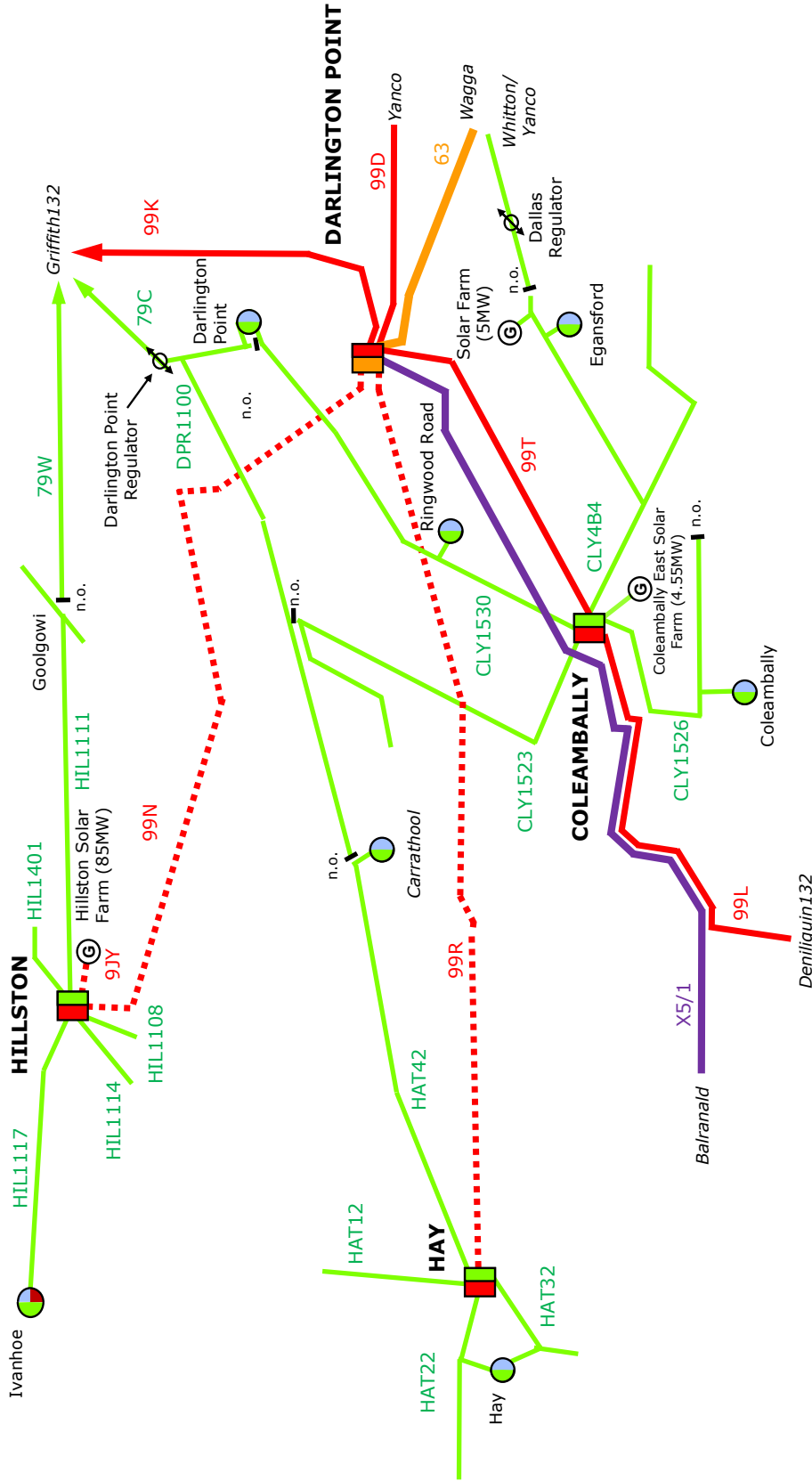
An 85MW solar generator is located at Hillston and is connected to the Hillston 132/66kV sub-transmission substation at 132kV via feeder 9JY.

A 5MW solar generator is located near Egansford and is connected to the Coleambally 132/33kV sub-transmission substation at 33kV via feeder CLY4B4.

A 4.55MW solar generator is connected to Coleambally 132/33kV sub-transmission substation at 33kV.



# DARLINGTON POINT



**Transgrid Substations**

- 330/132kV

**Private**

- Generator

**Essential Energy Zone Substations**

- 33/11kV
- 132/33kV
- 33/19.1 SWER/11 kV

**Transmission & Sub-transmission Lines**

**Transgrid**

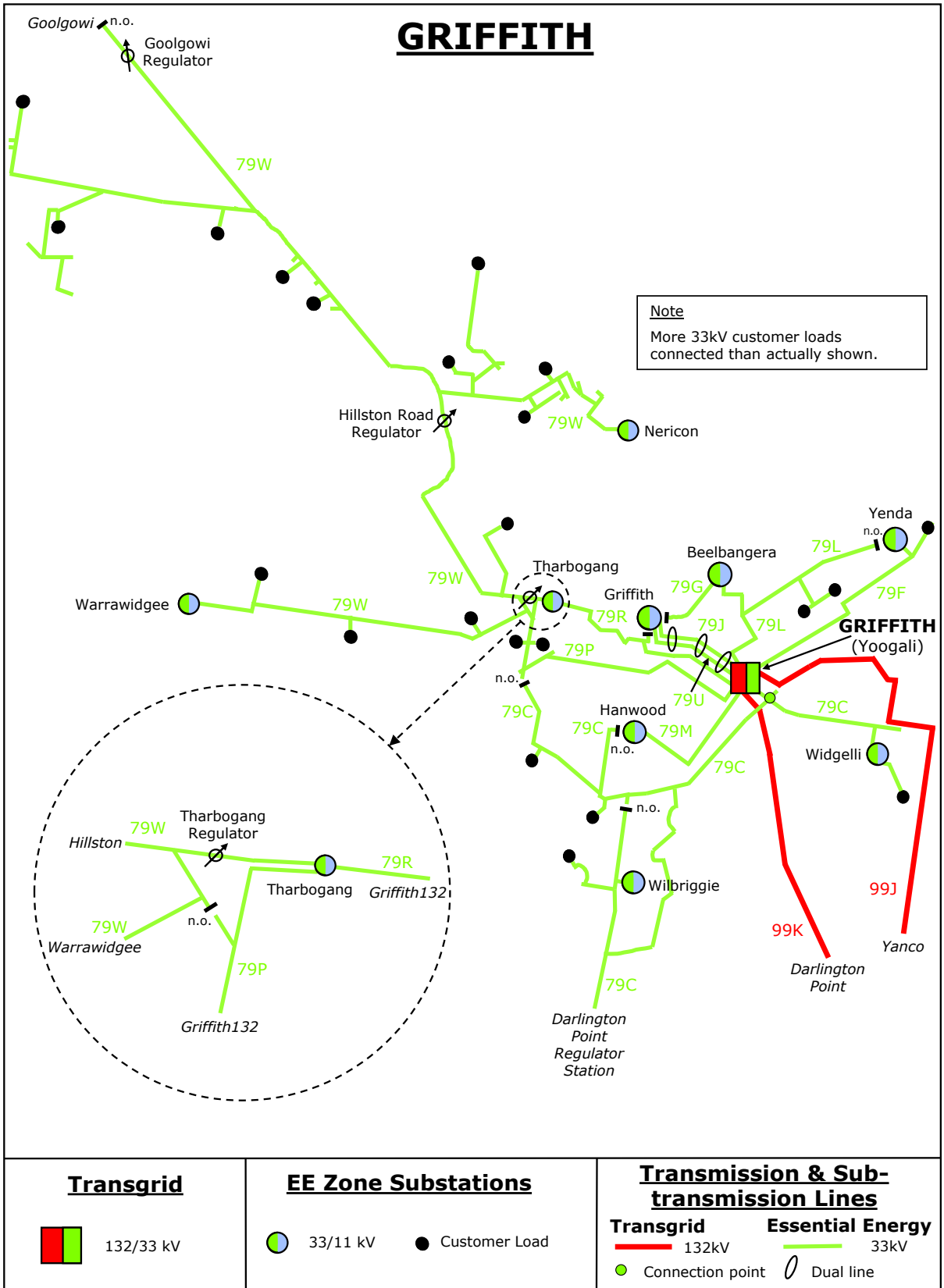
- 330kV
- 220kV
- 132kV

**Essential Energy**

- 132kV
- 33kV

2.4.54 GRIFFITH

All zone substations in the Griffith area are in the Central region. The Griffith area sub-transmission system is supplied from Transgrid's 132/33kV sub-transmission substation.



## 2.4.55 YANCO

All zone substations in the Yanco area are in the Central region.

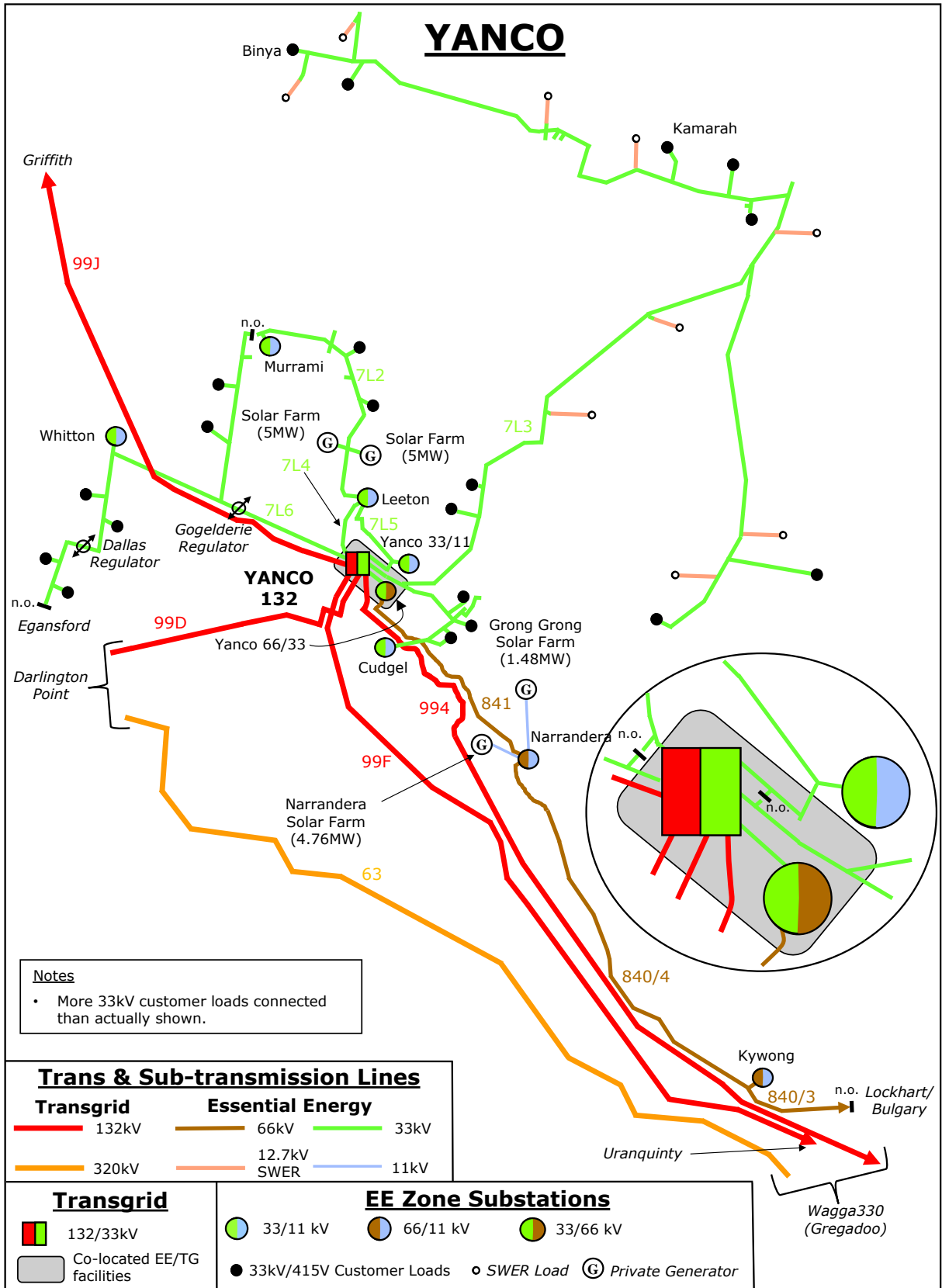
The Yanco area sub-transmission system is supplied from Transgrid's 132/33/66kV sub-transmission substation. The 66kV sub-transmission system originates from Transgrid's 132/33/66kV sub-transmission substation via an Essential Energy 33/66kV transformer.

Two 5MW solar generators are located near Leeton and are connected to the Yanco 132/33kV sub-transmission substation at 33kV via feeder 7L2.

A 4.76MW solar generator is connected to Narrandera zone substation on the 11kV network.

A 1.48MW solar generator is connected to Narrandera zone substation on the 11kV network.





## 2.4.56 BURONGA

All zone substations in the Buronga area are in the Murray region.

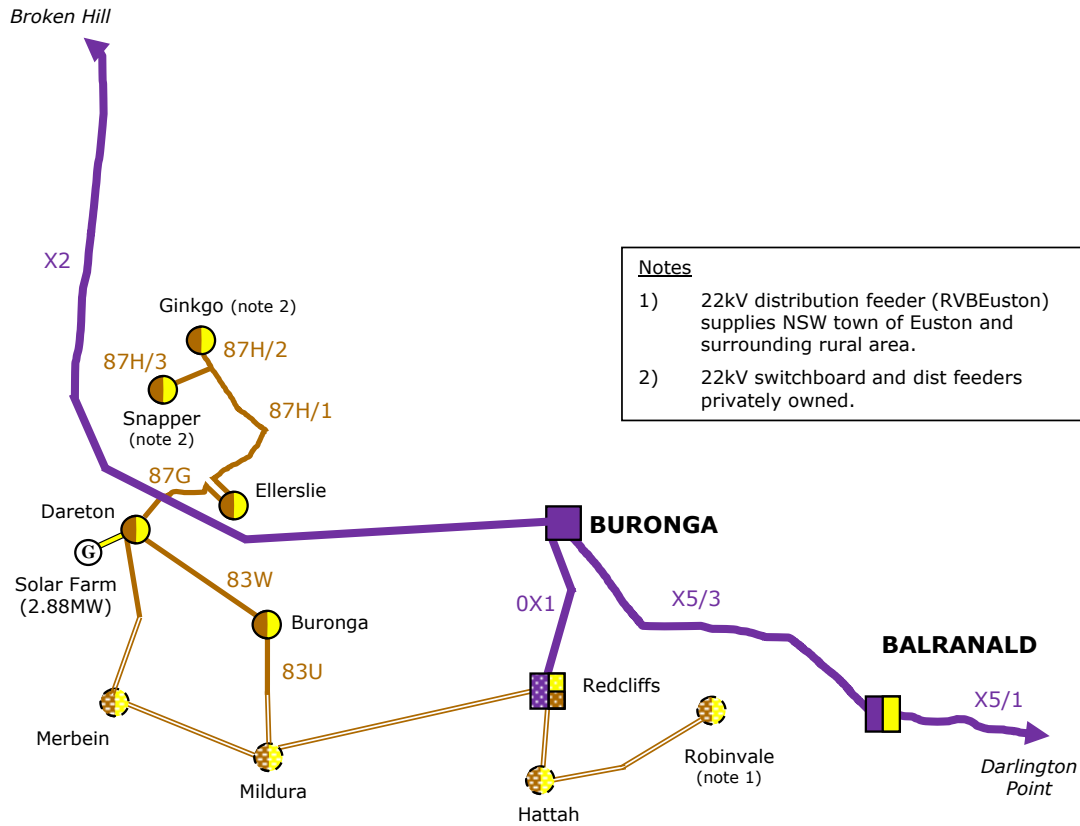
Supply to the Dareton, Wentworth and Buronga areas originates from the Powercor 66kV sub-transmission substations at Merbein and Mildura in Victoria, which is in turn supplied from the Red Cliffs Victoria 220/66kV sub-transmission substation south east of Mildura.

The Balranald area is supplied from Transgrid's 220/22kV substation. Backup supply is seasonal limited via Moulamein 22kV system.

A 3.3MW solar generator is located at Dareton on the 22kV network.



# BURONGA



**Notes**

- 1) 22kV distribution feeder (RVBEuston) supplies NSW town of Euston and surrounding rural area.
- 2) 22kV switchboard and dist feeders privately owned.

<p><b>Essential Energy Zone Substations</b></p> <p> 66/22 kV</p> <p><b>Powercor Substations</b></p> <p> 66/22 kV      220/66/22 kV</p> <p><b>Transgrid Substations</b></p> <p> 220/22 kV      220 kV Switching Station</p>	<p><b>Transmission &amp; Sub-transmission Lines</b></p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;"><b>Transgrid</b></td> <td style="width: 50%;"><b>Powercor</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td> 220 kV</td> <td> 66 kV</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Essential Energy</b></td> <td><b>Private</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td> 66 kV</td> <td> Generator</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Transgrid</b>	<b>Powercor</b>	220 kV	66 kV	<b>Essential Energy</b>	<b>Private</b>	66 kV	Generator
<b>Transgrid</b>	<b>Powercor</b>								
220 kV	66 kV								
<b>Essential Energy</b>	<b>Private</b>								
66 kV	Generator								

## 2.5 Future Proposed Connection Points and Zone Substations

**Table 4: Future Transmission/Distribution Asset Demand Forecasts**

ASSET	TYPE	KV	PROPOSED LOCATION	FORECAST		FORECAST (MVA)					ESTIMATED COMMISSIONING DATE
				SUMMER	PF	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	
				WINTER	PF	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	
South Jerrabomberra	Zone Substation	132/11	South Jerrabomberra	Summer	0.99	0	11.3	16.7	22.1	27.5	Winter 2025
				Winter	1.00	11.3	16.7	22.1	27.5	32.9	
Kings Forest	Zone Substation	33/11	Kings Forest	Summer	0.99	0	0	2.0	3.0	4.0	Winter 2026
				Winter	1.00	0	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	
Brolgan	Zone Substation	132/11	Parkes	Summer	0.99	0	0	24.0	38.0	38.0	Winter 2026
				Winter	1.00	0	10.0	24.0	38.0	38.0	
9MW TG Parkes - Brolgan ZS	Connection Point	132	Parkes	Summer	0.99	0	0	26.0	38.0	42.0	Winter 2026
				Winter	1.00	0	11.0	26.0	40.0	42.0	
Sovereign Hills	Zone Substation	33/11	Port Macquarie	Summer	0.99	0	0	0	6.0	8.0	Winter 2027
				Winter	1.00	0	0	6.0	8.0	10.0	

## 2.6 Transmission – Distribution Connection Point Load Forecast

Connection point load forecasts are available in the data attachment. The embedded generation includes all major generation capacity but excludes the rooftop PV generation (which is shown against the individual zone substation forecasts).



## 2.7 Forecast of Reliability Target Performance

The 2023/24 financial year is the ninth year since the introduction of the Service Target Performance Incentive Scheme (STPIS) to Essential Energy. The STPIS provides incentives for improved normalised reliability performance and penalises reduced normalised reliability performance against System Average Interruption Duration Index (SAIDI) and System Average Interruption Frequency Index (SAIFI) targets.

The following targets have been set by the AER for the network performance component of STPIS for the period 2019/20 - 2023/24. These targets are based on the average performance level of Essential Energy's network over the previous regulatory period.

