



# TASMANIAN ENERGY SECURITY

## Monitor and Assessor

### Monthly Dashboard



October 2019 edition

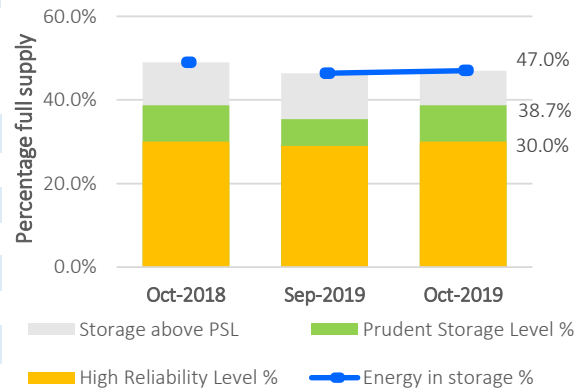
Report on energy in storage levels and energy security assessment for mainland Tasmania as at 7 October 2019

#### Status

Energy in storage is well above the Prudent Storage Level  
 Energy in storage is equivalent to 7.9 months average seasonal demand<sup>^</sup>  
 Risk response: Normal - commercial operation of Hydro Tasmania generation.  
 Hydro Tasmania reports that storages remain above the High Reliability Level over the next 90 days in all of its simulated inflow sequences.

Energy security assessment:  
 no additional monitoring activities required

#### Energy in storage - status



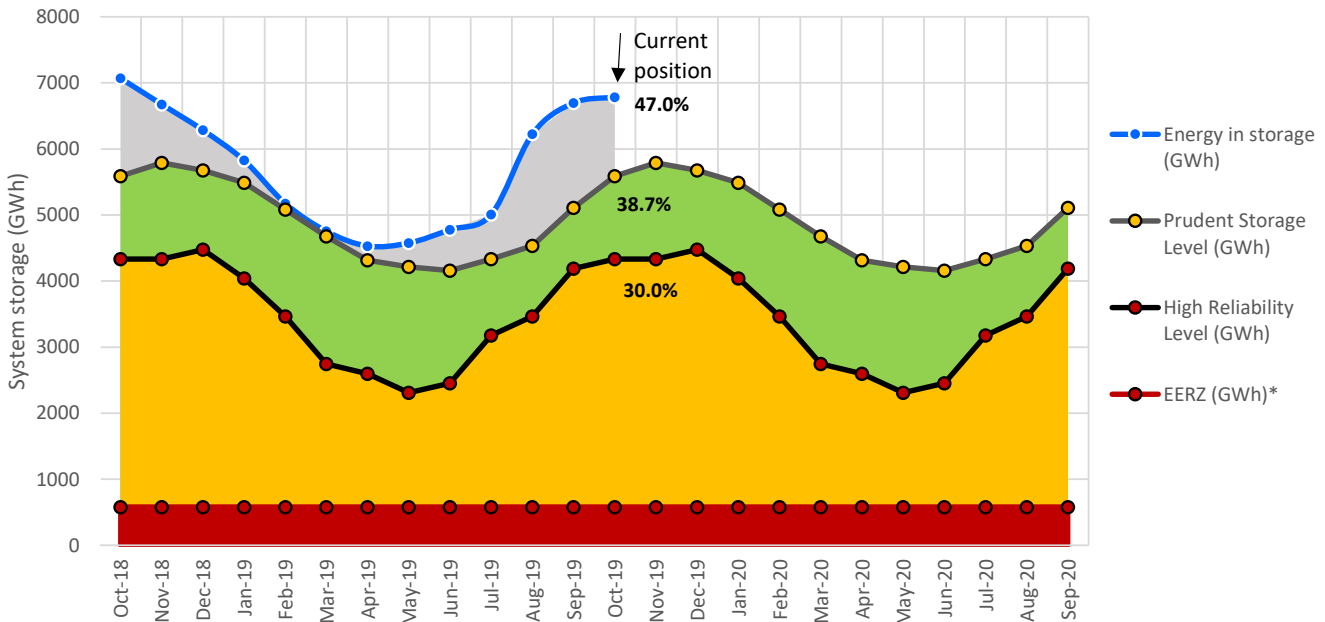
#### Energy in storage (EIS)

	System	PSL	HRL
As at 7 October 2019 (GWh)	6785	5587	4331
Percentage full supply	47.0%	38.7%	30.0%
Total September inflows~ (GWh)	930		

As at 2 September 2019 (GWh)	6696
Change from last month (GWh)	+1.3%
Compared to October last year	-4.0%

System (14437 GWh) - excludes Lake Gairdner, Lake Margaret & Lake Plimsoll

#### Energy in storage (mainland Tasmania) - October 2018 to October 2019



<sup>^</sup>Average seasonal demand for the energy in storage equivalent is approximately 860 GWh per month.

~Inflows for the calendar month.

\*System storage associated with Great Lake Environmental Extreme Risk Zone (EERZ).

HRL = High Reliability Level (threshold to which reserve water is held for energy security purposes, where the reserve is sufficient to withstand a six month Basslink outage coinciding with a very low inflow sequence, and avoid extreme environmental risk for Great Lake).

PSL = Prudent Storage Level (additional storage to reduce the likelihood of entering the HRL under normal operating conditions).

EIS = Energy in storage (the volume of water in Hydro Tasmania's dams as a % of full supply).

