

TASMANIAN ENERGY SECURITY Monitor and Assessor




Monthly Dashboard

February 2022 edition

Report on energy in storage levels and energy security assessment for mainland Tasmania as at 7 February 2022.

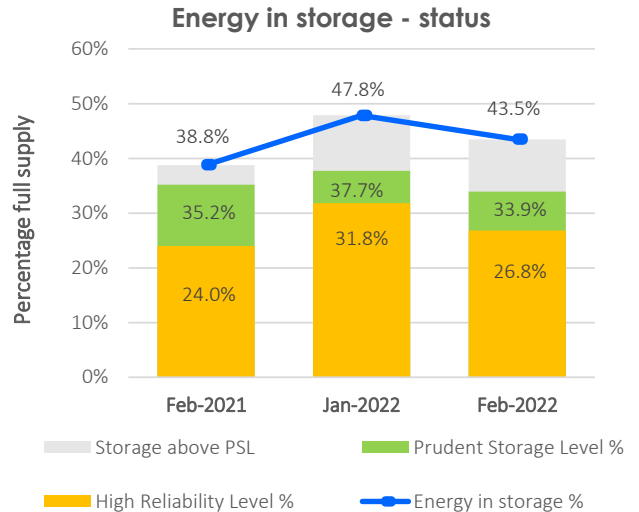
Status

Energy in storage remains well above the Prudent Storage Level.
Energy in storage is equivalent to 6.7 months average seasonal demand.[^]
Risk response: Normal - commercial operation of Hydro Tasmania generation.
Hydro Tasmania reports that storages remain above the High Reliability Level over the next 120 days in all its simulated inflow sequences.

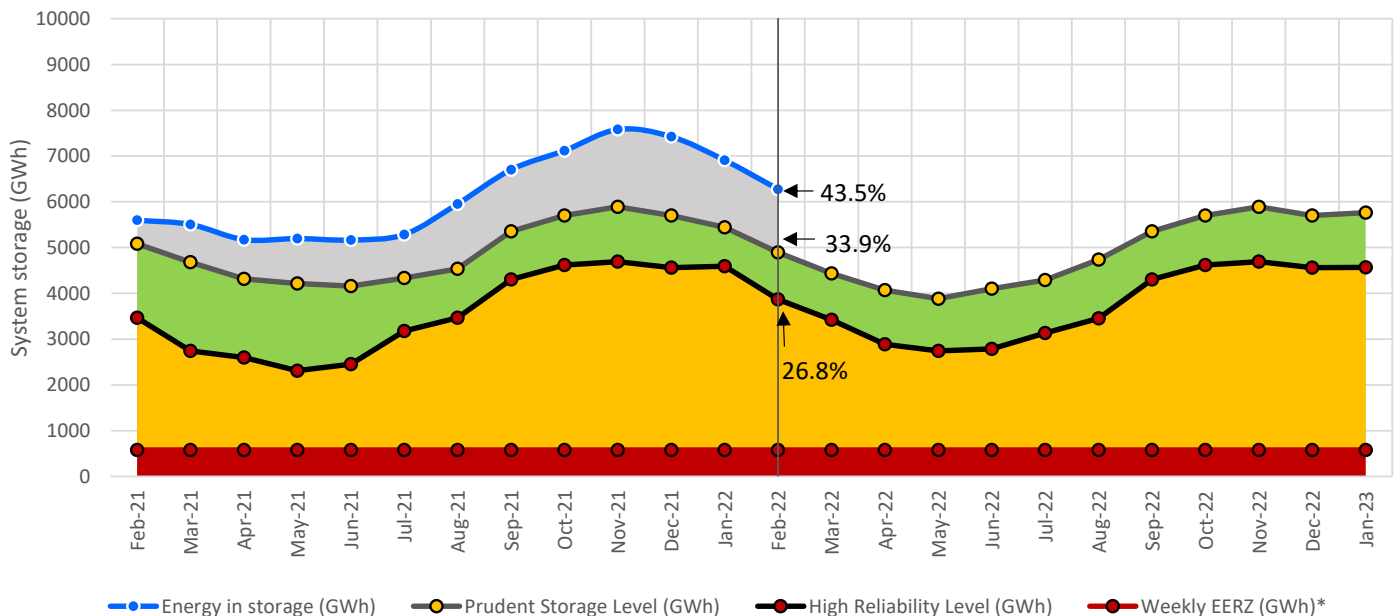
 Energy security assessment:
no additional monitoring activities required

Energy in storage (EIS)

	System	PSL	HRL
As at 7 February 2022 (GWh)	6 275	4 894	3 869
Percentage full supply [#]	43.5%	33.9%	26.8%
Total January inflows [~] (GWh)	58		
Previous month (as at 3 January 2022) (GWh)	6 907		
Change from last month (GWh)	-9.1%		
Change from February last year (GWh)	+12%		



Energy in storage (mainland Tasmania) - February 2021 to February 2022**



[^] Average seasonal demand for the energy in storage equivalent is approximately 930 GWh per month.

[#] Total system supply is 14 437 GWh (excludes Lake Gairdner, Lake Margaret and Lake Plimsoll).

[~] Inflows for the calendar month.

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

** The HRL and PSL profiles were revised in August 2021, taking effect from 1 September 2021. This chart shows the revised profiles starting from September 2021.

Further information can be found at the Office of the Tasmanian Economic Regulator's website, available [here](#)

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 result in a low likelihood of entering the HRL under normal operating conditions).

EIS = Energy in storage (the volume of water available for electricity generation in Hydro Tasmania's dams as a percentage of full supply).