**Table 5: STPIS targets 2019/20 to 2023/24**

<b>FEEDER CATEGORY</b>	<b>UNPLANNED SAIDI (MINUTES)</b>	<b>UNPLANNED SAIFI (INTERRUPTIONS)</b>
Urban	72.88	0.903
Short Rural	203.89	1.860
Long Rural	440.11	2.926

In addition to the targets listed in Table 5, are the Reliability and Performance licence conditions set out by the Independent Pricing and Regulatory Tribunal (IPART) that impose reliability performance standards on electricity distributors. These are categorised by different feeder lengths and load densities. Reliability performance standards were met for all feeder categories in 2023/24 except Long Rural SAIDI. Essential Energy uses this data to make efficient investment decisions for the sub-transmission and distribution networks.

According to the normalised index that covers the average number of interruptions (SAIFI) and the average time customers are without electricity (SAIDI) during the year, Essential Energy's network reliability in the reporting period increased compared to the previous period.

Customers were without electricity for an average of 206 minutes in 2023/24 (SAIDI), compared to a figure of 222 minutes in 2022/23. The average frequency of interruptions per customer (SAIFI) was 1.52 in 2023/24, compared to a figure of 1.58 in 2022/23. The 2023/24 year was affected by a number of major event days, 2 in total, due to an extraordinary amount of storms and high wind events across the state.



### 3. IDENTIFIED SYSTEM LIMITATIONS

A major part of the planning process involves performing network analysis using the latest demand forecast to establish network performance under different loading and network configurations that relate to the planning criteria outlined in Essential Energy's licence conditions and internal guidelines.

The process identifies whether the network performance obligations are satisfied within the forward planning period or if corrective action is required to address a network limitation. It should be noted that limitations identified in this report have been assessed under the network conditions and licence requirements pertaining at the time of assembly and are subject to review in the event of any significant change to either. Essential Energy defines the normal cyclic ratings for zone substation transformers as 110 per cent of nameplate rating in summer and 120 per cent of nameplate rating in winter.

Only primary distribution feeder limitations where network proposals have been developed are included in this section. A distribution feeder strategic review is underway to provide more comprehensive advice in subsequent reports.

The NER requires DNSPs to investigate non-network options by utilising a thorough consultation process to facilitate input into the planning of major network upgrades. This provides opportunity for interested parties and the community to submit options and ideas allowing for the development of cost-effective demand management and other system support options.

The NER calls for a 'screening test' to be performed for all capital investments above \$6M to determine if a non-network option is credible and should be investigated further. If a non-network option is deemed to be feasible, Essential Energy will conduct a detailed investigation to determine the objective and targets for a non-network option to be successful and publish this information in a Non-Network Options Report. Alternatively, a notice must be published if it is determined on reasonable grounds there are no feasible non-network options to address the investment.

The AER published a distribution system limitation template in June 2017 to enable the delivery of useable and consistent information to non-network service providers for addressing identified network needs. The template is designed to improve the quality of the information provided and enable rapid evaluation of alternative solutions. All investments provided within this template have not yet been assessed for internal or external non-network solutions.

This section outlines the identified network limitations and provides an indication of the potential network solutions against which the credible non-network alternatives will be assessed.

The detailed list of identified limitations, asset ratings and whole feeder historical load traces are published in separate files to this report. These supplementary files are available for download on the Essential Energy website <https://www.essentialenergy.com.au/our-network/network-pricing-and-regulatory-reporting/regulatory-reports-and-network-information>.



### 3.1 Sub-transmission Feeder Limitations

**Table 6: Identified Sub-transmission Feeder Limitations**

SUPPLY AREA	FEEDER NUMBER AND NAME	SYSTEM LIMITATION			POTENTIAL LOAD TRANSFER (MW)	LOAD REDUCTION REQUIRED FOR 1 YEAR DEFERRAL (MW)	IMPACT ON TRANSMISSION -DISTRIBUTION CONNECTION POINT	POTENTIAL CREDIBLE SOLUTIONS
		DETAILS	DRIVER	TIMING				
Central Griffith	79W Goolgowi	Voltage and thermal limitations under contingent conditions	Capacity/ Growth	Jun-27	0	2	Nil	1. Install 2nd 33kV line from Tharbogang to Tabbita Lane 2. Demand Management Alternative

### 3.2 Sub-transmission and Zone Substation Limitations

**Table 7: Identified Sub-transmission and Zone Substation Limitations**

SUPPLY AREA	SUBSTATION NAME	SYSTEM LIMITATION			POTENTIAL LOAD TRANSFER (MW)	LOAD REDUCTION REQUIRED FOR 1 YEAR DEFERRAL (MW)	IMPACT ON TRANSMISSION -DISTRIBUTION CONNECTION POINT	POTENTIAL CREDIBLE SOLUTIONS
		DETAILS	DRIVER	TIMING				
Coastal Lismore	Suffolk Park	Single transformer supply with high forecast growth	Reliability	Jun-27	5	9	Nil	Installation of second transformer
Northern Tablelands Moree	Moree	Special Activation Precinct	Growth	Jun-27	5	3	Minor	Installation of third transformer
Riverina Slopes Wagga North	Bomen	Special Activation Precinct	Growth	Jun-26	6	12	Minor	Installation of third transformer



### 3.3 Primary Distribution Feeder Limitations

Table 8: Summary of Identified Distribution Feeder Limitations

SUPPLY AREA	ZONE SUBSTATION	FEEDER	PRIMARY DRIVER	PREFERRED NETWORK SOLUTION	ESTIMATED CAPITAL COST	PROPOSED TIMING	DEMAND REDUCTION REQUIRED FOR 1 YEAR DEFERRAL	SEGMENT ASSET RATING
Central Griffith	Beelbangera	BEE1347 Collina No.1	Capacity	Beelbangera Collina No2 11kV feeder underground cable to Collina subdivisions	\$327,521	Jun-25	0 MVA	2025 - 5.95 MVA; 2026 - 5.95 MVA; 2027 - 5.95 MVA; 2028 - 5.95 MVA; 2029 - 5.95 MVA
Central Griffith	Griffith	GFH3B2 Wakaden St	Safety	Safety encroachment of Low Voltage network will replace overhead and reconfigure service points	\$536,210	Jun-25	0 MVA	2025 - 3.76 MVA; 2026 - 3.76 MVA; 2027 - 3.76 MVA; 2028 - 3.76 MVA; 2029 - 3.76 MVA
Central Griffith	Griffith	GFH3B2 Wakaden St	Safety	Safety encroachment of Low Voltage network with in established backyards	\$250,032	Jun-25	0 MVA	2025 - 3.76 MVA; 2026 - 3.76 MVA; 2027 - 3.76 MVA; 2028 - 3.76 MVA; 2029 - 3.76 MVA
Central Griffith	Griffith	GFH3B6 Illilliwa	Asset Condition	Project replaces 1000m of overhead open wire backyard LV reticulation with 4x 95mm ABC	\$334,977	Jun-26	0 MVA	2025 - 3.66 MVA; 2026 - 3.66 MVA; 2027 - 3.66 MVA; 2028 - 3.66 MVA; 2029 - 3.66 MVA



SUPPLY AREA	ZONE SUBSTATION	FEEDER	PRIMARY DRIVER	PREFERRED NETWORK SOLUTION	ESTIMATED CAPITAL COST	PROPOSED TIMING	DEMAND REDUCTION REQUIRED FOR 1 YEAR DEFERRAL	SEGMENT ASSET RATING
Central Parkes	Parkes Town	PKT3B9 Parkes Town No.3	Asset Condition	Parkes Porter St Replace failed LV cables	\$607,162	Jun-25	0 MVA	2025 - 1.88 MVA; 2026 - 1.88 MVA; 2027 - 1.88 MVA; 2028 - 1.88 MVA; 2029 - 1.88 MVA
Central Parkes	Trundle	TDL8B2 Tullamore/Tottenham	Reliability	Albert Dandaloo Rd Increase the reliability of TDL8B2 Feeder	\$1,959,770	Jun-25	0 MVA	2025 - 2.97 MVA; 2026 - 2.97 MVA; 2027 - 2.97 MVA; 2028 - 2.97 MVA; 2029 - 2.97 MVA
Central Parkes	Trundle	TDL8B2 Tullamore/Tottenham	Voltage	Trundle ZS TDL8B2 Tullamore/Tottenham Voltage Regulation	\$378,296	Jun-26	0 MVA	2025 - 2.97 MVA; 2026 - 2.97 MVA; 2027 - 2.97 MVA; 2028 - 2.97 MVA; 2029 - 2.97 MVA
Central Griffith	Tharbogang	THA2223 West End	Safety	Replacement padmount and cable on THA2223 to reduce unnecessary feeder outages	\$302,836	Jun-26	0 MVA	2025 - 3.98 MVA; 2026 - 3.98 MVA; 2027 - 3.98 MVA; 2028 - 3.98 MVA; 2029 - 3.98 MVA

SUPPLY AREA	ZONE SUBSTATION	FEEDER	PRIMARY DRIVER	PREFERRED NETWORK SOLUTION	ESTIMATED CAPITAL COST	PROPOSED TIMING	DEMAND REDUCTION REQUIRED FOR 1 YEAR DEFERRAL	SEGMENT ASSET RATING
Central Forbes	West Jemalong	WJL3B3 West Plain	Reliability	Feeder reconfiguration of the WJL3B3 West Plain feeder to improve reliability	\$438,536	Jun-25	0 MVA	2025 - 0.99 MVA; 2026 - 0.99 MVA; 2027 - 0.99 MVA; 2028 - 0.99 MVA; 2029 - 0.99 MVA
Coastal Terranora	Banora Point	BPT3B3 Fingal	Asset Condition	Tweed Heads South Alf Rush Memorial Dr Sub 54-212 EOL Chamber sub replacement	\$370,791	Jun-26	0 MVA	2025 - 3.3 MVA; 2026 - 3.3 MVA; 2027 - 3.3 MVA; 2028 - 3.3 MVA; 2029 - 3.3 MVA
Coastal Lismore	Ewingsdale	EWE3B1 Brunswick No.1	Asset Condition	Brunswick Heads LV conductor 3.0km End Of Life	\$433,695	Jun-26	1.5 MVA	2025 - 3.49 MVA; 2026 - 3.49 MVA; 2027 - 3.49 MVA; 2028 - 3.49 MVA; 2029 - 3.49 MVA
Coastal Grafton	Maclean 66/11kV	MLN3B4 Townsend	Power Quality	Townsend Paperbark Dr Depot EV Charging Infrastructure	\$280,887	Jun-26	0.5 MVA	2025 - 2.27 MVA; 2026 - 2.27 MVA; 2027 - 2.27 MVA; 2028 - 2.27 MVA; 2029 - 2.27 MVA



SUPPLY AREA	ZONE SUBSTATION	FEEDER	PRIMARY DRIVER	PREFERRED NETWORK SOLUTION	ESTIMATED CAPITAL COST	PROPOSED TIMING	DEMAND REDUCTION REQUIRED FOR 1 YEAR DEFERRAL	SEGMENT ASSET RATING
Coastal Grafton	Maclean 66/11kV	MLN3B5 Woodford Dale-Leigh	Safety	Lawrence River Crossing Pole 74700 End Of Life	\$282,348	Jun-26	0 MVA	2025 - 2 MVA; 2026 - 2 MVA; 2027 - 2 MVA; 2028 - 2 MVA; 2029 - 2 MVA
Coastal Terranora	Murwillumbah	MWN3B2 Norco	Capacity	Murwillumbah Buchanan St create HV interconnector MWN3B2/9	\$414,506	Jun-25	2 MVA	2025 - 2.06 MVA; 2026 - 2.06 MVA; 2027 - 2.06 MVA; 2028 - 2.06 MVA; 2029 - 2.06 MVA
Coastal Terranora	Murwillumbah	MWN3B8 Uki	Asset Condition	Kunghur Doon Doon Rd 11kV Reconductor End Of Life	\$277,299	Jun-26	0 MVA	2025 - 1.66 MVA; 2026 - 1.66 MVA; 2027 - 1.66 MVA; 2028 - 1.66 MVA; 2029 - 1.66 MVA
Coastal Grafton	Grafton South	SGN3B1 Armidale Rd	Reliability	Wells Crossing Parker Rd Establish HV Tie Reliability	\$458,005	Jun-25	0 MVA	2025 - 1.43 MVA; 2026 - 1.43 MVA; 2027 - 1.43 MVA; 2028 - 1.43 MVA; 2029 - 1.43 MVA

SUPPLY AREA	ZONE SUBSTATION	FEEDER	PRIMARY DRIVER	PREFERRED NETWORK SOLUTION	ESTIMATED CAPITAL COST	PROPOSED TIMING	DEMAND REDUCTION REQUIRED FOR 1 YEAR DEFERRAL	SEGMENT ASSET RATING
Coastal Grafton	Grafton South	SGN3B1 Armidale Rd	Reliability	11kV Feeder backup Pacific Highway, Halfway Creek, Voltage	\$722,225	Jun-25	0.28 MVA	2025 - 1.43 MVA; 2026 - 1.43 MVA; 2027 - 1.43 MVA; 2028 - 1.43 MVA; 2029 - 1.43 MVA
Coastal Grafton	Grafton South	SGN3B4 Ulmarra	Asset Condition	Ulmarra Deep Creek Rd 11kV Reconductor End Of Life	\$442,303	Jun-26	0 MVA	2025 - 1.64 MVA; 2026 - 1.64 MVA; 2027 - 1.64 MVA; 2028 - 1.64 MVA; 2029 - 1.64 MVA
Coastal Lismore	Woodburn	WBN3B3 Coraki	Reliability	Marom Creek Cook Rd Conductor 4.6km End Of Life	\$273,485	Jun-26	0 MVA	2025 - 1.87 MVA; 2026 - 1.87 MVA; 2027 - 1.87 MVA; 2028 - 1.87 MVA; 2029 - 1.87 MVA
Macquarie Bathurst	Blayney	BNY3B4 Millthorpe	Capacity	Investment to upgrade 3.3kms of 7/4.50AAC conductor that is thermally constrained on BNY3B4 Feeder	\$251,588	Jun-26	0.38 MVA	2025 - 1.14 MVA; 2026 - 1.14 MVA; 2027 - 1.14 MVA; 2028 - 1.14 MVA; 2029 - 1.14 MVA



SUPPLY AREA	ZONE SUBSTATION	FEEDER	PRIMARY DRIVER	PREFERRED NETWORK SOLUTION	ESTIMATED CAPITAL COST	PROPOSED TIMING	DEMAND REDUCTION REQUIRED FOR 1 YEAR DEFERRAL	SEGMENT ASSET RATING
Macquarie Bathurst	Blayney	BNY3B4 Millthorpe	Capacity	Blayney HV conductor constraints Browns Creek Tallwood	\$310,010	Jun-26	0.38 MVA	2025 - 1.14 MVA; 2026 - 1.14 MVA; 2027 - 1.14 MVA; 2028 - 1.14 MVA; 2029 - 1.14 MVA
Macquarie Bathurst	Russell Street	BTH3B6 City Central	Asset Condition	Bathurst replace 350 metres underground faulty cable city centre	\$301,308	Jun-26	1.91 MVA	2025 - 5.33 MVA; 2026 - 5.33 MVA; 2027 - 5.33 MVA; 2028 - 5.33 MVA; 2029 - 5.33 MVA
Macquarie Bathurst	Russell Street	BTH3B7 Lloyds Rd	Capacity	Bathurst supply constraints, reconductor on BTH3B7 Lloyds Rd Feeder	\$295,992	Jun-25	2.39 MVA	2025 - 1.21 MVA; 2026 - 1.21 MVA; 2027 - 1.21 MVA; 2028 - 1.21 MVA; 2029 - 1.21 MVA
Macquarie Bathurst	Russell Street	BTH3B8 Lagoon/ Trunkey	Capacity	Install a regulator to address voltage constraints on BTH3B8 Lagoon/Trunkey feeder	\$250,561	Jun-26	0.1 MVA	2025 - 1.06 MVA; 2026 - 1.06 MVA; 2027 - 1.06 MVA; 2028 - 1.06 MVA; 2029 - 1.06 MVA



SUPPLY AREA	ZONE SUBSTATION	FEEDER	PRIMARY DRIVER	PREFERRED NETWORK SOLUTION	ESTIMATED CAPITAL COST	PROPOSED TIMING	DEMAND REDUCTION REQUIRED FOR 1 YEAR DEFERRAL	SEGMENT ASSET RATING
Macquarie Molong	Cumnock	CMK4005 West	Reliability	Install a new Standalone Power System in the vicinity of Greydene	\$372,521	Jun-25	0 MVA	2025 - 1.02 MVA; 2026 - 1.02 MVA; 2027 - 1.02 MVA; 2028 - 1.02 MVA; 2029 - 1.02 MVA
Macquarie Dubbo	Dubbo South	DBS3B8 Margaret Cres	Capacity	Replace existing 1000kVA Pad Sub 30-4559 with a 1500 kVA Pad Sub	\$258,749	Jun-25	0 MVA	2025 - 3.52 MVA; 2026 - 3.52 MVA; 2027 - 3.52 MVA; 2028 - 3.52 MVA; 2029 - 3.52 MVA
Macquarie Dubbo	Dubbo West	DBW3B5 Rural West	Capacity	Dubbo Airport U/G 185mm Thermal Constraint 598m	\$261,645	Jun-26	0 MVA	2025 - 1.42 MVA; 2026 - 1.42 MVA; 2027 - 1.42 MVA; 2028 - 1.42 MVA; 2029 - 1.42 MVA
Macquarie Beryl	Dunedoo	DNO132 Dunedoo No.1	Asset Condition	Dunedoo Tucklan St HV Conductor end of life	\$265,964	Jun-26	0.5 MVA	2025 - 2.8 MVA; 2026 - 2.8 MVA; 2027 - 2.8 MVA; 2028 - 2.8 MVA; 2029 - 2.8 MVA



SUPPLY AREA	ZONE SUBSTATION	FEEDER	PRIMARY DRIVER	PREFERRED NETWORK SOLUTION	ESTIMATED CAPITAL COST	PROPOSED TIMING	DEMAND REDUCTION REQUIRED FOR 1 YEAR DEFERRAL	SEGMENT ASSET RATING
Macquarie Dubbo	Eulomogo	EUL32 Dubbo Nth/East Town	Asset Condition	Replace defective cable emanating from the Eulomogo Zone Substation	\$483,545	Jun-25	0 MVA	2025 - 5.18 MVA; 2026 - 5.18 MVA; 2027 - 5.18 MVA; 2028 - 5.18 MVA; 2029 - 5.18 MVA
Macquarie Orange	Orange South	ORS3B2 Jeager Ave	Asset Condition	Replacement of HV cable required due to failure rates and insulation test results of 95mm XLPE cable between 10-76839 Anson St and Heath Place and Sundew Cct	\$366,638	Jun-25	2.44 MVA	2025 - 1.47 MVA; 2026 - 1.47 MVA; 2027 - 1.47 MVA; 2028 - 1.47 MVA; 2029 - 1.47 MVA
Macquarie Orange	Orange South	ORS3B3 Email (Electrolux)	Reliability	Install 4 way switching station to allow the ORS3B3 feeder to be able to support load transfer from either 3B5 or 3B8 feeders	\$278,234	Jun-25	0 MVA	2025 - 6.38 MVA; 2026 - 6.38 MVA; 2027 - 6.38 MVA; 2028 - 6.38 MVA; 2029 - 6.38 MVA
Macquarie Orange	Orange South	ORS3B5 Lords Place	Safety	Replace substation 10-9I324 Orange Field Service Centre Lords Place	\$262,481	Jun-25	0.25 MVA	2025 - 3.59 MVA; 2026 - 3.59 MVA; 2027 - 3.59 MVA; 2028 - 3.59 MVA; 2029 - 3.59 MVA