## September statistics

### Mainland Tasmanian generation during September 2019 Monthly generation mix (GWh)

Tasmanian monthly demand 872.2 GWh

#### Renewable generation

Hydro generation 774.0 GWh

Wind generation 97.8 GWh

#### Tamar Valley Power Station

Operational

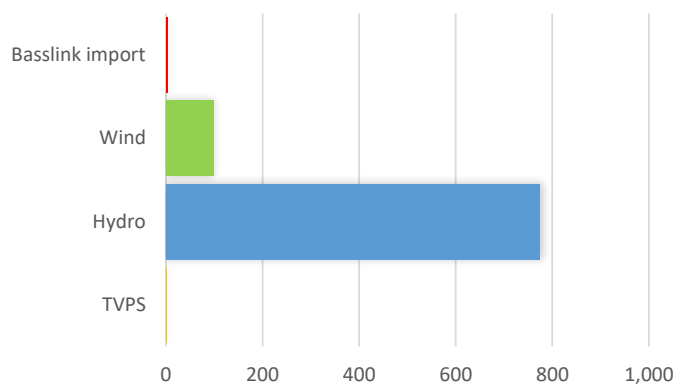
TVPS generation 0.8 GWh

#### Basslink interconnector

Operational<sup>†</sup>

Basslink imports 3.9 GWh

Basslink exports 4.3 GWh



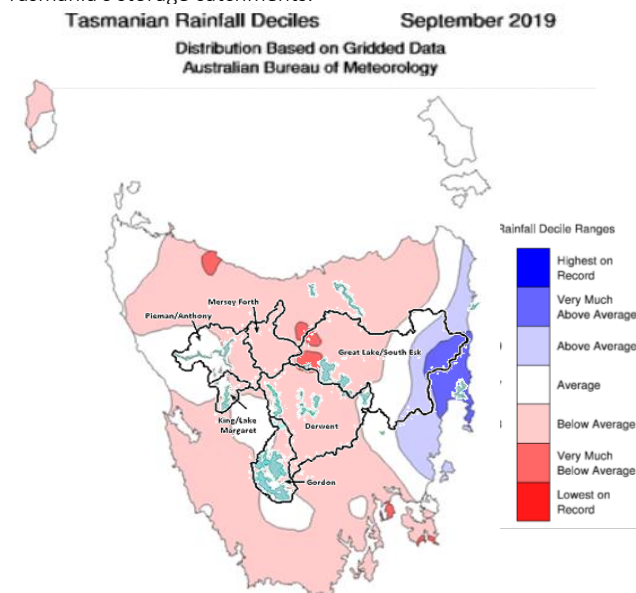
Hydro generation provided the majority of all electricity required to meet mainland Tasmanian demand during September 2019. This was supplemented mainly by wind.

<sup>†</sup> The Basslink interconnector was unavailable for the majority of September 2019. The Interconnector returned to service on 29 September 2019. It had been offline from 24 August 2019 due to a failure in the low voltage cable (metallic return) in Victoria, causing the system to trip.

## Energy security outlook

### Rainfall in Tasmania - September

The Bureau of Meteorology's monthly climate summary notes that it was a relatively dry month across much of the State. A low pressure system brought moderate to locally heavy rainfall to the Northwest Coast on the 6th, and heavy falls to parts of the East Coast from the 6th to the 7th. Tasmania's total rainfall for the month was about 25% below average. For most of the State it was wetter than September last year. The map below shows rainfall deciles for the month, including for Hydro Tasmania's storage catchments.



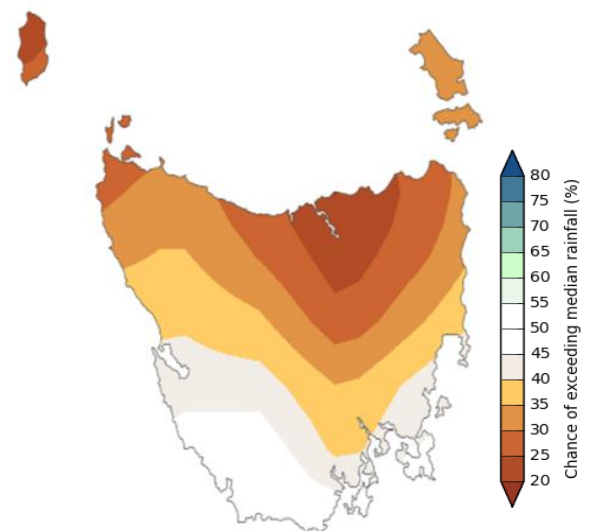
© Commonwealth of Australia 2019, Australian Bureau of Meteorology ID code: AWAP

Source: Bureau of Meteorology, Monthly Climate Summary for Tasmania (link).

### Three month forecast

The Bureau of Meteorology's three month climate outlook for October to December 2019, issued on 3 October 2019, shows that there is a probability of less than 50 per cent of above median rainfall across the state.

#### Chance of exceeding the median rainfall for October to December 2019



© Commonwealth of Australia 2019, Australian Bureau of Meteorology Model: ACCESS-S1 Base period: 1990-2012

Source: Bureau of Meteorology, Monthly Climate Outlook (link).

*Disclaimer: This report has been prepared in good faith using information sourced from NEM Review™ and the Australian Bureau of Meteorology, with additional data provided by Hydro Tasmania. The Office of the Tasmanian Economic Regulator assumes no liability as to the reliability and accuracy of the information provided.*