January statistics

Mainland Tasmanian generation during January 2022

Tasmanian monthly consumption	869.5 GWh
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Renewable generation

Hydro generation	623.5 GWh
Wind generation	115.5 GWh

Gas

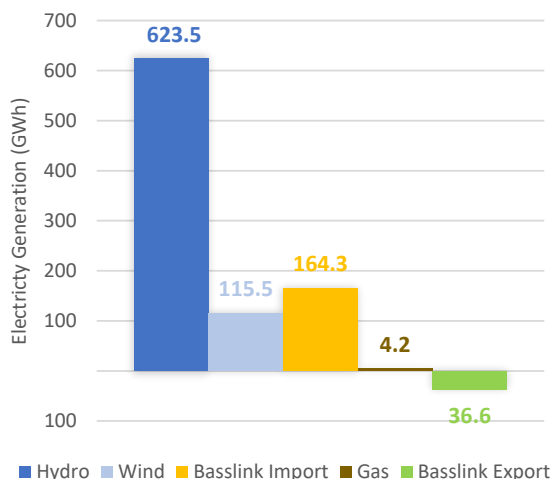
Gas generation	Operational 4.2 GWh
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Basslink flows during January 2022

Basslink interconnector

Basslink imports	164.3 GWh
Basslink exports	36.6 GWh
Basslink net imports	127.7 GWh

Mainland Tasmanian generation mix (January 2022)



Energy security outlook

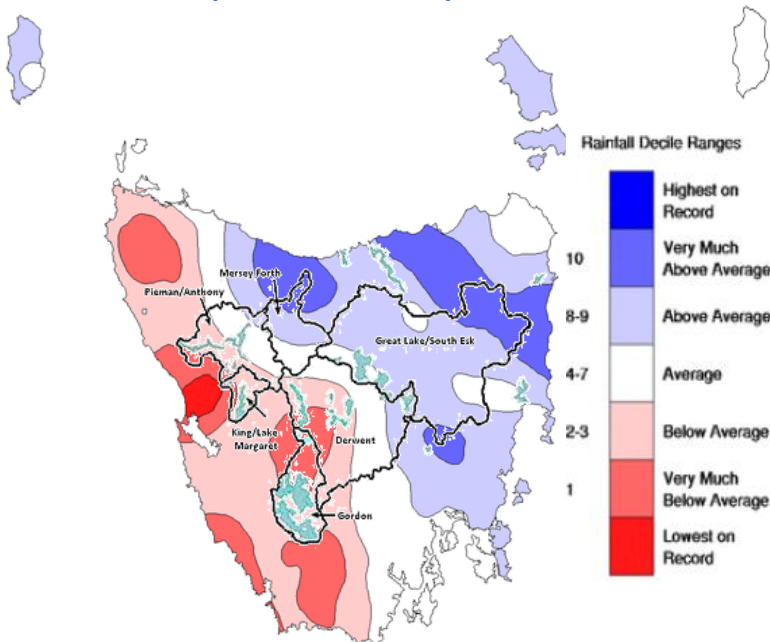
Rainfall in Tasmania - January 2022

January rainfall was 13% below average for Tasmania overall and the driest since 2019. The West Coast had monthly rainfall totals in the bottom 10% of January records. By contrast, north-east Tasmania saw rainfall above average, due mainly to heavy rainfall on 7 and 8 January; some sites had their highest January daily rainfall on record. The mean maximum temperature for Tasmania as a whole was 2.71°C warmer than average. The mean temperature for Tasmania overall was 2.51°C above average, equal warmest with 2019.

Three month forecast

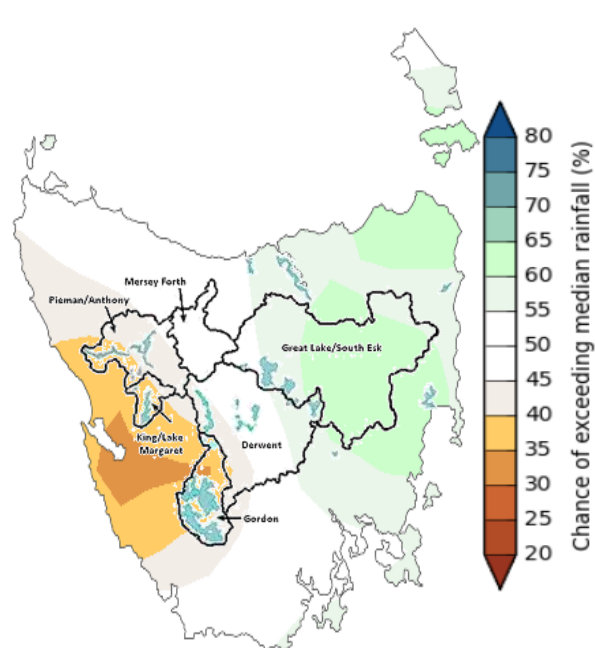
The Bureau of Meteorology's three month climate outlook for February 2022 to April 2022, issued on 3 February 2022, estimates it is likely that rainfall will be above the median for east Tasmania but below the median in western Tasmania. As such, Hydro's major storages, Gordon, King/Lake Margaret, and Pieman/Anthony, are therefore expected to receive below average inflows, with a below 40 per cent probability of rainfall in these catchment areas exceeding the median rainfall.

Monthly Rainfall Deciles for Tasmania 1 January 2022 - 31 January 2022



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

Likelihood of Exceeding the Median Rainfall February 2022 to April 2022



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.