SUPPLY AREA	ZONE SUBSTATION	FEEDER	PRIMARY DRIVER	PREFERRED NETWORK SOLUTION	ESTIMATED CAPITAL COST	PROPOSED TIMING	DEMAND REDUCTION REQUIRED FOR 1 YEAR DEFERRAL	SEGMENT ASSET RATING
Macquarie Orange	Orange South	ORS3B7 Anson St Sth	Asset Condition	Orange cable replacements Orange South Zone Feeders	\$921,851	Jun-25	4.96 MVA	2025 - 7.94 MVA; 2026 - 7.94 MVA; 2027 - 7.94 MVA; 2028 - 7.94 MVA; 2029 - 7.94 MVA
Macquarie Bathurst	Raglan	RAG3B5 OConnell	Reliability	Bathurst SAPS substation 95-926 Brewongle	\$405,624	Jun-25	0 MVA	2025 - 1.31 MVA; 2026 - 1.31 MVA; 2027 - 1.31 MVA; 2028 - 1.31 MVA; 2029 - 1.31 MVA
Macquarie Bathurst	Raglan	RAG3B6 Limekilns	Voltage	Replace a regulator and reconductor to address voltage constraints on RAG3B6 feeder	\$305,623	Jun-26	0.1 MVA	2025 - 1.19 MVA; 2026 - 1.19 MVA; 2027 - 1.19 MVA; 2028 - 1.19 MVA; 2029 - 1.19 MVA
Macquarie Bathurst	Stewart	SWT42 Simplot	Capacity	SWT42 load constraints, split load onto new feeder	\$503,217	Jun-25	1 MVA	2025 - 3.22 MVA; 2026 - 3.22 MVA; 2027 - 3.22 MVA; 2028 - 3.22 MVA; 2029 - 3.22 MVA



SUPPLY AREA	ZONE SUBSTATION	FEEDER	PRIMARY DRIVER	PREFERRED NETWORK SOLUTION	ESTIMATED CAPITAL COST	PROPOSED TIMING	DEMAND REDUCTION REQUIRED FOR 1 YEAR DEFERRAL	SEGMENT ASSET RATING
Macquarie Wellington	Wellington 11kV	WGN72 Yeoval	Capacity	Wellington, Rural Conductor Upgrade beyond 30-R12412	\$379,493	Jun-26	0.01 MVA	2025 - 0.87 MVA; 2026 - 0.87 MVA; 2027 - 0.87 MVA; 2028 - 0.87 MVA; 2029 - 0.87 MVA
Macquarie Wellington	Wellington 11kV	WGN72 Yeoval	Capacity	Wellington, Upgrade conductor beyond 30-R12394, Protection constraints	\$598,980	Jun-26	0.02 MVA	2025 - 0.87 MVA; 2026 - 0.87 MVA; 2027 - 0.87 MVA; 2028 - 0.87 MVA; 2029 - 0.87 MVA
Mid North Coast Stroud	Bulahdelah	BLH3B3 Bulahdelah Nth/ Markwell/ Newells Ck	Safety	Replacement of ground mounted substation	\$385,917	Jun-26	0 MVA	2025 - 1.8 MVA; 2026 - 1.8 MVA; 2027 - 1.8 MVA; 2028 - 1.8 MVA; 2029 - 1.8 MVA
Mid North Coast Taree	Bohnock	BNK24787 Old Bar No.2	Capacity	Replacement of undersized 11kV cable	\$368,642	Jun-26	0 MVA	2025 - 2.99 MVA; 2026 - 2.99 MVA; 2027 - 2.99 MVA; 2028 - 2.99 MVA; 2029 - 2.99 MVA



SUPPLY AREA	ZONE SUBSTATION	FEEDER	PRIMARY DRIVER	PREFERRED NETWORK SOLUTION	ESTIMATED CAPITAL COST	PROPOSED TIMING	DEMAND REDUCTION REQUIRED FOR 1 YEAR DEFERRAL	SEGMENT ASSET RATING
Mid North Coast Port Macquarie	Boronia St	BPM3B3 Oxley	Capacity	Port Macquarie Central Rd & Acacia Ave Conductor Rating	\$1,021,663	Jun-25	0.7 MVA	2025 - 3.58 MVA; 2026 - 3.58 MVA; 2027 - 3.58 MVA; 2028 - 3.58 MVA; 2029 - 3.58 MVA
Mid North Coast Taree	Harrington	HGN3B1 Crowdy Head	Asset Condition	Replacement of consac cable	\$359,694	Jun-26	0 MVA	2025 - 3.08 MVA; 2026 - 3.08 MVA; 2027 - 3.08 MVA; 2028 - 3.08 MVA; 2029 - 3.08 MVA
Mid North Coast Port Macquarie	Lake Cathie	LKC7781 Cathie Sth	Reliability	Wallum Drv Seascape Lake Cathie thermal overload & reliability	\$414,450	Jun-29	0 MVA	2025 - 2.78 MVA; 2026 - 2.78 MVA; 2027 - 2.78 MVA; 2028 - 2.78 MVA; 2029 - 2.78 MVA
Mid North Coast Port Macquarie	Owen St	OPM3B1 Granite St	Asset Condition	Replace HV cable 400m McLaren Drv near sub 2-41451 Port Macquarie	\$328,536	Jun-24	0 MVA	2025 - 4.02 MVA; 2026 - 4.02 MVA; 2027 - 4.02 MVA; 2028 - 4.02 MVA; 2029 - 4.02 MVA

SUPPLY AREA	ZONE SUBSTATION	FEEDER	PRIMARY DRIVER	PREFERRED NETWORK SOLUTION	ESTIMATED CAPITAL COST	PROPOSED TIMING	DEMAND REDUCTION REQUIRED FOR 1 YEAR DEFERRAL	SEGMENT ASSET RATING
Mid North Coast Hawks Nest	Tea Gardens	TEA3B4 Tea Gardens	Reliability	11kV underground tie	\$885,660	Jun-26	0 MVA	2025 - 3.94 MVA; 2026 - 3.94 MVA; 2027 - 3.94 MVA; 2028 - 3.94 MVA; 2029 - 3.94 MVA
Mid North Coast Taree	Whitbread St	WTE3B7 Spence St	Asset Condition	Replacement of consac cable	\$328,522	Jun-26	0 MVA	2025 - 3.34 MVA; 2026 - 3.34 MVA; 2027 - 3.34 MVA; 2028 - 3.34 MVA; 2029 - 3.34 MVA
Murray Albury	Corowa	CRA42 Corurgan	Asset Condition	Corowa,sub 63-18015, Corrugan Pumps, refurbishment	\$438,631	Jun-25	0 MVA	2025 - 2.12 MVA; 2026 - 2.12 MVA; 2027 - 2.12 MVA; 2028 - 2.12 MVA; 2029 - 2.12 MVA
Murray Finley	Finley Town	FIN8B1 Tocumwal	Capacity	Berrigan, Tocumwal FIN8B1 regulator upgrade & addition	\$628,527	Jun-25	5.24 MVA	2025 - 2.35 MVA; 2026 - 2.35 MVA; 2027 - 2.35 MVA; 2028 - 2.35 MVA; 2029 - 2.35 MVA



SUPPLY AREA	ZONE SUBSTATION	FEEDER	PRIMARY DRIVER	PREFERRED NETWORK SOLUTION	ESTIMATED CAPITAL COST	PROPOSED TIMING	DEMAND REDUCTION REQUIRED FOR 1 YEAR DEFERRAL	SEGMENT ASSET RATING
Murray Morven	Holbrook	HOL1890 Wantagong/ Woomargama	Asset Condition	Replace approximately 6km of fire affected two wire 22kV steel with SAPS	\$490,584	Jun-26	0 MVA	2025 - 1.79 MVA; 2026 - 1.79 MVA; 2027 - 1.79 MVA; 2028 - 1.79 MVA; 2029 - 1.79 MVA
Murray Albury	Mulwala	MWA8B4 North St and Rural	Asset Condition	Corowa, Melbourne Rd Mulwala, LV UG replacement, EOL	\$278,161	Jun-25	0.21 MVA	2025 - 2.08 MVA; 2026 - 2.08 MVA; 2027 - 2.08 MVA; 2028 - 2.08 MVA; 2029 - 2.08 MVA
North Western Broken Hill	TransGrid 220/22kV Total Broken Hill 22kV Supply	BHL42 Railwaytown	Asset Condition	Broken Hill, Refurbishment sub 6-16271 Sturt Park Sulphide St	\$294,685	Jun-25	0 MVA	2025 - 6.71 MVA; 2026 - 6.71 MVA; 2027 - 6.71 MVA; 2028 - 6.71 MVA; 2029 - 6.71 MVA
North Western Nyngan	Bourke 33kV	BKE4B2 M82 Wanaaring	Reliability	Bourke Wanaaring BKE4B2 M82 Multiple Sites Poor Performing Feeder	\$280,710	Jun-25	0 MVA	2025 - 4.31 MVA; 2026 - 4.31 MVA; 2027 - 4.31 MVA; 2028 - 4.31 MVA; 2029 - 4.31 MVA

SUPPLY AREA	ZONE SUBSTATION	FEEDER	PRIMARY DRIVER	PREFERRED NETWORK SOLUTION	ESTIMATED CAPITAL COST	PROPOSED TIMING	DEMAND REDUCTION REQUIRED FOR 1 YEAR DEFERRAL	SEGMENT ASSET RATING
North Western Dubbo	Gulargambone	GGB112 Gulargambone	Asset Condition	Reconductor 7/064 HDBC between GGB112 CB through to 30-G2930 with 7/450 AAAC in vicinity of Gulargambone	\$836,206	Jun-26	0 MVA	2025 - 1.32 MVA; 2026 - 1.32 MVA; 2027 - 1.32 MVA; 2028 - 1.32 MVA; 2029 - 1.32 MVA
North Western Dubbo	Gilgandra	GID12 Gilgandra Town No.1	Safety	Relocate the existing Low Voltage network that supplies the CBD of the Township of Gilgandra	\$702,128	Jun-25	0 MVA	2025 - 2.58 MVA; 2026 - 2.58 MVA; 2027 - 2.58 MVA; 2028 - 2.58 MVA; 2029 - 2.58 MVA
North Western Dubbo	Gilgandra	GID22 Rural Nth/Sth/West	Asset Condition	Replace 2.9 km of 7/104 HDBC 11 kV conductor with 7/450 AAAC in the vicinity of South Gilgandra	\$302,320	Jun-26	0 MVA	2025 - 0.84 MVA; 2026 - 0.84 MVA; 2027 - 0.84 MVA; 2028 - 0.84 MVA; 2029 - 0.84 MVA
North Western Broken Hill	Mt Gipps 33kV	MTG4B1 Tibooburra Backbone Line	Reliability	Install a Stand Alone Power System to allow removal of 37Km of OH SWER conductor and 111 poles at Whitecatch Homestead, Cameron Corner Rd Tibooburra	\$320,402	Jun-25	0 MVA	2025 - 7.3 MVA; 2026 - 7.3 MVA; 2027 - 7.3 MVA; 2028 - 7.3 MVA; 2029 - 7.3 MVA



SUPPLY AREA	ZONE SUBSTATION	FEEDER	PRIMARY DRIVER	PREFERRED NETWORK SOLUTION	ESTIMATED CAPITAL COST	PROPOSED TIMING	DEMAND REDUCTION REQUIRED FOR 1 YEAR DEFERRAL	SEGMENT ASSET RATING
North Western Broken Hill	Wilcannia 33kV	WLC4B1 White Cliffs	Safety	Wilcannia - Underground Network alterations White Cliffs	\$387,059	Jun-25	0.15 MVA	2025 - 8.6 MVA; 2026 - 8.6 MVA; 2027 - 8.6 MVA; 2028 - 8.6 MVA; 2029 - 8.6 MVA
Northern Tablelands Tamworth	Attunga	ATA3B1 Attunga	Asset Condition	Tamworth, Garthowen Rd, 18-971752, HV conductor end of life	\$376,558	Jun-26	0.3 MVA	2025 - 1.2 MVA; 2026 - 1.2 MVA; 2027 - 1.2 MVA; 2028 - 1.2 MVA; 2029 - 1.2 MVA
Northern Tablelands Tamworth	Barraba	BBA3B4 Barraba	Safety	Barraba Woodsreef 614614 Asbestos	\$333,626	Jun-25	0.05 MVA	2025 - 1 MVA; 2026 - 1 MVA; 2027 - 1 MVA; 2028 - 1 MVA; 2029 - 1 MVA
Northern Tablelands Inverell	Bingara	BGA2K13 Horton Valley	Reliability	Installation of a 30MWh Stand Alone Power System (SAP) replacing 22kV single phase overhead substation 82-4969 and associated HV network in the vicinity of Narrabri Rd Valley Heights Bingara	\$285,759	Jun-25	0 MVA	2025 - 2.1 MVA; 2026 - 2.1 MVA; 2027 - 2.1 MVA; 2028 - 2.1 MVA; 2029 - 2.1 MVA



SUPPLY AREA	ZONE SUBSTATION	FEEDER	PRIMARY DRIVER	PREFERRED NETWORK SOLUTION	ESTIMATED CAPITAL COST	PROPOSED TIMING	DEMAND REDUCTION REQUIRED FOR 1 YEAR DEFERRAL	SEGMENT ASSET RATING
Northern Tablelands Tamworth	Tamworth East	ETH3B7 TCC/Calala	Capacity	Calala Tamworth Reliability Growth	\$490,510	Jun-25	3.1 MVA	2025 - 3.9 MVA; 2026 - 3.9 MVA; 2027 - 3.9 MVA; 2028 - 3.9 MVA; 2029 - 3.9 MVA
Northern Tablelands Gunnedah	Gunnedah 22kV	GDH8B15 Sth Gunnedah	Reliability	Gunnedah Zone Substation GDH8B2 and GDH8B15 Operational Constraints	\$297,253	Jun-26	0.6 MVA	2025 - 3.4 MVA; 2026 - 3.4 MVA; 2027 - 3.4 MVA; 2028 - 3.4 MVA; 2029 - 3.4 MVA
Northern Tablelands Moree	Moree	MRE8B4 Western Rural	Asset Condition	Replace two failed 22kV 1.5 MVA Pad-mount Substations in the vicinity of Brighann Gin Moree NSW	\$330,463	Jun-24	0 MVA	2025 - 2.43 MVA; 2026 - 2.43 MVA; 2027 - 2.43 MVA; 2028 - 2.43 MVA; 2029 - 2.43 MVA
Northern Tablelands Narrabri	Narrabri	NBI3B1 M14 Spring Ck	Reliability	Narrabri to Bellata Interconnector supply constraint	\$1,966,866	Jun-26	0 MVA	2025 - 0.75 MVA; 2026 - 0.75 MVA; 2027 - 0.75 MVA; 2028 - 0.75 MVA; 2029 - 0.75 MVA



SUPPLY AREA	ZONE SUBSTATION	FEEDER	PRIMARY DRIVER	PREFERRED NETWORK SOLUTION	ESTIMATED CAPITAL COST	PROPOSED TIMING	DEMAND REDUCTION REQUIRED FOR 1 YEAR DEFERRAL	SEGMENT ASSET RATING
Northern Tablelands Narrabri	Narrabri	NBI8B10 M16 Mount Dowe	Reliability	Replace ground mount TX 75-160005 Mt Dowe Kaputar with padsub	\$252,100	Jun-25	0 MVA	2025 - 3.09 MVA; 2026 - 3.09 MVA; 2027 - 3.09 MVA; 2028 - 3.09 MVA; 2029 - 3.09 MVA
Northern Tablelands Inverell	Texas 66/33kV	TXS3X06 Yelarbon	Asset Condition	Texas Holdflat Rd DEF REC 9.8km HV Conductor	\$609,577	Jun-26	0 MVA	2025 - 5.1 MVA; 2026 - 5.1 MVA; 2027 - 5.1 MVA; 2028 - 5.1 MVA; 2029 - 5.1 MVA
Northern Tablelands Tamworth	Werris Creek	WCK516 Dewhurst/ Gordon	Asset Condition	Werris Creek Dewhurst Street 213917 HV Conductor End of Life	\$295,298	Jun-26	1.9 MVA	2025 - 1.5 MVA; 2026 - 1.5 MVA; 2027 - 1.5 MVA; 2028 - 1.5 MVA; 2029 - 1.5 MVA
Northern Tablelands Armidale	Walcha South 22/11kV	WLS3B1 Walcha East	Asset Condition	Reconductor 2.6km of Copper HV conductor	\$275,566	Jun-26	0 MVA	2025 - 2.2 MVA; 2026 - 2.2 MVA; 2027 - 2.2 MVA; 2028 - 2.2 MVA; 2029 - 2.2 MVA



SUPPLY AREA	ZONE SUBSTATION	FEEDER	PRIMARY DRIVER	PREFERRED NETWORK SOLUTION	ESTIMATED CAPITAL COST	PROPOSED TIMING	DEMAND REDUCTION REQUIRED FOR 1 YEAR DEFERRAL	SEGMENT ASSET RATING
Northern Tablelands Moree	Wathagar	WTR8B2 Poison Gate	Asset Condition	Replace 8 km of 7/16 SC/GZ 22 kV conductor with 3/4/2.50 ACSR/GZ Raisin between poles 270200834 and 270200962 in the vicinity of Moomin Road Wathagar NSW	\$392,300	Jun-26	0 MVA	2025 - 1.97 MVA; 2026 - 1.97 MVA; 2027 - 1.97 MVA; 2028 - 1.97 MVA; 2029 - 1.97 MVA
Northern Tablelands Narrabri	Wee Waa	WWA8B4 M8/M21 Spring Plains Rd	Reliability	WWA8B4 past 75-R602109-Poletop refurb - Poor Performing Feeder	\$285,987	Jun-26	0 MVA	2025 - 2.65 MVA; 2026 - 2.65 MVA; 2027 - 2.65 MVA; 2028 - 2.65 MVA; 2029 - 2.65 MVA
Ranges Armidale	Galloway St	GLS3B2 Rockvale	Asset Condition	Replace Padmount sub and HV/LV UG cables	\$338,295	Jun-25	0 MVA	2025 - 1.07 MVA; 2026 - 1.07 MVA; 2027 - 1.07 MVA; 2028 - 1.07 MVA; 2029 - 1.07 MVA
Ranges Armidale	Galloway St	GLS3B7 City Central	Asset Condition	Replace defective substation and associated HV/LV UG cables	\$574,537	Jun-24	0 MVA	2025 - 3.67 MVA; 2026 - 3.67 MVA; 2027 - 3.67 MVA; 2028 - 3.67 MVA; 2029 - 3.67 MVA

SUPPLY AREA	ZONE SUBSTATION	FEEDER	PRIMARY DRIVER	PREFERRED NETWORK SOLUTION	ESTIMATED CAPITAL COST	PROPOSED TIMING	DEMAND REDUCTION REQUIRED FOR 1 YEAR DEFERRAL	SEGMENT ASSET RATING
Ranges Armidale	Hillgrove	HGE3B1 Grafton Rd	Reliability	Reconductor 9.2km of HV with ACSR	\$381,914	Jun-26	0.1 MVA	2025 - 0.87 MVA; 2026 - 0.87 MVA; 2027 - 0.87 MVA; 2028 - 0.87 MVA; 2029 - 0.87 MVA
Riverina Slopes Tumut	Adelong	ADE22 Rural West	Asset Condition	Replace failing copper with 7/3.00AAAC on feeder ADE22	\$475,183	Feb-26	0 MVA	2025 - 0.99 MVA; 2026 - 0.99 MVA; 2027 - 0.99 MVA; 2028 - 0.99 MVA; 2029 - 0.99 MVA
Riverina Slopes Wagga (Copland St)	Ashmont	ASM3B9 Ashmont Sth	Asset Condition	LV UG Replacement CONSAC 71- 631 Ashmont Ave	\$367,941	Jun-26	0 MVA	2025 - 3.04 MVA; 2026 - 3.04 MVA; 2027 - 3.04 MVA; 2028 - 3.04 MVA; 2029 - 3.04 MVA
Riverina Slopes Wagga (Copland St)	Hammond Ave	HAM3B7 Tarcutta St	Asset Condition	Relocate Padmount Sub - Wagga Depot Hammond Ave	\$371,911	Jun-25	0 MVA	2025 - 4.17 MVA; 2026 - 4.17 MVA; 2027 - 4.17 MVA; 2028 - 4.17 MVA; 2029 - 4.17 MVA



SUPPLY AREA	ZONE SUBSTATION	FEEDER	PRIMARY DRIVER	PREFERRED NETWORK SOLUTION	ESTIMATED CAPITAL COST	PROPOSED TIMING	DEMAND REDUCTION REQUIRED FOR 1 YEAR DEFERRAL	SEGMENT ASSET RATING
Riverina Slopes  Wagga (Copland St)	Koorinal	KOO3B1 Plumpton Rd	Power Quality	Replace LV UG and legacy Service Tee's and Transformer - Mallee Rd, Wagga	\$447,543	Jun-26	0 MVA	2025 - 2.03 MVA; 2026 - 2.03 MVA; 2027 - 2.03 MVA; 2028 - 2.03 MVA; 2029 - 2.03 MVA
Riverina Slopes  Tumut	Talbingo	TAL1414 Talbingo Town	Asset Condition	Replace HV pothead in a chamber sub 78-867250 in Talbingo Town	\$479,382	Jun-25	0 MVA	2025 - 1.75 MVA; 2026 - 1.75 MVA; 2027 - 1.75 MVA; 2028 - 1.75 MVA; 2029 - 1.75 MVA
South Eastern  Steeple Flat	Bombala	BOM8B2 Nimmitabel	Asset Condition	Replace steel conductor on Jincumbilly spur of BOM8B2 feeder	\$491,000	Feb-26	0 MVA	2025 - 1.73 MVA; 2026 - 1.73 MVA; 2027 - 1.73 MVA; 2028 - 1.73 MVA; 2029 - 1.73 MVA
South Eastern  Cooma	Jindabyne East	JYE3B2 Kalkite	Capacity	Build new dedicated Berridale feeder via shortest route	\$816,907	Jun-26	1 MVA	2025 - 1.24 MVA; 2026 - 1.24 MVA; 2027 - 1.24 MVA; 2028 - 1.24 MVA; 2029 - 1.24 MVA



SUPPLY AREA	ZONE SUBSTATION	FEEDER	PRIMARY DRIVER	PREFERRED NETWORK SOLUTION	ESTIMATED CAPITAL COST	PROPOSED TIMING	DEMAND REDUCTION REQUIRED FOR 1 YEAR DEFERRAL	SEGMENT ASSET RATING
South Eastern  Yass	Yass	YAS6242 Yass Town Sth	Asset Condition	Yass, Barber St, Substation 25-714, Asset condition	\$311,504	Jun-25	0 MVA	2025 - 5.44 MVA; 2026 - 5.44 MVA; 2027 - 5.44 MVA; 2028 - 5.44 MVA; 2029 - 5.44 MVA



## 3.4 Network Asset Retirements and De-ratings – Sub-transmission

Essential Energy has no identified retirements or deratings within the sub-transmission network.

## 3.5 Network Asset Retirements and De-ratings – Zone Substation

Essential Energy continue to improve their asset management strategies and policies which support the capital investment process. This includes both augmentation and replacement driven projects. For replacement driven projects the risk of asset failure is monitored, as well as its impact on reliability, safety, and the environment. The planned timing of a retirement project could change from year to year as the value assessment of cost verse risk on all augmentation and replacement projects through all asset types are evaluated and compared regularly to produce an optimised capital investment program. The estimated timings are from the most recent optimisation.

### 3.5.1 INDOOR SWITCHBOARD REPLACEMENT, REFURBISHMENT AND CONVERSION

**Table 9: Zone Substation Indoor Switchboards (Replacement, Refurbishment and Conversion)**

ASSET DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION	TIMING	REASON IDENTIFIED
Beelbangera ZS Refurbishment / Replacement	Jun-26	Economic end of life, Safety
Owen St ZS Refurbishment / Replacement	Jun-26	Economic end of life, Safety
Temora ZS Refurbishment / Replacement	Jun-26	Economic end of life, Safety
Cootamundra ZS Refurbishment / Replacement	Jun-27	Economic end of life, Safety
Forster Z/Sub 11kV Switchboard & 66kV CB's Refurbishment / Replacement	Jun-27	Economic end of life, Safety
Cartwrights Hill 66/11kV ZS Switchboard Refurbishment/Replacement	Jun-28	Economic end of life, Safety
Laurieton ZS Refurbishment / Replacement	Jun-28	Economic end of life, Safety
Narooma ZS Refurbishment / Replacement	Jun-28	Economic end of life, Safety
Googong Dam ZS Refurbishment / Replacement	Jun-29	Economic end of life, Safety
Perisher ZS Refurbishment / Replacement	Jun-29	Economic end of life, Safety



### 3.5.2 POWER TRANSFORMER REPLACEMENT

**Table 10: Zone Substation Power Transformer Replacement**

ASSET DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION	TIMING	REASON IDENTIFIED
Gulgong ZS Replace TX1	Jun-26	Economic end of life
Goulburn 132 ZS Replace Tx 1	Jun-27	Economic end of life
Guyra ZS Replace TX2	Jun-27	Economic end of life
Oura ZS Replace TX4	Jun-27	Economic end of life
Cartwrights Hill ZS Replace TX1 TX2	Jun-28	Economic end of life
Burren Junction ZS Replace TX1	Jun-28	Economic end of life
Boorowa ZS Replace TX2	Jun-28	Economic end of life

### 3.5.3 CIRCUIT BREAKER REPLACEMENT

**Table 11: Zone Substation Circuit Breaker Replacement**

ASSET DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION	TIMING	REASON IDENTIFIED
Temora 132 - Replace six 66kV CB's and CT's	Jun-25	Economic end of life
Goulburn 132 - Replace 132kV CB	Jan-26	Economic end of life
Boggabri ZS - Replace 66kV and 11kV CB's	Jun-27	Economic end of life
Wellington ZS - Replace three 66kV CB's	Jun-28	Economic end of life

### 3.5.4 COMBINED ASSET RETIREMENTS AND DE-RATINGS

**Table 12: Combined Asset Replacements**

ASSET DESCRIPTION	REGION	TIMING	REASON IDENTIFIED
Wooden Pole Staking and Replacement	All Regions	Jun-25	Asset Age, Asset Failure
Wooden Pole Staking and Replacement	All Regions	Jun-26	Asset Age, Asset Failure
Wooden Pole Staking and Replacement	All Regions	Jun-27	Asset Age, Asset Failure
Wooden Pole Staking and Replacement	All Regions	Jun-28	Asset Age, Asset Failure
Wooden Pole Staking and Replacement	All Regions	Jun-29	Asset Age, Asset Failure
Concrete/Steel/Other Pole Replacement	All Regions	Jun-25	Asset Age, Asset Failure
Concrete/Steel/Other Pole Replacement	All Regions	Jun-26	Asset Age, Asset Failure
Concrete/Steel/Other Pole Replacement	All Regions	Jun-27	Asset Age, Asset Failure
Concrete/Steel/Other Pole Replacement	All Regions	Jun-28	Asset Age, Asset Failure
Concrete/Steel/Other Pole Replacement	All Regions	Jun-29	Asset Age, Asset Failure
Pole Top Structure Replacement	All Regions	Jun-25	Asset Age, Asset Failure
Pole Top Structure Replacement	All Regions	Jun-26	Asset Age, Asset Failure



ASSET DESCRIPTION	REGION	TIMING	REASON IDENTIFIED
Pole Top Structure Replacement	All Regions	Jun-27	Asset Age, Asset Failure
Pole Top Structure Replacement	All Regions	Jun-28	Asset Age, Asset Failure
Pole Top Structure Replacement	All Regions	Jun-29	Asset Age, Asset Failure
Overhead Conductor Replacement	All Regions	Jun-25	Asset Age, Asset Failure
Overhead Conductor Replacement	All Regions	Jun-26	Asset Age, Asset Failure
Overhead Conductor Replacement	All Regions	Jun-27	Asset Age, Asset Failure
Overhead Conductor Replacement	All Regions	Jun-28	Asset Age, Asset Failure
Overhead Conductor Replacement	All Regions	Jun-29	Asset Age, Asset Failure
Underground Cable Replacement	All Regions	Jun-25	Asset Age, Asset Failure
Underground Cable Replacement	All Regions	Jun-26	Asset Age, Asset Failure
Underground Cable Replacement	All Regions	Jun-27	Asset Age, Asset Failure
Underground Cable Replacement	All Regions	Jun-28	Asset Age, Asset Failure
Underground Cable Replacement	All Regions	Jun-29	Asset Age, Asset Failure
Service Line Replacement	All Regions	Jun-25	Asset Age, Asset Failure
Service Line Replacement	All Regions	Jun-26	Asset Age, Asset Failure
Service Line Replacement	All Regions	Jun-27	Asset Age, Asset Failure
Service Line Replacement	All Regions	Jun-28	Asset Age, Asset Failure
Service Line Replacement	All Regions	Jun-29	Asset Age, Asset Failure
Pole Mounted Transformer Replacement	All Regions	Jun-25	Asset Age, Asset Failure
Pole Mounted Transformer Replacement	All Regions	Jun-26	Asset Age, Asset Failure
Pole Mounted Transformer Replacement	All Regions	Jun-27	Asset Age, Asset Failure
Pole Mounted Transformer Replacement	All Regions	Jun-28	Asset Age, Asset Failure
Pole Mounted Transformer Replacement	All Regions	Jun-29	Asset Age, Asset Failure
Kiosk/Chamber/Other Transformer Replacement	All Regions	Jun-25	Asset Age, Asset Failure
Kiosk/Chamber/Other Transformer Replacement	All Regions	Jun-26	Asset Age, Asset Failure
Kiosk/Chamber/Other Transformer Replacement	All Regions	Jun-27	Asset Age, Asset Failure
Kiosk/Chamber/Other Transformer Replacement	All Regions	Jun-28	Asset Age, Asset Failure
Kiosk/Chamber/Other Transformer Replacement	All Regions	Jun-29	Asset Age, Asset Failure
Network Switchgear Replacement	All Regions	Jun-25	Asset Age, Asset Failure
Network Switchgear Replacement	All Regions	Jun-26	Asset Age, Asset Failure
Network Switchgear Replacement	All Regions	Jun-27	Asset Age, Asset Failure
Network Switchgear Replacement	All Regions	Jun-28	Asset Age, Asset Failure
Network Switchgear Replacement	All Regions	Jun-29	Asset Age, Asset Failure
Public Lighting Replacement	All Regions	Jun-25	Asset Age, Asset Failure
Public Lighting Replacement	All Regions	Jun-26	Asset Age, Asset Failure
Public Lighting Replacement	All Regions	Jun-27	Asset Age, Asset Failure

ASSET DESCRIPTION	REGION	TIMING	REASON IDENTIFIED
Public Lighting Replacement	All Regions	Jun-28	Asset Age, Asset Failure
Public Lighting Replacement	All Regions	Jun-29	Asset Age, Asset Failure
SCADA, Network Control and Protection Systems Replacement	All Regions	Jun-25	Asset Age, Asset Failure
SCADA, Network Control and Protection Systems Replacement	All Regions	Jun-26	Asset Age, Asset Failure
SCADA, Network Control and Protection Systems Replacement	All Regions	Jun-27	Asset Age, Asset Failure
SCADA, Network Control and Protection Systems Replacement	All Regions	Jun-28	Asset Age, Asset Failure
SCADA, Network Control and Protection Systems Replacement	All Regions	Jun-29	Asset Age, Asset Failure
Streetlight Control Wire Removal	All Regions	Jun-25	Asset Age, Safety
Streetlight Control Wire Removal	All Regions	Jun-26	Asset Age, Safety
Streetlight Control Wire Removal	All Regions	Jun-27	Asset Age, Safety
Streetlight Control Wire Removal	All Regions	Jun-28	Asset Age, Safety
Streetlight Control Wire Removal	All Regions	Jun-29	Asset Age, Safety



## 4. NETWORK INVESTMENTS

### 4.1 Regulatory Test / RiT-Ds Completed or in Progress

**Table 13: Regulatory Test/RiT-Ds Completed in the Preceding Year**

TITLE	STATUS / STAGE	SYSTEM LIMITATION	POTENTIAL CREDIBLE SOLUTIONS	NET ECONOMIC BENEFIT (\$M)	PREFERRED OPTION			NETWORK USER IMPACTS	
					CAPITAL COST (\$M)	TIMING	COMMISSIONING ESTIMATED DATE	ON CONNECTION CHARGES	ON DUOS CHARGES
Sovereign Hills Supply Area	Complete	New Zone Substation	1. Augment distribution network	-28.70					
			2. Construct new Sovereign Hills Zone Substation (Preferred Solution)	-6.5	15.7	FY25 to FY27	FY27	Nil	Nil

Essential Energy has had no RiT-Ds in progress in FY24.

### 4.2 Potential RiT-Ds for Identified System Limitations

**Table 14: Potential RiT-Ds for Identified System Limitations**

PROJECT NAME	PROJECT DRIVER	ESTIMATED COST	RiT-D REQUIREMENT/COMMENCEMENT
Perisher ZS refurbishment	Refurbishment	\$35M	May 2027

### 4.3 Urgent and Unforeseen Investments

Essential Energy has had no urgent or unforeseen investments in FY24.



# 5. JOINT PLANNING

Joint Planning is a requirement under Rule 5.14 of the NER, which requires Essential Energy to carry out Joint Planning with each Network Service Provider (NSP) to which its networks are connected. Consequently, Essential Energy conducts Joint Planning activities with TNSPs – Transgrid and Powerlink Queensland. At a DNSP level, it conducts such activities with Energex and Ergon Energy (of parent company Energy Queensland formed as of 1 July 2016), Ausgrid, Endeavour Energy, Evoenergy (formerly ActewAGL) and Powercor Australia.

The frequency, process and methodology of such Joint Planning depends on the timing of emerging network constraints due to growth, reliability and refurbishment needs, as well as other external drivers such as third-party connection requests to service new or augmented major loads, embedded generators and energy storage systems.

Joint Planning aims to identify the most efficient network or non-network option to address the need in a prudent manner, regardless of ownership, jurisdiction, or boundary.

In general, the process and methodology incorporate a formal Joint Planning committee between the relevant parties (Essential Energy and the NSP or in some cases multiple NSPs) which, depending upon the emerging limitation(s), severity and impact, will then meet to jointly confirm, quantify, review, recommend and resolve the matter(s).

This is undertaken using agreed technical, unit cost, fiscal, risk and sensitivity assessment assumptions and criterion to compare and evaluate the credible non-network and network alternatives in order to select, plan and deliver the most prudent investment(s) in accordance with NER requirements and objectives.

In the case of shared investments over a combined total cost threshold of \$6M, regulatory consultation documentation and notifications are prepared and published jointly in accordance with the NER process requirements.

For investments below this threshold value, the appropriate investment case documentation is shared and held by the joint parties. In both instances, where necessary, a Joint Planning Report (JPR) is executed to define the high-level responsibilities of all parties in delivering, funding and owning the investment or parts thereof.

## 5.1 Results of Joint Planning with the TNSP Transgrid

### 5.1.1 SUMMARY OF THE PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY

An existing Joint Planning committee, made up of network planning staff from Essential Energy and Transgrid, met regularly (approximately every quarter) throughout the past year. A Joint Planning Charter, detailing a formally structured approach and guiding principles, sets the basis. Issues and outcomes were minuted with actions, and where necessary, issues were referred to an overseeing Joint Executive Steering Committee.



Transgrid has a Transmission Reliability Standard (enforced from 1 July 2018), and as an ongoing consequence Transgrid and Essential Energy have consulted with each other via Joint Planning, and where cost effective, are initiating works to reduce expected unserved energy supplied from Transgrid Bulk Supply Points substations.

Essential Energy and Transgrid have engaged in regular Joint Planning each quarter throughout 2024.

### 5.1.2 INVESTMENTS JOINTLY PLANNED

Several matters have required continued Joint Planning collaboration with Transgrid throughout 2024:

Joint Planning between Essential Energy and Transgrid regarding the apparent and emerging 132kV network constraints in the Orange, Parkes/Forbes, Beryl/Wellington and Gunnedah/Narrabri areas of NSW.

This is presently ongoing due to the uncertainty of spot load developments and several small to large embedded generation proposals.

Due to the recent renewable generation developments in the Far West of NSW, the fault level at the Transgrid Broken Hill 220/22kV substation has substantially increased and will continue to increase with planned network developments. Transgrid is currently undertaking a 22kV secondary system renewal at its Broken Hill substation to cater for these increases. To mitigate consequential fault level increases in the existing Essential Energy network, Essential Energy is presently replacing its aged 22kV switchboard at its nearby Pinnacles Place substation. It will connect to the new Transgrid 22kV switchboard via two (2) express 22kV feeders, allowing Essential Energy to optimise its network configuration now and over time and to cater for growth and customer reliability improvement. These augmentations are jointly planned and coordinated for completion by late 2024 or early 2025.

There is ongoing Joint Planning collaboration with Transgrid regarding the provision of increased supply capacity from both the Transgrid Queanbeyan and Williamsdale substations to cater for proposed new and emerging loads in the South Jerrabomberra area of the Essential Energy footprint. This has necessitated 3-way Joint Planning with Evo energy regarding several proposed large spot loads and a review of the wider strategic plan for the Transgrid 330kV and 132kV backbone network supporting this combined ACT/Queanbeyan area and surrounds.

There is further Joint Planning collaboration with Transgrid regarding the staged provision of increased supply capacity to the North West Slopes area incorporating Narrabri, Gunnedah, Inverell and Moree.

Essential Energy and Transgrid continue to be engaged in Joint Planning regarding the optimisation of voltage control settings, specifically at several Transgrid Bulk Supply Point substations to alleviate high voltage constraints in the Essential energy network due to increased embedded generation.

Joint Planning collaboration has commenced with Transgrid regarding reliable supply to the Yass area and the Wagga area as supplied from the associated Transgrid Bulk Supply Point substations.



### 5.1.3 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional detailed information regarding the above considerations may be obtained from the Essential Energy and Transgrid websites, and as published in the preceding and latest Transgrid Transmission Annual Planning Reports.

## 5.2 Results of Joint Planning with the TNSP Powerlink

### 5.2.1 SUMMARY OF THE PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY

For the purpose of effective network planning, Essential Energy has collaborated in regular Joint Planning with Powerlink Queensland as part of an established continual process. Necessary collaboration regarding network matters such as emerging constraints and planned developments have and are undertaken regularly, as required based on project need.

This is facilitated through face-to-face meetings or videoconferencing between Joint Planning representatives from both organisations. These interactions have formal agendas and minuted outcomes with assigned responsibilities. The Joint Planning representatives from Powerlink and Essential Energy are from the respective Joint Planning teams and may from time-to-time consist of representatives from specialist technical teams outside of network planning.

In 2024, there has recently been face-face 3-way strategic Joint Planning coordination with Powerlink and Energex (Energy Queensland) regarding capacity and resilience support to the lower Gold Coast area of Queensland and the Tweed region of NSW. It is anticipated this will continue over the next few years and may involve other market participants.

### 5.2.2 INVESTMENTS JOINTLY PLANNED

Nil.

### 5.2.3 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Nil.

## 5.3 Results of Joint Planning with the DNSP Energex

### 5.3.1 SUMMARY OF THE PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY

For the purpose of effective network planning, Essential Energy has collaborated in regular Joint Planning with Energex as part of an established continual process. Necessary collaboration regarding network matters such as emerging constraints and planned developments have and are undertaken regularly, as required based on project need.



This is facilitated through face-to-face meetings or videoconferencing between Joint Planning representatives from both organisations. These interactions have formal agendas and minuted outcomes with assigned responsibilities. The Joint Planning representatives from Energex and Essential Energy are from the respective Joint Planning teams and may from time-to-time consist of representatives from specialist technical teams outside of network planning.

In 2024, there has been face-face Joint Planning collaboration with Energex regarding firm N-1 supply provision of supply to Kirra. This is ongoing and is subject to proposed future augmentation in the Essential Energy Tweed Region. This includes future capacity and resilience support to the lower Gold Coast area of Queensland and the Tweed region of NSW as part of strategic 3-way Joint Planning with Powerlink.

### **5.3.2 INVESTMENTS JOINTLY PLANNED**

Nil.

### **5.3.3 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

Nil.

## **5.4 Results of Joint Planning with the DNSP Ergon**

### **5.4.1 SUMMARY OF THE PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY**

For the purpose of effective network planning, Essential Energy has collaborated in regular Joint Planning with Ergon as part of an established continual process. Necessary collaboration regarding network matters such as emerging constraints and planned developments have and are undertaken regularly, as required based on project need.

In 2024 there has been continued Joint Planning between Essential Energy and Ergon regarding the provision of both; (i) limited bi-directional emergency backup supply and, (ii) limited planned backup supply via a 33kV Open-Point at Mungindi, not far from the Essential Energy Mungindi 66/33/22kV zone substation. A staged implementation is planned.

### **5.4.2 INVESTMENTS JOINTLY PLANNED**

Limited bi-directional backup supply via an existing 33kV Open-Point near Mungindi. This will be facilitated by protection upgrades on the Ergon network including that at the Ergon St George substation, the replacement of the 33kV Open-Point switch, new 33kV pole-mounted cross-border metering, and the end-of-life replacement including reconfiguration of substation equipment at the Essential Energy Mungindi substation fed from Moree at 66kV. Due to changes in prioritisation, this investment is likely to be completed by early 2026.

### **5.4.3 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

Nil.



## 5.5 Results of Joint Planning with the DNSP Ausgrid

### 5.5.1 SUMMARY OF THE PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY

For the purpose of effective network planning, Essential Energy has collaborated in regular Joint Planning with Ausgrid as part of an established continual process. Necessary collaboration regarding network matters such as emerging constraints and planned developments have and are undertaken regularly, as required based on project need.

This is facilitated through face-to-face meetings or videoconferencing between Joint Planning representatives from both organisations. These interactions have formal agendas and minuted outcomes with assigned responsibilities. The Joint Planning representatives from Ausgrid and Essential Energy are from the respective Joint Planning teams and may from time-to-time consist of representatives from specialist technical teams outside of network planning.

In 2024, there has been two formal Joint Planning meetings with Ausgrid. The outcome of these meetings was to confirm and finalise updating of asset ownership delineation inconsistencies.

### 5.5.2 INVESTMENTS JOINTLY PLANNED

Nil.

### 5.5.3 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Nil.

## 5.6 Results of Joint Planning with the DNSP Endeavour Energy

### 5.6.1 SUMMARY OF THE PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY

For the purpose of effective network planning, Essential Energy has collaborated in regular Joint Planning with Endeavour Energy as part of an established continual process. Necessary collaboration regarding network matters such as emerging constraints and planned developments have and are undertaken regularly, as required based on project need.

This is facilitated through face-to-face meetings or videoconferencing between Joint Planning representatives from both organisations. These interactions have formal agendas and minuted outcomes with assigned responsibilities. The Joint Planning representatives from Endeavour Energy and Essential Energy are from the respective Joint Planning teams and may from time-to-time consist of representatives from specialist technical teams outside of network planning.



During 2024, there has been no material need to conduct formal Joint Planning with Endeavour Energy. Joint Planning has been limited to a few telephone/email discussions between the respective network planning and customer connections teams.

#### **5.6.2 INVESTMENTS JOINTLY PLANNED**

Nil.

#### **5.6.3 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

Nil.

### **5.7 Results of Joint Planning with the DNSP Evoenergy**

#### **5.7.1 SUMMARY OF THE PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY**

For the purpose of effective network planning, Essential Energy has collaborated in regular Joint Planning with Evoenergy as part of an established continual process. Necessary collaboration regarding network matters such as emerging constraints and planned developments have and are undertaken regularly, as required, based on project need.

This is facilitated through face-to-face meetings or videoconferencing between Joint Planning representatives from both organisations. These interactions have formal agendas and minuted outcomes with assigned responsibilities. The Joint Planning representatives from Evoenergy and Essential Energy are from the respective Joint Planning teams and may from time-to-time consist of representatives from specialist technical teams outside of network planning.

During 2024, there has been several Joint Planning meetings with Evoenergy, two face-face. One of those being a 3-way meeting with Transgrid regarding several proposed large spot loads and review of the wider strategic plan for the Transgrid 330kV and 132kV backbone network supporting this combined ACT/Queanbeyan area and surrounds.

#### **5.7.2 INVESTMENTS JOINTLY PLANNED**

Nil.

#### **5.7.3 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

Nil.



## **5.8 Results of Joint Planning with the DNSP Powercor Australia**

### **5.8.1 SUMMARY OF THE PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY**

For the purpose of effective network planning, Essential Energy has collaborated in regular Joint Planning with Powercor Australia as part of an established continual process. Necessary collaboration regarding network matters such as emerging constraints and planned developments have and are undertaken regularly, as required based on project need.

This is facilitated through face-to-face meetings or videoconferencing between Joint Planning representatives from both organisations. These interactions have formal agendas and minuted outcomes with assigned responsibilities. The Joint Planning representatives from Powercor and Essential Energy are from the respective Joint Planning teams and may from time-to-time consist of representatives from specialist technical teams outside of network planning.

In 2024, there has been no material need to conduct formal Joint Planning meetings with Powercor Australia. This is mainly due to the fact that no limitations on the interconnecting 66kV and 22kV networks are imminent. Joint Planning has therefore been limited to a few telephone/email discussions between the respective network planning, system operations and customer connection teams.

### **5.8.2 INVESTMENTS JOINTLY PLANNED**

Nil.

### **5.8.3 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

Nil.



# 6. NETWORK PERFORMANCE

## 6.1 Reliability Performance

Reporting is in accordance with the excluded interruption conditions of the STPIS, which include the removal of days where the distribution network exceeds the defined major event day boundary. The reliability measures used are SAIDI, average minutes without supply per customer, and SAIFI, average number of interruptions experienced per customer. Performance is monitored at distribution feeder level for unplanned interruptions.

Distribution feeders are categorised as Urban, Short Rural or Long Rural, based on feeder length and load density. Essential Energy's distribution network consists of 270 Urban Feeders, 960 Short Rural Feeders and 245 Long Rural Feeders, with over 65 per cent of customers on Short Rural Feeders.

An audit is conducted over this information as part of the Annual Reliability and Performance Licence Conditions Audit and the Quarterly report to IPART on compliance with the Reliability and Performance Licence Conditions.

### 6.1.1 RELIABILITY PERFORMANCE AGAINST THE STANDARD 2023/24

Reliability outcomes by feeder category for the 2023/24 financial year were within the standard from Licence Conditions across all categories. The normalised Network Availability for the 2023/24 financial year was 99.96%.

**Table 15: Reliability performance against the Standard 2023/24**

FEEDER CATEGORY	SAIDI (MINUTES)		SAIFI (NO OF INTERRUPTIONS)	
	STANDARD	ACTUAL	STANDARD	ACTUAL
Urban	125	69	1.80	0.77
Short Rural	300	185	3.00	1.48
Long Rural	700	466	4.50	2.65

### 6.1.2 INDIVIDUAL FEEDER PERFORMANCE AGAINST LICENCE CONDITION STANDARDS

The performance objectives for organisational average performances by feeder category are not sufficient to identify when customers on a particular feeder experience unsatisfactory reliability performance. For this reason, SAIDI and SAIFI criteria (after 'excluded interruptions' are disregarded) act as a trigger for investigation and exception reporting purposes. The figures contained in the licence conditions are shown in Table 16.



**Table 16: Individual feeder standards specified in the Licence Conditions 2023/24**

FEEDER CATEGORY	URBAN	SHORT RURAL	LONG RURAL
SAIDI	400	1000	1400
SAIFI	6	8	10

Performance outside this range results in the following actions:

- Immediate investigation of the causes for each feeder exceeding the individual feeder standards
- By the end of the quarter following the quarter in which the feeder first exceeded the individual feeder standard, complete an investigation report identifying the causes and action required to improve the performance
- Complete any operational actions identified in the investigation report by the end of the third quarter following the quarter in which the feeder first exceeded the standard. Remedial actions could include but are not limited to installing or reconfiguring network protection devices, out of schedule asset inspections and out of schedule vegetation inspections
- Where the investigation report identifies actions, other than operational actions, that are required to improve the performance of a feeder to the individual feeder standards, an investment plan is developed. The investment plan includes an implementation timetable of required capital works. This timetable details the commencement of implementation by the end of the second quarter following the quarter in which the feeder first exceeded the individual feeder standards. Remedial actions could include but are not limited to reconductoring sections of line, segmenting the network with gas switch or installation of additional protection devices and installing Line Fault Indicators (LFI) to enable increased fault finding and restoration efficiency.

**Table 17: Individual feeder performance against the standard 2023/24**

FEEDER CATEGORY	URBAN	SHORT RURAL	LONG RURAL
Feeders (Total Number each Type)	270	960	245
Feeders that Exceeded the Standard During the Year (Total Number)	8	40	21

**Table 18: Individual customer performance against the standard 2023/24**

INDIVIDUAL CUSTOMER PERFORMANCE	2023/24
Instances where minutes interrupted exceeded the standard	1
Instances where number of interruptions exceeded the standard	1

## 6.2 Quality of Supply Performance

The Electricity Supply Standards adopted by Essential Energy are set out in the document CEOP8026 Electricity Supply Standard, in accordance with the Code of Practice – Electricity Service Standards. A copy of CEOP8026 can be downloaded from <https://www.essentialenergy.com.au/>.



CEOP8026 also outlines Essential Energy's adoption of the Australian Standard AS 61000.3.100 – 2011 (Amendment No.1 -2016) and Australian Standard AS 60038 – 2012 Standard Voltages.

The main areas addressed include:

- Voltage fluctuations (LV) managed in accordance with Australian Standards AS/NZS 61000.3.3:2012, SA/SNZ TS IEC 61000.3.5:2013 and SA/SNZ TR IEC 61000.3.5:2013
- Switching transients (voltage waveform distortion) limited where possible to less than twice normal supply voltage
- Frequency variation and Essential Energy's role in notifying AEMO of any sustained fluctuations
- Voltage swells and voltage dips (sags) managed through best practice network improvement and augmentation (Recommended voltage swell and dip thresholds given in Australian Standard AS 61000.3.100 – 2011 (Amendment No.1 -2016))
- Steady state voltage differences between neutral and earth limited to less than 10 volts at the customer's point of supply
- Lightning strikes limited in their impact on supply where possible by adherence to industry best practice system design and maintenance principles
- Limitation of 'step and touch' voltage differentials managed in accordance with industry standards, namely ENA EG-0 Power System Earthing Guide – ENA DOC 025-2010
- Essential Energy's objective is to limit voltage unbalance to levels as required by the National Electricity Rules. This is generally 2% on the high voltage network and up to 6% on the LV network using 10min average values. This level may be exceeded occasionally in some rural areas. However, Voltage Unbalance allocations for new customer connections are managed through the latest Australian Standard for Voltage Unbalance (AS/NZS TR IEC 61000.3.13:2012 and ENA Guideline for Power Quality – Voltage Unbalance)
- Harmonic content of voltage and current waveforms managed in accordance with Australian Standards AS/NZS TR IEC 61000.3.6:2012. Harmonic emission allocation process for new customer connections are managed through the Australian Standard and ENA Guideline for Power Quality – Harmonics
- Voltage fluctuations, flicker, and rapid voltage changes in HV network are managed in accordance with AS/NZS TR IEC 61000.3.7:2012 Standard. Like the harmonics and unbalance, all the new HV customer connections and emissions allocations are managed through the latest Australian standard and the ENA Guideline for Power Quality – Flicker
- Mains signalling reliability set at a target of 99.5 per cent failsafe to ensure correct switching and metering functions.

Quality of supply is monitored through power quality enquiries received from customers and also through participation in the Power Quality Compliance Audit conducted by the University of Wollongong and a number of other distributors throughout Australia. This survey studies parameters such as steady state voltage, voltage total harmonic distortion (THD), voltage sags and voltage unbalance on three phase sites.

All valid complaints assessed as being network related, or issues identified via network monitoring are addressed to ensure the situation is rectified and maintained within standards.

Remedial actions could include but are not limited to adjusting tap settings on transformers, adjusting voltage regulation levels, installing additional or larger transformers, augmenting network capacity, repairing network faults and balancing network loads.



Table 19: Quality of Supply Results

NETWORK COMPLAINT INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED		2023/24	
CATEGORY	NATURE OF COMPLAINT	NUMBER	NUMBER VALID
Voltage	Sustained over voltage	111	97
	Sustained under voltage	57	35
	Voltage fluctuations	61	27
	Voltage dips	30	16
	Voltage swell	6	5
	Switching transients	0	0
	N-E voltage difference	92	49
	Ground fault voltage	9	4
	Voltage unbalance	6	3
	Mains signalling voltages (Outside defined range)	2	2
	HV injection (HV/LV Intermix)	0	0
	Notching	8	3
	<b>SUBTOTAL (SUPPLY VOLTAGE COMPLAINTS)</b>		<b>382</b>
Current	Direct Current	0	0
	Harmonic Content	0	0
	Inter Harmonics	0	0
<b>SUBTOTAL (SUPPLY CURRENT COMPLAINTS)</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Other Quality	Mains signalling reliability	3	0
	Noise & Interference	6	1
	Level of supply capacity	42	26
	Embedded Generation (Solar)	276	202
	Embedded Generation (Wind)	0	0
	Supply frequency	1	0
	Level of EMF	1	0
	Customer Equipment Failure	151	21
<b>SUBTOTAL (OTHER QUALITY OF SUPPLY COMPLAINTS)</b>		<b>480</b>	<b>250</b>
<b>SUBTOTAL (ALL QUALITY OF SUPPLY COMPLAINTS)</b>		<b>862</b>	<b>491</b>



**NETWORK COMPLAINT INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED****2023/24**

<b>CATEGORY</b>	<b>NATURE OF COMPLAINT</b>	<b>NUMBER</b>	<b>NUMBER VALID</b>
Reliability	No. of supply failures	36	15
	Duration of supply failures	9	2
	Outages Miscellaneous	17	4
	No. of <1 min. interruptions	16	8
<b>SUBTOTAL (RELIABILITY OF SUPPLY)</b>		<b>78</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>TOTAL COMPLETED</b>		<b>940</b>	<b>520</b>
Other	Under Investigation (not validated)	4	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>944</b>	<b>520</b>

The total number of FY24 Network Complaints decreased by 18% compared to FY23 (944 vs 1156). Embedded Generation Solar continued to be the leading complaint with a total of 276 complaints although pleasingly a decrease of 46% overall compared to last financial year, which was also a decrease of 31% on the previous year.

The total number of Sustained Over Voltage complaints decreased by 24% and the total number of Sustained Under Voltage increased by 39% compared to last year.

### 6.3 Frequency Control and Protection Systems

There have been no operations of load shedding, inter-tripping or generator runback schemes on the EE network which have caused negative adverse impacts on the security of the NEM. Neither does Essential Energy expect a cascading outage or major supply disruption to be caused by any of our protection system operation or interactions.

### 6.4 System Strength Locational Factors

Essential Energy network system strength is impacted by several factors including the upstream network system strength, the number of inverter-based generating systems connected, the network connectivity and is also highly dependent on the location.

The System Strength Location Factor (SSLF) is a critical indicator of the availability of system strength when a generating system is aiming to connect to the Essential Energy network. The SSLF highly depends on the exact location of the proposed connection point and any network development will impact the SSLF. Essential Energy works closely with Transgrid and uses the information provided by Transgrid to calculate the SSLF in our network. The SSLF of Transgrid Transmission substations can be found using the [Transgrid TAPR](https://tapr.transgrid.com.au/)<sup>6</sup>. The

<sup>6</sup> <https://tapr.transgrid.com.au/>



latest SSLF will be provided to the connection application as part of Preliminary Assessment response to a Connection Enquiry. Please contact Essential Energy Network Connections team ([networkconnections@essentialenergy.com.au](mailto:networkconnections@essentialenergy.com.au)) for information on how to submit a Connection Enquiry.



# 7. ASSET MANAGEMENT

## 7.1 Essential Energy's Asset Management Approach

### 7.1.1 INTRODUCTION

Essential Energy has recertified against AS ISO 55001:2014 in October 2024 and is continuing to grow its asset management maturity through its own endeavours, keeping abreast of developments domestically and abroad, all underpinned with a commitment to enable a safe, resilient and reliable network service that meet the needs of its customers and stakeholders.

### 7.1.2 THE ASSET MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The present format of Essential Energy's Asset Management System Framework includes:

- **Asset Management Policy Statement** – This document's the key asset management principles in which the Asset Management System (AMS) adheres to
- **Strategic Asset Management Plan (SAMP)** – A dynamic landscape of documentation that outlines our strategic plans. The dynamic landscape ranges across our corporate strategy (refreshed multiple times within a regulatory period), our regulatory submission to the AER and supporting artefacts, and optimisation outcomes provided by a best of breed portfolio optimisation platform.
- **Asset Management Objectives (AMO)** – Defines the key outcomes that will be delivered to our customers through specific asset management activities and by the Asset Management System. The Objectives provide direction to help ensure the network, systems and assets deliver what we need and are used to set targets and measures so performance can be tracked.
- **Network, Asset Class and System strategies** – Form the Asset Management direction and perform Asset Lifecycle analysis in order for Essential Energy to understand the activities it must undertake to get the outcomes it needs from its assets in support of its asset management objectives. These strategies set direction for the business in establishing programs of work to manage the network Essential Energy is accountable for
- **Asset Management Planning and Optimisation** – Network investments are initiated, planned, developed, and optimised through the coordinated activities of several functions across the business including Planning, Network Design, Network Portfolio, Investment Optimisation and Network Delivery. Investment identification is influenced by the content of the above strategies; preferred investments are identified through application of a range of decision-making criteria and optimised within Essential Energy's Asset Investment Planning software. These investments, together with additional mandatory projects, programs and cyclic maintenance-related activities form our Network Portfolio which is approved, managed, and governed using well-established practices
- **Lifecycle Delivery** – The Network Portfolio is delivered through the coordinated activities of the Network Portfolio, Network Delivery and Network Operations teams through the development of Works Programs and Packaging and Scheduling activities. It drives the outcomes at each stage of an asset's lifecycle, from analysis, to planning, operating and maintaining the asset, and eventually disposing of it
- **Performance Monitoring** – Essential Energy is a complex business and the design of how it monitors performance enables metrics to be placed in a logical way that supports the understanding of performance on assets (i.e. asset health), asset management performance (including financial and non-financial performance) and the asset management system (i.e. effectiveness of the outputs of the processes, procedures etc). Collectively, these support the understanding of meeting the asset management objectives
- **Performance Evaluation and Improvements** – Supporting how we performance monitor is performance management. It is used to identify and evaluate that whether performance is being met, management actions are identified and taken to improve performance, and closes the loop.



## 7.2 Network and Asset Strategies

The following sections detail the specifics of Essential Energy's network and asset lifecycle management strategies to provide an overview of the high-level direction used to manage network performance.

### 7.2.1 DISTRIBUTION GROWTH STRATEGY

The purpose of this document is to provide input into Essential Energy's asset management functions and ensure the coordinated management of growth activities. The Strategy covers measuring, monitoring, optimising and augmenting capacity and supply quality across Essential Energy's distribution network.

The strategy was developed to:

- Instil a systematic and consistent approach to managing demand and load growth throughout our asset management functions
- Alignment with asset management objectives and regulatory submission
- Define the components that constitute distribution network peak demand and load growth, their impacts, and how these components need to be managed
- Support continued investment for network optimisation, augmentation, and growth management.

It includes investments that will increase our active monitoring capabilities for network load and demand growth and voltage performance, which will assist with system optimisation and maximise network utilisation. These investments will allow for the deferral, reduction, or cancellation of investments to cater for demand growth on some parts of the network.

### 7.2.2 NETWORK RELIABILITY STRATEGY

Essential Energy's Network Reliability Strategy<sup>7</sup> provides direction to ensure compliance with NSW Reliability and Performance Licence Conditions for Electricity Distributors, the National Electricity Rules and Essential Energy's corporate objectives. The strategy defines the approach to achieving targets set for the duration and frequency of both planned and unplanned interruptions to network supply, considering the business objectives to maintain overall reliability, improve reliability to worst-served customers and ensure compliance with NSW Reliability and Performance Licence Conditions for Electricity Distributors.

This strategy sets the targets to meet customer, regulatory and other stakeholder expectations, and meet licence conditions through a comprehensive approach across all asset classes in addition to identifying actions to improve the future management of reliability.

Key components of the reliability strategy include short- and long-term views of:

- Unavailability and Frequency duration measures – SAIDI and SAIFI
- Outage response measures – CAIDI
- Maintenance of Material Non-Compliances against IPART Reliability Licence Standards and reporting Conditions

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<sup>7</sup> This strategy is independent of the Service Target Performance Incentive Scheme (STPIS) Strategy that details the organisations approach to maximising return from the Australian Energy Regulator's reliability targets and revenue model



- Cumulative SAIDI on worst performing feeder segments
- Number of planned customer interruptions per annum

### 7.2.3 NETWORK POWER QUALITY STRATEGY

Essential Energy's Power Quality (PQ) strategy provides strategic direction for the business on asset management targets and initiatives to ensure that Power Quality obligations are met.

The Network PQ Strategy works in conjunction with relevant network and asset class strategies, and will:

- Achieve and maintain compliance with Power Quality standards
  - o Achieve and maintain compliance with Power Quality standards including relevant regulations and policies, while ensuring appropriate value add commercial trade-off,
  - o Assist with setting up the associated network configuration and organisational processes with adjacent network strategies and stakeholders for execution
- Maximise value from PQ issue resolution through increased visibility
  - o Maximise the value from PQ issue resolution by assessing the risk and value trade-offs,
  - o Ensure responses to PQ issues are provided appropriate prioritisation consistent with Essential Energy's value and risk framework.
- Improve customers PQ complaint resolution experience
  - o Assist with improving the PQ issue response time frame by refining the workflow management tool/monitoring systems, organisational processes, and accountabilities by creating a complete end to end process to monitor and track PQ issue resolution times to ensure timely response to customer complaints.
  - o Establish PQ resolution KPIs that align with corporate goals to ensure accountability during the resolution process.
  - o Ensure responses to PQ issues are provided appropriate prioritisation consistent with Essential Energy's value and risk framework that will improve the customers PQ experience.

The elements of the overall Power Quality strategy are:

### 7.2.4 REACTIVE MEASURES

- Investigate received power quality complaints and customer feedback quickly and efficiently
- Verify that power quality problems are indeed network related and are outside the levels prescribed in Electricity Supply Standards
- Rectify any local or wider area problems in a timely, economic, and effective manner, including the use of alternate remediation solutions
- Consult with and keep customers advised during all steps of the investigation and rectification process.

### 7.2.5 PROACTIVE MEASURES

- Migrate towards a more proactive power quality management approach through improved visibility of network power quality performance delivered by leveraging the rollout of network technology and monitoring equipment. This is supported by the power quality emissions allocations process for new customer connections to capture the background Power Quality measurement information which is based on



methodologies given in ENA Guides for Power Quality by means of advanced modelling in SINCAL power system analysis software

- Plan and implement a gradual migration in the median distribution voltage to 230 volts, in line with Australian Standard AS 61000.3.100 – 2011 (Amendment No.1 – 2016), which will minimise overvoltage situations and provide 'headroom' for distributed generation
- Systematic modelling and management of HV feeder voltage profiles and performance
- Improved management of new and additional loads and embedded generator connections.

## 7.2.6 NETWORK SAFETY STRATEGY

Essential Energy's Network Safety Strategy provides direction to manage the network safety risk of the electricity network so far as is reasonably practicable (SFAIRP). The strategy has been developed to guide decision making within a framework of corporate risk tolerance, customer expectations and legislative requirements.

The strategy covers the measurement, monitoring, management of network safety and is complemented by existing procedures that form Essential Energy's Electrical Network Safety Management System (ENSMS) and Risk Management Framework.

Safety has, and always will be a priority consideration for Essential Energy at all stages of the asset management lifecycle including planning, design, procurement, construction, commissioning, operation, maintenance and ultimately de-commissioning and disposal or recycling.

This strategy aligns with obligations under legislative instruments to ensure that asset management activities adhere to the principle of managing network risk, So Far As Is Reasonably Practicable (SFAIRP).

Key components of the safety strategy include:

- An uplift in organisational knowledge of SFAIRP principles and the Electricity Network Safety Management System (ENSMS)
- The development of a clear line of sight to corporate metrics and asset class strategies to embed the management of safety performance
- The application of investment tools within the asset class strategies that facilitate the management of asset safety risk within the corporate risk appetite
- Investigation of a mechanism to regularly obtain and quantify the value placed by customers on asset safety performance
- Development of a Formal Safety Assessment (FSA) control register to allow mapping of controls to responsible business units
- Improved detailed causal data for safety incidents through linkages to asset failure data.

## 7.2.7 NETWORK SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGY

Essential Energy's Sustainability Strategy provides visibility of sustainability objectives as they relate to network assets, and direction on how to achieve these objectives. This will enable Essential Energy to



implement asset management plans that optimise social, environmental, and financial benefits to improve the quality of life of Essential Energy's stakeholders now and in the future.

The Strategy applies sustainability in a holistic sense and takes into consideration the environmental, social and financial impacts to Essential Energy's assets and network utilisation. This is achieved by considering the interests and well-being of customers and employees, environmental health, and resource availability.

Key components of the sustainability strategy include consideration of:

- Minimise risk to the environment SFAIRP through the application of Environment Formal Safety Assessment
- Map and maintain compliance with obligations and regulatory requirements for sustainability risk
- Manage (network) sustainability risk within the corporate risk appetite through;
  - o Analysing sustainability risk and determining those that are material
  - o Incorporating material sustainability risks in the Network Risk Register
  - o Updating the Asset Management Decision Making Guideline to consider the identified sustainability risks
  - o Incorporating the (material) sustainability factors in the Appraisal Value Framework.
- Improve network sustainability performance through maturing methodologies used to measure the impacts on sustainability and defining the right metrics and key performance indicators
- Minimise network whole of life cost by valuing sustainability impacts throughout the asset lifecycle including quantifying the NPV.

## 7.2.8 ASSET INTERVENTION AND RETIREMENT STRATEGY

Essential Energy's Asset Intervention and Retirement Strategy provides direction across the business and all network asset classes on asset end of life planning to ensure that network assets continue to meet the company's corporate and asset management objectives.

Strategic direction of the Strategy includes:

- requirement to follow a standardised set of criteria to identify when there is a need for intervention across the network. Need decision process includes:
  - o A change to an asset's required level of service
  - o A change to an asset's ability to meet an existing level of service
  - o An alternative opportunity becoming available which provides a different least cost option
  - o Ability to forecast end of life (Probability of Failure and Consequence of Failure modelling maturity, service level requirement definition)
  - o Availability of economic data to assess cost to serve.
- required to consider a minimum set of intervention options when responding to an asset's predicted end of life, to ensure that the required level of service is maintained at the least cost to serve. The range and depth of credible options considered should be commensurate with the investment value, but at a minimum should include:
  - o A base case, which looks at the cost of continuing business-as-usual
  - o A network replace case (including both distribution and sub transmission options where applicable)
  - o A non-network case which considers demand management, asset derating, standalone power systems, or similar solution



### 7.2.9 NETWORK BUSHFIRE PREVENTION STRATEGY

Essential Energy's bushfire and risk management strategy aims to prevent or minimise the impacts of fire ignition from electrical assets, so far as is reasonably practicable. The following strategic elements are those relating more specifically to bushfire prevention even though many others exist which may have an indirect relationship. Bushfire prevention strategies include:

- Identification of high bushfire risk zones to ensure planning, design, construction, operations, and maintenance activities are undertaken with an increased awareness of bushfire start risk
- Consideration of bushfire risk in network asset planning and design decisions
- Prioritisation of asset inspection<sup>8</sup> and maintenance with a focus on high fire risk areas, helping to ensure fire start risks are identified and appropriately actioned
- The completion of vegetation management in the form of tree cutting and clearing to manage the risk of trees or vegetation coming into contact with live lines or equipment and igniting fires
- The provision of advice and information to owners of private lines to inform them of fire risks on their lines and to make recommendations on risk control actions. Where no action is taken to correct defects on private lines within the prescribed notice period in high bushfire risk areas, Essential Energy will undertake works to correct the defect on a "do and charge" basis
- The implementation of operational limitations<sup>9</sup> on total fire ban days to minimise the risk of lines or equipment inadvertently starting a bushfire
- Perform line patrols before restoration on total fire ban days
- Analysis of fire starts proven to be caused by Essential Energy's network and completion of root cause analysis to identify improved control or prevention measures that can be instituted or developed.

### 7.2.10 NETWORK SECURITY STRATEGY

This strategy provides visibility of Essential's Energy's security objectives as they relate to the unauthorised access to network assets and provides direction on how to achieve these objectives. The Network Security Strategy addresses asset management and engineering's strategy for the prevention of unauthorised access to:

- Network assets
- Network operational technology
- Network communications systems

The strategy is primarily focused on preventing unauthorised access events that results in the possibility of harm or disruption of the network.

Strategic direction targets include:

- Prevent harm to the public or physical disruption to network assets as a result of unauthorised access
  - o Establish line of sight between the physical and cyber security frameworks and asset class strategies as outlined in the figure to the right. These frameworks specify the factors effecting the likelihood and controls for security incidents, where the Asset Class Strategies provide the consequences to ensure appropriate controls are implemented. These frameworks also govern the processes for reporting and ongoing assessment.
- Maintain compliance with network security obligations and regulatory requirements

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<sup>8</sup> Asset inspection includes the use of LiDAR and pre-bushfire season annual fly over inspection of the network.

<sup>9</sup> Operational limitations of auto reclose operations on specific circuit breakers on total fire ban days.



- o Develop a clear line of sight between the compliance drivers of network security and the responsible business units. Incorporate responsibilities mapped between the Formal Safety Assessment Controls and the business units responsible for managing performance.

### 7.2.11 NETWORK ASSET CLASS STRATEGIES

Essential Energy's Asset Class strategies seek to ensure that network assets continue to achieve service level obligations while optimising the lifecycle costs. They describe the assets within each class, contain a SWOT analysis and use Probability of Failure and Consequence of Failure models to define the level of risk the asset class presents. They use the AMOs and the strategic direction provided through the Network Strategies to set measures and targets at an asset level, provide strategic directions of their own across the lifecycle and present a cost, risk and performance profile over a 20-year period. Elements considered in these strategies include inspection, maintenance, refurbishment, replacement, and disposal.

Intervention within the strategies can be categorised as either:

- Time-based: requiring asset treatments based on set time intervals
- Condition-based: requiring asset treatments based on identified asset condition or asset health
- Risk-based: requiring asset treatments based on the risk of asset failure, including consideration of the likelihood and consequence(s) of failure based on observed risk factors, or
- Predictive: requiring asset treatments based on consideration of the outputs of predictive analytics, particularly relating to the likelihood of asset failure.

Strategies will identify the optimum timing for treatment, including whether this is preventative or corrective, based on an understanding of the risks and costs associated with alternative practicable options.

### 7.2.12 ASSET VALUE, RISK MANAGEMENT AND NETWORK OPTIMISATION

Essential Energy has adopted a risk-based approach to achieving performance objectives from network assets at optimum whole of life cost.

- Asset Risk Management is the overarching risk assessment framework. It provides a consistent approach for calculating risk value from understanding an asset's probability of failure and likelihood of consequence across Essential Energy's network assets. It also provides the approach for undertaking risk evaluation and identifying risk treatments
- Appraisal Value Framework is the framework for monetising different types and levels of consequence resulting from network asset failures. This supports the asset risk management procedure towards a monetised risk and value-based approach to asset management decision making
- Risk Informed Optimisation is the methodology used for optimising a portfolio of investment. Using a risk-informed approach, Essential Energy develops a prudent and efficient portfolio of expenditure which provides improved value within a reasonable financial constraint. Essential Energy will continue to refine the portfolio and optimisation process as improvements are made to data, systems and modelling.

## 7.3 Treatment of Distribution Losses

Distribution losses refer to the losses incurred in transporting energy across the distribution network. Of the total 2023/24 energy input into Essential Energy's widely spread network, 5.49 per cent was consumed in the form of network losses.



Essential Energy's investment decisions are guided primarily by the need to achieve the service level obligations at the optimum lifecycle cost. The value of network losses is used in comparing alternative network or non-network solutions, which either act to reduce the average current through the network or lower the resistance. Accordingly, Essential Energy's approach ensures that the value of network losses influences decision making with respect to:

- Any network planning and subsequent augmentation specifically the selection of voltage, conductor and transformers
- Network performance, operation and switching
- Asset maintenance and replacement decisions
- Procurement of equipment.

Network losses are considered in the investment development stage, as well as in the detailed planning and approval stages.

## 7.4 Asset Issues Impacting Identified System Limitations

Network limitations are identified in the preparation of long-term network strategies. These limitations are then subject to detailed planning studies which consider any related issues arising from individual asset management strategies which are likely to have a material impact on the studied network.

The detailed planning studies include an assessment of non-network alternatives, fault levels, voltage levels, quality of supply considerations, asset replacement, asset refurbishments and new connection applications.

Present Value analysis is used to align the constraint solutions with other network requirements and optimise the investment profile to achieve service level obligations at the lowest lifecycle cost.

## 7.5 Obtaining Further Information on the Asset Management Strategy and Methodology

Further information on Essential Energy's asset management approach is available by contacting:

Essential Energy

Adam Causley

PO Box 5730

Port Macquarie NSW 2444

Email: [adam.causley@essentialenergy.com.au](mailto:adam.causley@essentialenergy.com.au)



# 8. DEMAND MANAGEMENT

## 8.1 Demand Management Activities in the Preceding Year

Essential Energy's internal demand management procedures for 2023/24 complied with the obligations set out in the National Electricity Rules.

New and Ongoing Innovative Demand Management developments during 2023/24 included:

- A new comprehensive program was developed to have a transformative impact with the aim of increasing network utilisation and reliability while maintaining security of supply. This is the Future Networks Program which is an innovative demand management program that will be executed across the 2024-2029 regulatory period. The program includes the following strategic activities:
  - o Engagement to understand customer behaviour and provide ways to change/control energy usage
  - o Changes to business process, guidelines, assumptions and technical tools to release excess reserved network capacity
  - o Develop and exercise capability to allow for a more flexible management of physical assets and network constraints
  - o Leverage digital solutions to integrate technical tools, business process and network assets
- A key technology framework that is fundamental to the Future Networks Program is the deployment of dynamic connections. The premise is that Essential Energy should enable dynamic settings for network connections and the ability for two-way communications with DER assets in the network footprint. By using Dynamic Operation Envelopes, it will be possible to increase the network utilisation with the first goal of enabling flexible export limits. In order to progress this Essential Energy has engaged the Australian National University to develop and deploy a utility server that is based on the CSIP-AUS protocol. This server will be used to onboard an initial group of DER assets as a stepping stone to a scaled deployment of the protocol.
- A trial project of dynamic load control of hot water systems been progressing throughout the year in collaboration with a major retailer. The retailer will shift hot water heaters in load control circuits across several hundred sites from a fixed night time schedule to a dynamic connection timing. The timing is set through optimisation of wholesale market prices that are lower during solar generation time. This activity has several direct benefits:
  - o Reducing wholesale cost to serve energy to customers
  - o Increasing load under management
  - o Reducing the carbon footprint of electricity used to by hot water systems by consuming supply that has a higher percentage of renewable generation
  - o Increasing load that can absorb solar generation and by so reducing the risk of minimum system load



## 8.2 Plans for demand management and embedded generation

The Dynamic Load Control Hot Water program will be expanded up in the coming year. Based on the insights from the trial, the scope of hot water systems will be scaled up significantly. The number of systems being optimised will depend on the level of energy retailer participation. Essential Energy will continue to develop and enhance its capabilities towards the goal of a fully dynamic program across all hot water systems in the network footprint.

The CSIP-AUS protocol based utility server that has been developed and made operational by ANU will be used to deploy dynamic connections. This will allow to send dynamic operating envelopes to a range of DER assets to optimise their performance. The deployment will be limited in scale and focus on establishing the base operating framework. Through this activity Essential Energy will be able to gain insights and experience that will be essential to a large scale deployment.

It is expected that the NSW government will regulate a mandate to deliver the backstop capability by Spring 2025. This falls in line with the requirements put in place in other states and follows the guidance provided by AEMO on the rising risk of Minimum System Load events. Essential Energy would need to comply with that mandate and that will require a significant allocation of resources beyond the original plan to deploy dynamic connections.

## 8.3 Issues arising from applications to connect embedded generation

Essential Energy's distribution network continues to experience an increasing number of isolated issues relating to voltage rise from embedded generation units, resulting in over voltage tripping of the inverters, and in some cases supplying customers with voltages above Australian Standard limits.

Issues may arise where the service, consumer mains and/or submains conductor is incorrectly sized, incorrectly identified, or the maximum system output is calculated based on an underestimated conductor length. There are also issues that revolve around voltage rise along the low voltage distribution network due to a high penetration of embedded generation within localised areas. This issue typically arises in overhead network areas consisting of original overhead network low voltage conductor.

Export limited inverters have allowed for the reduction in voltage rise issues at the customer's switchboard and provides greater equity in systems where multiple customers share a single transformer. The export limit allows customers to install the most economically sized systems while capping the amount that can be fed back into the network. The embedded generation installer often nominates an export limit during the initial application, and Essential Energy has suggested appropriate export limits depending on network limitations and the size of the installation.

As part of Essential Energy's commitment to improving network connection standards for the purpose of enhancing the solar PV hosting capacity of the network to drive higher utilisation of Consumer Energy Resources (CER) and the network, from September 2018 Essential Energy mandated Volt-VAr and Volt-Watt power quality response modes in alignment with AS4777.2 for all new Solar PV and battery storage installations. The new requirement assists with managing network voltage in high CER uptake areas of the network, increases the CER hosting capacity of the network, whilst minimising inverter tripping from excessive voltage rise on the network through the activation of 'soft' limits.



Going forward, Essential Energy will continue to identify more efficient options to address the issue of large increases in low voltage network voltage 'swing' brought about by localised pockets of embedded generation, for the long-term interests of customers. Based on learning outcomes from recent trials, such new methods to facilitate the effective and efficient uptake of embedded generation include but not limited to; a shift from static to dynamic connection standards (i.e. flexible exports), cost reflective pricing to drive efficient use of the network, and increased use of new network technologies, including on line tap changers (OLTCs) on LV transformers and LV static VAr compensators (LV STATCOMs).

Linked to the history of electricity distribution development within New South Wales, Essential Energy's network was planned, designed, and operated for peak load, due to such, reverse power flow for some areas of the high voltage network is resulting in abnormal asset operation, amplifying existing voltage rise issues and incorrect measurements from network monitoring equipment. Such emerging issues are driving changes to Essential Energy's Asset Management policies and procedures to ensure asset configuration and capability is compatible with reverse power flow conditions, in addition, voltage regulation practices across all levels of the network.

The integration of increasing numbers of embedded generators has required some minor changes to operational procedures. The use of Fameca FC3000 LV network identification equipment produces inconsistent results during times of reverse power flow, requiring local embedded generation to be temporarily disabled or use of the equipment outside of peak generation hours. When mobile diesel generation is used on LV street circuits during planned outages, solar installations resynchronise and supply real power only, requiring the mobile generation to supply much of the reactive power for the LV loads along with the small amount of remaining real power. This poor power factor or even reverse power can lead to tripping of the mobile generation. To prevent this, local embedded generation must be manually disabled during planned outages where temporary generators are used. The alternative of operating the generation outside the embedded generation anti islanding frequency range has not been adopted within Essential Energy.

There are a growing number of distribution substations experiencing high PV penetration, in extreme cases causing network protection to operate during maximum export. These areas are being investigated to verify network performance and to confirm PV installations are operating within their connection application limits to prevent these outages from occurring. Essential Energy is also implementing measures to increase overall CER compliance with applicable standards (mainly AS4777.2:2020) and export limits. Most notably, this includes implementation of a Network Visibility platform for proactive identification of non-compliances.



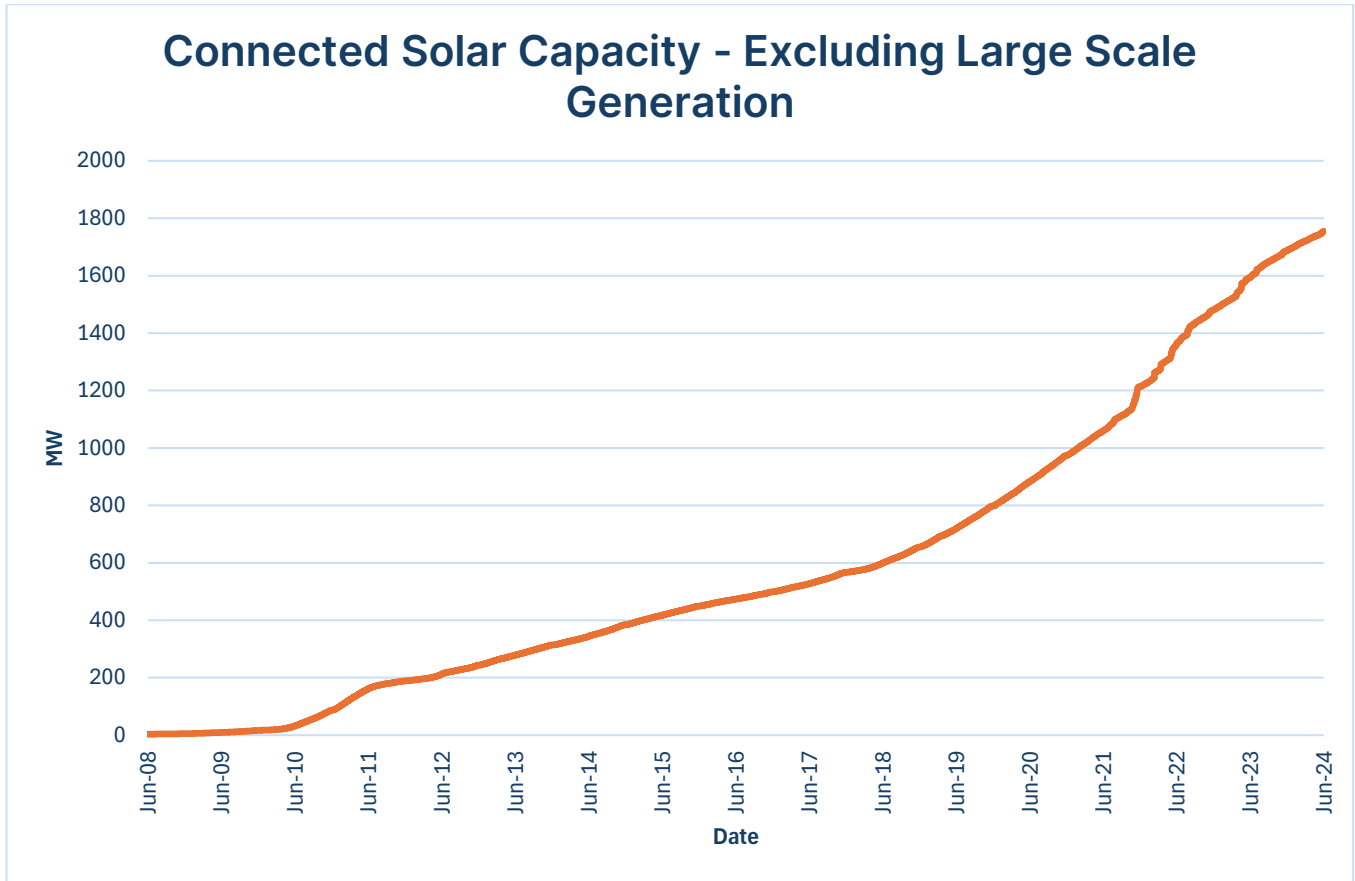


Figure 5: Installed Solar Capacity, Excluding Large Scale Generation

## 8.4 Non-Network Solutions

### 8.4.1 STANDALONE POWER SYSTEMS (SAPS)

Essential Energy’s SAPS program is targeted at addressing a cost to service constraint for the fringe of grid, high cost to serve or low resilient areas of the distribution network. The cost to serve constraint is not an electrical limitation of the network, rather an economic constraint where alternative solutions such as SAPS are cheaper than a traditional network supply. As such all potential SAPS locations will be for single distribution substation sites which generally supply a single customer. Modelling has showed these locations are only viable on low consumption connections with demand generally less than 15 kVA. The transition of fringe of grid connections to a SAPS is unlikely to address any system limitations such as peak demand.

With the NSW Government adopting the AEMC National SAPS framework, Essential Energy is now implementing SAPS investments as a product to address high cost to serve connections. Two SAPS have been installed and another 27 SAPS investments are underway.

Essential Energy’s SAPS will be deployed in compliance with the Ringfencing Guideline Version 3 released in November 2021, as such Essential Energy will provide the generation services as the SAPS resource provider under the category 1 classification. Essential Energy were the first DNSP to apply to AEMO for SAPS registration in November 2023.

Essential Energy’s SAPS Customer Engagement Strategy defines that SAPS will only be deployed at sites where customers provide their explicit informed consent, as such the scale of SAPS investments will be subject to customer engagement processes. Our desire is to develop a customer engagement platform to educate and inform customers of the benefits of this transition to improve resilience, reliability and reduce costs for our customers.

Modelling completed across the Essential Energy network has confirmed more than 1400 locations are economically viable to transition to a DNSP led SAPS. Forecast expenditure has been included in the regulatory proposal for the delivery of 400 SAPS across the FY24-29 period. Essential Energy will continue to refine the modelling and strategy, and the SAPS program will increase deployments year on year. As these are installed, Essential Energy will remove unused poles and wires to reduce network-initiated bushfire risk and maintenance costs.

SAPS also play an important role in keeping communities connected during extreme weather events. In May 2024, Essential Energy secured close to \$1 million in Australian Government grant funding from the Telecommunications

Disaster Resilience Innovation (TDRI) Program to acquire 6 portable SAPS that will support communications during extreme weather events. The funding also includes enabling works at 12 network locations historically vulnerable to flooding and bushfires.

**Table 20: Quantitative Summary of total SAPS Projects**

FINANCIAL YEAR	COMMENCED PROJECTS	FORECAST PROJECTS
2021/22	2	-
2022/23	4	-
2023/24	29	-
2028/29	-	400

Essential Energy’s Australian-first trial of a hydrogen supported SAPS, for heritage accommodation in Myall Lakes National Park, ended in February 2024. The SAPS remains in service while we work through lessons learnt and next steps. The trial was a partnership with the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service and GreenHy2.

## 8.4.2 BATTERIES

Essential Energy commissioned our first trial network battery in Port Macquarie in late 2022 as part of our program to develop battery storage on the distribution network. The project consisted of a 1 MW / 2MWh battery which is providing priority network services (dynamic voltage support and closed-loop thermal management) to defer the installation of an 11 kV voltage regulator and new zone substation. With a ringfencing waiver approved, the battery participates in the wholesale market, offering both energy arbitrage and Frequency Control Ancillary Services (FCAS), providing a comprehensive, value-stacked solution. Essential Energy is also developing an islandable microgrid at Ivanhoe in central NSW to support the radial zone substation. The development of the solution is still ongoing with planning underway to progress a solution during the 2025 calendar year.

Essential Energy was successful in seeking funding for three community batteries, to be installed in Leeton, Maloneys Beach and Goulburn in FY25. The batteries are 200 kVA / 500 kWh, providing local communities with the opportunity to benefit from storage as a service. These batteries are providing Essential Energy with valuable experience in the areas of battery procurement, site design, third-party engagement and community engagement. At the end of calendar year 2024, all three batteries have been installed and commissioned.

Essential Energy is trialling Low Voltage Poletop Battery technology through the installation of 35 batteries in FY24 and FY25. The project involves the installation of 18 EcoSTORE (EcoJoule), 40 kVA / 85 kWh and 17 PowerShaper (Pixii) 30 kVA / 72 kWh across five of Essential Energy's depot areas. The batteries will primarily provide grid-support via peak shaving, volt-watt and volt-VAr support, solar (PV) support and reliability improvements (extend low voltage back-feed capacity). The batteries will participate in the wholesale market via energy arbitrage and offering FCAS services. The trial project aims to assess new ways in which Essential Energy can address network constraints whilst maximising the value and benefit to customers through incentives such as storage as a service. The trial also includes the application of Dynamic Operating Envelopes (DOEs), ensuring market activities do not impact existing network constraints. At the end of calendar year 2024, 14 of 35 poletop batteries have been installed and commissioned.

Essential Energy is also trialling two network-only pole top battery technologies, each installed within a low voltage network with historical power quality constraints. This aims to assess the economic viability of batteries as a solution to network constraints. This also provides Essential Energy the flexibility to run real-world testing and scenario management to further learn and assess the benefits this technology may deliver.

Essential Energy has also released new battery tariffs from 1 July 2024. These tariffs are designed to incentivise behaviour to manage peak load, support solar charging, minimise network impact and maximise network benefit from batteries.



## 8.5 Embedded Generation Connection Details

We are unable to differentiate phone enquiries between embedded generation enquiries and general connection enquiries as only simple statistics are recorded. Battery storage can be installed independently or alongside embedded generation within the same application, so these figures are included within the generation connection applications processed.

The total number of applications processed has increased this year in all categories, to an average of approximately 3,600 per month up from 2850 per month in FY23. The number of days to process applications has reduced significantly for FY24, as FY23 had the transition to the new online portal.

**Table 21: Connection Enquiries and Applications**

<b>CONNECTION ENQUIRIES AND APPLICATIONS</b>	<b>NUMBER 2023/24</b>
Phone connection enquiries received	18,357
Online portal connection enquiries received	3,378
Load connection applications processed	10,713
Generation connection applications processed	30,723
Battery storage connection applications processed	4,380
Total connection applications received	43,175
Days to process connection applications	8.82



# 9. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS

## 9.1 Information Technology

This section of the document defines digital technologies Essential Energy has or is executing to effectively enable the business to deliver on its Customer, Regulatory and Stakeholder requirements. Table 22 outlines the functional area of implementation and a brief description of the investments for the 2023/24 period and Table 23 provides the areas of investment focus for the 2024/25 to 2025/26 period.

**Table 22: Information Technology Investments 2023/24**

FUNCTIONAL AREA	TECHNOLOGY INITIATIVE
Network Systems	Completion of the replacement of the existing Enterprise Asset Management system (EAM) to support best practice asset management processes
	Commencement of the planning for required technology and associated capability to support the Future Network Strategy
	Completion of uplifts of network systems to enable advanced asset management capabilities
	Continued digitisation and automation of manual processes to enable field workers
	Completion of the implementation of a Vegetation Management strategic solution
	Continuation of the foundations to improve works delivery
	Continuation of the uplift to the solution to manage Network Access Requests
Customer & Market Systems	Commencement of the planning for the Market Systems, Network Billing and Meter Data systems replacement
	Completion of the technology automation and streamlined connections process, meeting both customer and Essential Energy needs as well as addressing compliance risk and reputational threat
	Continuation of a revised solution for remediation of hazard data in existing systems, enable capture of new data and ensure it is provided in a timely manner to both Essential Energy staff and external parties to improve safety
	Completion of the Australian Energy Market Operator (AEMO) changes that were scheduled to be implemented in FY24
Enterprise Systems	Completion of the first horizon of work for strengthening the core financial functions, through system, process, and data improvements, building on the work undertaken in ERP
	Establishment of several uplifts in IT Service Management processes and tools



FUNCTIONAL AREA	TECHNOLOGY INITIATIVE
Data Management	Implementation of a technology solution to support Data Loss Prevention and Data compliance requirements
Technology Infrastructure & Telecommunications	Completion of the Cybersecurity capability uplift program (Phase 2)
	Completion of an enterprise application integration uplift
	Continuation of the technology infrastructure components and associated capability uplift of the digital transformation program, including the digital working, digital architecture, data centre resilience (including consolidation), and strategic integration platform initiatives
	Replacement of client devices (including printers), in line with asset lifecycle requirements
	Upgrade of telecommunications infrastructure and end of life infrastructure
	Continuation of infrastructure upgrades at small depots to improve operational resilience and security posture.

**Table 23: Information Technology Investments 2024/25 to 2025/26**

FUNCTIONAL AREA	TECHNOLOGY INITIATIVE
Network Systems	Continuation of the implementation for required technology and associated capability to support the Future Networks Strategy
	Continued support and stabilisation of the new Enterprise Asset Management system (EAM) to improve integration to core systems and support best practice asset management capabilities
	Completion of the implementation of Document Management solution to extend the Document Storage solution (from EAM) with a newer and more flexible technology
	Completion of critical uplifts/enhancements to PowerOn Advantage and an associated PowerOn Mobile upgrade to provide a more stable and secure operating environment
	Continued digitisation and automation of manual processes to enable field workers
	Commencement of the planning for Geospatial Information Systems (GIS) and other network systems to enable advanced asset management capabilities
	Completion of the uplift to Works Delivery including technology toolsets, integration and processes
	Completion of the uplift to the solution to manage Network Access Requests
Customer & Market Systems	Continued planning and commencement of delivery of the Market Systems, Network Billing and Meter Data systems replacement
	Implementation of new market compliance requirements to ensure that Essential Energy can continue to transact in the National Electricity Market (NEM) with the

FUNCTIONAL AREA	TECHNOLOGY INITIATIVE
	<p>changes that are being implemented by AEMO as part of, or related to, the NEM2025 Reform program along with any FY26 AEMO related requirements</p> <p>Completion of a revised solution for remediation of hazard data in existing systems, enable capture of new data and ensure it is provided in a timely manner to both Essential Energy staff and external parties to improve safety</p> <p>Commencement of the planning to uplift Customer Relationship Management Systems</p>
Enterprise Systems	<p>Continuation of strengthening the core financial functions, through system, process, and data improvements, building on the work undertaken in ERP and the initial optimisation scope</p> <p>Innovation with emerging technologies e.g. Artificial Intelligence</p>
Data Management	Consolidation of all applicable data and reporting to a single instance of the Databricks data analytics platform using Lakehouse architecture
Technology Infrastructure & Telecommunications	<p>Completion of the technology infrastructure components and associated capability uplift of the digital transformation program, including the digital working, digital architecture, data centre resilience (including consolidation), and strategic integration platform initiatives</p> <p>Commencement of ongoing initiatives to continue to uplift Cyber resilience and maturity</p> <p>Replacement of client devices and completion of the printer replacement in line with asset lifecycle requirements</p> <p>Upgrade of telecommunications infrastructure and end of life infrastructure</p> <p>Continuation of infrastructure upgrades at small depots to improve operational resilience and security posture</p>

**Table 24: ICT Investment actual 2023/24 and forecast 2024/25 to 2028/29 (nominal \$)**

INVESTMENT	ACTUAL (\$M)		FORECAST (\$M)			
	FY24	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29
Total ICT Investment	102.0	59.8	51.6	40.1	43.5	41.3

The significant increase in expenditure in FY24 reflects the peaking of activity relating to the Essential Energy transformation program (Amplify), including the Enterprise Asset Management system replacement. Forecasts for FY25 onwards are following the outcomes to the AER determination.



# 10. REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS

The Essential Energy network is structured with the following hierarchy:

Operational Area

    Connection Point

        Sub-transmission Line

            Sub-transmission Substation

                Zone Substation

                    Distribution Feeder.

Semi-geographic single line diagrams of the electrical network have been included alongside the supply area descriptions, with some diagrams covering multiple supply areas. Section 3 lists the operational area and supply area for each sub-transmission, zone substation and distribution feeder limitation. An interactive map of the network, including forecasts, limitations, and planned investments is available at <https://dapr.essentialenergy.com.au/>.

The map in Figure 6 shows the configuration of one region and ten operational areas. The map also includes the depots and offices associated with each area.





Figure 6: Diagram of Essential Energy's Operational Areas



# 11. ABBREVIATIONS

AEMC	Australian Energy Market Commission
AEMO	Australian Energy Market Operator
AER	Australian Energy Regulator
AMP	Asset Management Plan
AMS	Asset Management System
ANS	Ancillary Network Services
AREMI	Australian Renewable Energy Mapping Infrastructure
CAPEX	Capital Expenditure
CVR	Conservation Voltage Reduction
DAPR	Distribution Annual Planning Report
DER	Distributed Energy Resources
DNSP	Distribution Network Service Provider
DOE	Dynamic Operating Envelope
EAM	Enterprise Asset Management
ENSMS	Electricity Network Safety Management System
ERP	Enterprise Resource Planning
FCAS	Frequency Control Ancillary Services
FSA	Formal Safety Assessment
FY	Financial Year
GWh	Gigawatt-Hour
HIRAC	Hazard Identification Risk Assessment and Control
HV	High Voltage (>1000V AC)
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IN	Intelligent Network
IPART	Independent Pricing and Regulatory Tribunal
ISF	Institute of Sustainable Futures
kV	Kilovolt
LV	Low Voltage (typically 230V/400V)



MEPS	Minimum Energy Performance Standards
MVA	Megavolt-Ampere
MVA <sub>r</sub>	Megavolt-Ampere-Reactive
MW	Megawatt
MWh	Megawatt-Hour
NECF	National Electricity Customer Framework
NEL	National Electricity Law
NEM	National Electricity Market
NER	National Electricity Rules
OPEX	Operational Expenditure
PV	Photovoltaic (Solar Panels)
RIT-D	Regulatory Investment Test for Distribution
SAMP	Strategic Asset Management Plan
STS	Sub-transmission Substation
SAIDI	System Average Interruption Duration Index
SAIFI	System Average Interruption Frequency Index
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
SFAIRP	So Far As Is Reasonably Practicable
STPIS	Service Target Performance Incentive Scheme
SWER	Single Wire Earth Return
TNSP	Transmission Network Service Provider
TX	Transformer
VCR	Value of Customer Reliability
WHS	Workplace Health and Safety
ZS	Zone Substation



# 12. NER CROSS REFERENCE

NATIONAL ELECTRICITY RULES VERSION 216

DAPR 2024 SECTION

SCHEDULE 5.8 DISTRIBUTION ANNUAL PLANNING REPORT FOR THE PURPOSES OF CLAUSE 5.13.2(C), THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION MUST BE INCLUDED IN A DISTRIBUTION ANNUAL PLANNING REPORT:

**(a) information regarding the Distribution Network Service Provider and its network, including:**

(1) a description of its network;	1.1 About Essential Energy
(2) a description of its operating environment;	1.1.1 Operating Environment
	1.1.2 Essential Energy Statistics
(3) the number and types of its distribution assets;	1.2 Essential Energy's Network
	1.2.1 Number and Types of Distribution Assets
(4) methodologies used in preparing the Distribution Annual Planning Report, including methodologies used to identify system limitations and any assumptions applied; and	1.3 Annual Planning Review
	1.3.1 Network Planning Process
(5) analysis and explanation of any aspects of forecasts and information provided in the Distribution Annual Planning Report that have changed significantly from previous forecasts and information provided in the preceding year;	1.4 Significant changes from previous DAPR
	1.4.1 Analysis and explanation of forecast changes
	1.4.2 Analysis and explanation of changes in other information

**(b) forecasts for the forward planning period, including at least:**

(1) a description of the forecasting methodology used, sources of input information, and the assumptions applied;	2.1 Load Forecasting Strategy
	2.2 Load Forecasting Methodology and Process
	2.2.1 Sources of load forecasting input information
	2.2.2 Assumptions applied to load forecasts
	2.3 Forecast use of Distribution Services by Distribution Connected Units
(2) load forecasts: (i) at the transmission-distribution connection points;	Data attachment (DAPR 2024 BSP, ZS and Lines Extract Summary.xlsx)



**SCHEDULE 5.8 DISTRIBUTION ANNUAL PLANNING REPORT FOR THE PURPOSES OF CLAUSE 5.13.2(C), THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION MUST BE INCLUDED IN A DISTRIBUTION ANNUAL PLANNING REPORT:**

- (ii) for sub-transmission lines; and
- (iii) for zone substations, including, where applicable, for each item specified above:
- (iv) total capacity;
- (v) firm delivery capacity for summer periods and winter periods;
- (vi) peak load (summer or winter and an estimate of the number of hours per year that 95% of peak load is expected to be reached);
- (vii) power factor at time of peak load;
- (viii) load transfer capacities; and
- (ix) generation capacity of known distribution connected units;

(2A) forecast use of distribution services by distribution connected units:

- (i) at the transmission-distribution connection points;
- (ii) for sub-transmission lines; and
- (iii) for zone substations, including, where applicable for each item specified above:
- (iv) total capacity to accept supply from distribution connected units;
- (v) firm delivery capacity for each period during the year;
- (vi) peak supply into the distribution network from distribution connected units (at any time during the year) and an estimate of the number of hours per year that 95% of the peak is expected to be reached; and
- (vii) power factor at time of peak supply into the distribution network;

Data attachment (DAPR 2024 BSP, ZS and Lines Extract Summary.xlsx)

(3) forecasts of future transmission-distribution connection points (and any associated connection assets), sub-transmission lines and zone substations, including for each future transmission-distribution connection point and zone substation:

- (i) location;
- (ii) future loading level; and
- (iii) proposed commissioning time (estimate of month and year);

2.5 Future Proposed Connection Points and Zone Substations

(4) forecasts of the Distribution Network Service Provider's performance against any performance targets in a service target performance incentive scheme; and

2.7 Forecast of Reliability Target Performance

(5) a description of any factors that may have a material impact on its network, including factors affecting;

- (i) fault levels;
- (ii) voltage levels;
- (iii) other power system security requirements;
- (iv) the quality of supply to other Network Users (where relevant); and
- (v) ageing and potentially unreliable assets;

Data attachment (DAPR 2024 BSP, ZS and Lines Extract Summary.xlsx)

**(b1) for all network asset retirements, and for all network asset de-ratings that would result in a system limitation, that are planned over the forward planning period, the following information in sufficient detail relative to the size or significance of the asset:**

**SCHEDULE 5.8 DISTRIBUTION ANNUAL PLANNING REPORT FOR THE PURPOSES OF CLAUSE 5.13.2(C), THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION MUST BE INCLUDED IN A DISTRIBUTION ANNUAL PLANNING REPORT:**

(1) a description of the network asset, including location;

3.4 Network Asset Retirements and De-ratings – Sub-transmission

(2) the reasons, including methodologies and assumptions used by the Distribution Network Service Provider, for deciding that it is necessary or prudent for the network asset to be retired or de-rated, taking into account factors such as the condition of the network asset;

3.5 Network Asset Retirements and De-ratings – Zone Substation

(3) the date from which the Distribution Network Service Provider proposes that the network asset will be retired or de-rated; and

(4) if the date to retire or de-rate the network asset has changed since the previous Distribution Annual Planning Report, an explanation of why this has occurred;

**(b2) for the purposes of subparagraph (b1), where two or more network assets are:**

(1) of the same type;

3.5.4 Combined Asset Retirements and De-Ratings

(2) to be retired or de-rated across more than one location;

(3) to be retired or de-rated in the same calendar year; and

(4) each expected to have a replacement cost less than \$200,000 (as varied by a cost threshold determination), those assets can be reported together by setting out in the Distribution Annual Planning Report:

(5) a description of the network assets, including a summarised description of their locations;

(6) the reasons, including methodologies and assumptions used by the Distribution Network Service Provider, for deciding that it is necessary or prudent for the network assets to be retired or de-rated, taking into account factors such as the condition of the network assets;

(7) the date from which the Distribution Network Service Provider proposes that the network assets will be retired or de-rated; and

(8) if the calendar year to retire or de-rate the network assets has changed since the previous Distribution Annual Planning Report, an explanation of why this has occurred;

**(c) information on system limitations for sub-transmission lines and zone substations, including at least:**

(1) estimates of the location and timing (month(s) and year) of the system limitation;

3.1 Sub-transmission Feeder Limitations



**SCHEDULE 5.8 DISTRIBUTION ANNUAL PLANNING REPORT FOR THE PURPOSES OF CLAUSE 5.13.2(C), THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION MUST BE INCLUDED IN A DISTRIBUTION ANNUAL PLANNING REPORT:**

(2) analysis of any potential for load transfer capacity between supply points that may decrease the impact of the system limitation or defer the requirement for investment;

3.2 Sub-transmission and Zone Substation Limitations

(3) impact of the system limitation, if any, on the capacity at transmission-distribution connection points;

(4) a brief discussion of the types of potential solutions that may address the system limitation in the forward planning period, if a solution is required; and

(5) where an estimated reduction in forecast load or forecast generation from distribution connected units would defer a forecast system limitation for a period of at least 12 months, include:

- (i) an estimate of the month and year in which a system limitation is forecast to occur as required under subparagraph (1);
- (ii) the relevant connection points at which the estimated reduction in forecast load may occur; and
- (iii) the estimated reduction in forecast load or forecast generation in MW or improvements in power factor needed to defer the forecast system limitation;

**(d) for any primary distribution feeders for which a Distribution Network Service Provider has prepared forecasts of maximum demands under clause 5.13.1(d)(1)(iii) and which are currently experiencing an overload, or are forecast to experience an overload in the next two years the Distribution Network Service Provider must set out:**

(1) the location of the primary distribution feeder;

3.3 Primary Distribution Feeder Limitations

(2) the extent to which load exceeds, or is forecast to exceed, 100% (or lower utilisation factor, as appropriate) of the normal cyclic rating under normal conditions (in summer periods or winter periods);

(3) the types of potential solutions that may address the overload or forecast overload; and

(4) where an estimated reduction in forecast load would defer a forecast overload for a period of 12 months, include:

- (i) estimate of the month and year in which the overload is forecast to occur;
- (ii) a summary of the location of relevant connection points at which the estimated reduction in forecast load would defer the overload;
- (iii) the estimated reduction in forecast load in MW needed to defer the forecast system limitation;

**(d1) for any primary distribution feeders for which a Distribution Network Service Provider has prepared forecasts of demands for distribution services by distribution connected units under clause 5.13.1(d)(1)(iii) and which are currently experiencing a system limitation, or are forecast to experience a system limitation in the next two years the Distribution Network Service Provider must set out:**



**SCHEDULE 5.8 DISTRIBUTION ANNUAL PLANNING REPORT FOR THE PURPOSES OF CLAUSE 5.13.2(C), THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION MUST BE INCLUDED IN A DISTRIBUTION ANNUAL PLANNING REPORT:**

(1) the location of the primary distribution feeder;

3.3 Primary Distribution Feeder Limitations

(2) the extent to which demand for distribution services by distribution connected units exceeds, or is forecast to exceed, 100% (or lower utilisation factor, as appropriate) of the normal capacity to provide those distribution services under normal conditions;

(3) the types of potential solutions that may address the system limitation or forecast system limitation; and

(4) where an estimated reduction in demand for distribution services by distribution connected units would defer a forecast system limitation for a period of 12 months, include:  
 (i) estimate of the month and year in which the system limitation is forecast to occur;  
 (ii) a summary of the location of relevant connection points at which the estimated reduction in demand for distribution services by distribution connected units would defer the system limitation;  
 (iii) the estimated reduction in demand for distribution services by distribution connected units in MW needed to defer the forecast system limitation;

**(d2) for a SAPS enabled network, information on system limitations in the forward planning period for which a potential solution is a regulated SAPS**

(1) Estimate of the location and timing (months(s) and year) of the system limitation; and

8.4 Non-Network Solutions

(2) A brief discussion of the types of potential stand-alone power systems that may address the system limitation;

**(e) a high-level summary of each RIT-D project for which the regulatory investment test for distribution has been completed in the preceding year or is in progress, including:**

(1) if the regulatory investment test for distribution is in progress, the current stage in the process;

4.1 Regulatory Test / RIT-Ds Completed or in Progress

(2) a brief description of the identified need;

(3) a list of the credible options assessed or being assessed (to the extent reasonably practicable);

(4) if the regulatory investment test for distribution has been completed a brief description of the conclusion, including:  
 (i) the net economic benefit of each credible option;  
 (ii) the estimated capital cost of the preferred option; and  
 (iii) the estimated construction timetable and commissioning date (where relevant) of the preferred option; and



**SCHEDULE 5.8 DISTRIBUTION ANNUAL PLANNING REPORT FOR THE PURPOSES OF CLAUSE 5.13.2(C), THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION MUST BE INCLUDED IN A DISTRIBUTION ANNUAL PLANNING REPORT:**

(5) any impacts on Network Users, including any potential material impacts on connection charges and distribution use of system charges that have been estimated;

**(f) for each identified system limitation which a Distribution Network Service Provider has determined will require a regulatory investment test for distribution, provide an estimate of the month and year when the test is expected to commence;**

4.2 Potential RIT-Ds for Identified System Limitations

**(g) a summary of all committed investments to be carried out within the forward planning period with an estimated capital cost of \$2 million or more (as varied by a cost threshold determination) that are to address:**

(1) a refurbishment or replacement need; or

4.3 Urgent and Unforeseen Investments

(2) an urgent and unforeseen network issue as described in clause 5.17.3(a)(1), including:

(1) a brief description of the investment, including its purpose, its location, the estimated capital cost of the investment and an estimate of the date (month and year) the investment is expected to become operational;

(2) a brief description of the alternative options considered by the Distribution Network Service Provider in deciding on the preferred investment, including an explanation of the ranking of these options to the committed project. Alternative options could include, but are not limited to, generation options, demand side options, and options involving other distribution or transmission networks;

**(h) the results of any joint planning undertaken with a Transmission Network Service Provider in the preceding year, including:**

(1) a summary of the process and methodology used by the Distribution Network Service Provider and relevant Transmission Network Service Providers to undertake joint planning;

5.1 Results of Joint Planning with the TNSP Transgrid  
5.2 Results of Joint Planning with the TNSP Powerlink

(2) a brief description of any investments that have been planned through this process, including the estimated capital costs of the investment and an estimate of the timing (month and year) of the investment; and

(3) where additional information on the investments may be obtained;

**(i) the results of any joint planning undertaken with other Distribution Network Service Providers in the preceding year, including:**

(1) a summary of the process and methodology used by the Distribution Network Service Providers to undertake joint planning;

5.3 Results of Joint Planning with the DNSP Energex



**SCHEDULE 5.8 DISTRIBUTION ANNUAL PLANNING REPORT FOR THE PURPOSES OF CLAUSE 5.13.2(C), THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION MUST BE INCLUDED IN A DISTRIBUTION ANNUAL PLANNING REPORT:**

(2) a brief description of any investments that have been planned through this process, including the estimated capital cost of the investment and an estimate of the timing (month and year) of the investment; and	5.4 Results of Joint Planning with the DNSP Ergon
	5.5 Results of Joint Planning with the DNSP Ausgrid
	5.6 Results of Joint Planning with the DNSP Endeavour Energy
(3) where additional information on the investments may be obtained;	5.7 Results of Joint Planning with the DNSP Evoenergy
	5.8 Results of Joint Planning with the DNSP Powercor Australia

**(j) information on the performance of the Distribution Network Service Provider’s network, including:**

(1) a summary description of reliability measures and standards in applicable regulatory instruments;	6.1 Reliability Performance
	6.2 Quality of Supply Performance
(2) a summary description of the quality of supply standards that apply, including the relevant codes, standards and guidelines;	
(3) a summary description of the performance of the distribution network against the measures and standards described under subparagraphs (1) and (2) for the preceding year;	
(4) where the measures and standards described under subparagraphs (1) and (2) were not met in the preceding year, information on the corrective action taken or planned;	
(5) a summary description of the Distribution Network Service Provider’s processes to ensure compliance with the measures and standards described under subparagraphs (1) and (2); and	
(6) an outline of the information contained in the Distribution Network Service Provider’s most recent submission to the AER under the service target performance incentive scheme;	

**(k) information on the Distribution Network Service Provider’s asset management approach, including:**

(1) a summary of any asset management strategy employed by the Distribution Network Service Provider;	7.1 Essential Energy’s Asset Management Approach
	7.2 Network and Asset Strategies
(1A) an explanation of how the Distribution Network Service Provider takes into account the cost of distribution losses when developing and implementing its asset management and investment strategy;	7.3 Treatment of Distribution Losses
(2) a summary of any issues that may impact on the system limitations identified in the Distribution Annual Planning Report that has been identified through carrying out asset management; and	7.4 Asset Issues Impacting Identified System Limitations

**SCHEDULE 5.8 DISTRIBUTION ANNUAL PLANNING REPORT FOR THE PURPOSES OF CLAUSE 5.13.2(C), THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION MUST BE INCLUDED IN A DISTRIBUTION ANNUAL PLANNING REPORT:**

(3) information about where further information on the asset management strategy and methodology adopted by the Distribution Network Service Provider may be obtained;

7.5 Obtaining Further Information on the Asset Management Strategy and Methodology

**(l) information on the Distribution Network Service Provider’s demand management activities, including:**

(1) a qualitative summary of:  
 (i) non-network options that have been considered in the past year, including generation from distribution connected units;  
 (ii) key issues arising from applications to connect distribution connected units received in the past year;  
 (iii) actions taken to promote non-network proposals in the preceding year, including generation from distribution connected units; and  
 (iv) the Distribution Network Service Provider’s plans for demand management and generation from distribution connected units over the forward planning period;

8.1 Demand Management Activities in the Preceding Year  
 8.2 Plans for demand management and embedded generation  
 8.3 Issues arising from applications to connect embedded generation

(2) a quantitative summary of:  
 (i) connection enquiries received under clause 5.3A.5; and of the total, the number for non-registered DER providers;  
 (ii) applications to connect received under clause 5.3A.9; and of the total, the number for non-registered DER providers; and  
 (iii) the average time taken to complete applications to connect;

8.5 Embedded Generation Connection Details

(3) a quantitative summary of:  
 (i) enquiries under clause 5A.D.2 in relation to the connection of micro resource operators or non-registered DER providers; and  
 (ii) applications for a connection service under clause 5A.D.3 in relation to the connection of micro resource operators or non-registered DER providers;

**(m) information on the Distribution Network Service Provider’s investments in information technology and communication systems which occurred in the preceding year, and planned investments in information technology and communication systems related to management of network assets in the forward planning period; and**

9.1 Information Technology

**(n) a regional development plan consisting of a map of the Distribution Network Service Provider’s network as a whole, or maps by regions, in accordance with the Distribution Network Service Provider’s planning methodology or as required under any regulatory obligation or requirement, identifying:**

(1) sub-transmission lines, zone substations and transmission-distribution connection points; and

Data attachment (DAPR 2024 BSP, ZS and Lines Extract Summary.xlsx)

(2) any system limitations that have been forecast to occur in the forward planning period, including, where they have been identified, overloaded primary distribution feeders.

3.1 Sub-transmission Feeder Limitations  
 3.2 Sub-transmission and Zone Substation Limitations  
 3.3 Primary Distribution Feeder Limitations

**SCHEDULE 5.8 DISTRIBUTION ANNUAL PLANNING REPORT FOR THE PURPOSES OF CLAUSE 5.13.2(C), THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION MUST BE INCLUDED IN A DISTRIBUTION ANNUAL PLANNING REPORT:**

10 REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS  
<https://dapr.essentialenergy.com.au/>

**(o) the analysis of the known and potential interactions between:**

(1) any emergency frequency control schemes, or emergency controls in place under clause S5.1.8, on its network; and

6.3 Frequency Control and Protection Systems

(2) protection systems or control systems of plant connected to its network (including consideration of whether the settings of those systems are fit for purpose for the future operation of its network), undertaken under clause 5.13.1(d)(6), including a description of proposed actions to be undertaken to address any adverse interactions

**(p) for a SAPS enable network, information on the Distribution Network Service Provider’s activities in relation to DNSP-led SAPS projects including:**

(1) Opportunities to develop DNSP-led SAPS projects that have been considered in the past year;

8.4.1 Standalone Power Systems (SAPS)





(2) Committed projects to implement a regulated SAPS over the forward planning period; and

(3) A quantitative summary of:  
 (i) The total number of regulated SAPS in the network; and  
 (ii) The total number of premises of retail customer supplied by means of those regulated SAPS





**(q) the system strength locational factor for each system strength connection point for which it is the Network Service Provider and the corresponding system strength node.**

6.4 System Strength Locational Factors



-  [essential-energy](#)
-  [EssentialEnergyAU](#)
-  [essential\\_Lau](#)
-  [essentialenergytv](#)

[essentialenergy.com.au](http://essentialenergy.com.au)

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