



TASMANIAN ENERGY SECURITY Monitor and Assessor



Monthly Dashboard

January 2022 edition

Report on energy in storage levels and energy security assessment for mainland Tasmania as at 3 January 2022.

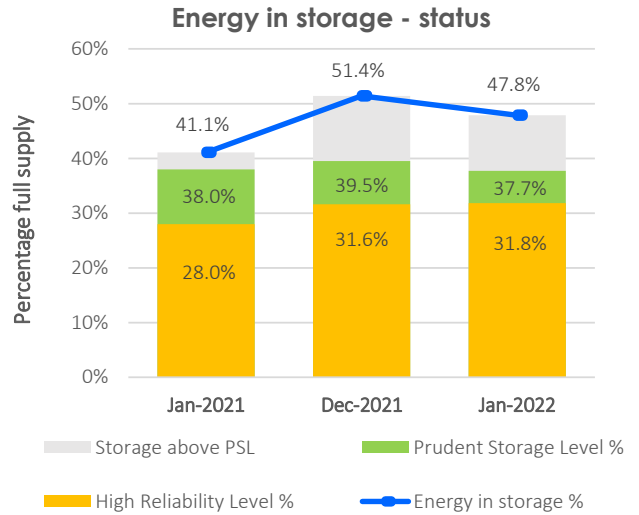
Status

Energy in storage remains well above the Prudent Storage Level.
 Energy in storage is equivalent to 7.6 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.

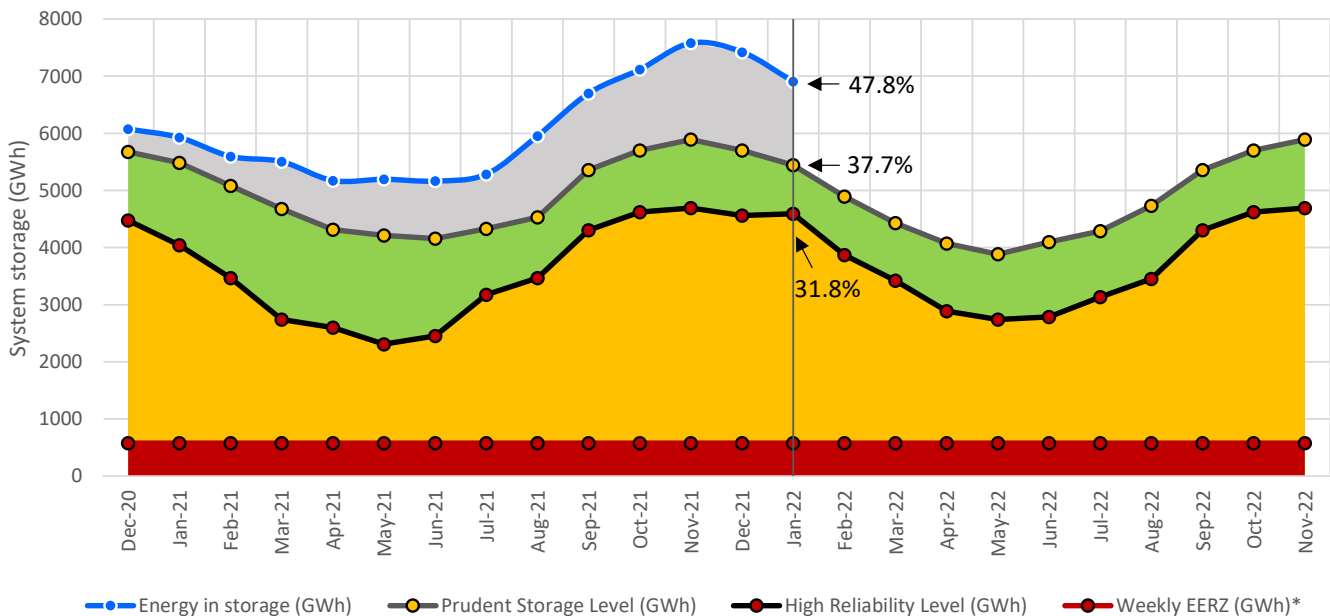
Energy security assessment:
 no additional monitoring activities required

Energy in storage (EIS)

	System	PSL	HRL
As at 3 January 2022 (GWh)	6 907	5 443	4 591
Percentage full supply [#]	47.8%	37.7%	31.8%
Total December inflows [~] (GWh)	55		
Previous month (as at 6 December 2021) (GWh)	7 423		
Change from last month (GWh)	-6.9%		
Change from January last year (GWh)	+17%		



Energy in storage (mainland Tasmania) - December 2020 to December 2021**



[^] Average seasonal demand for the energy in storage equivalent is approximately 903 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).

December statistics

Mainland Tasmanian generation during December 2021

Tasmanian monthly consumption	866.2 GWh
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Renewable generation

Hydro generation	586.9 GWh
Wind generation	142.1 GWh

Gas

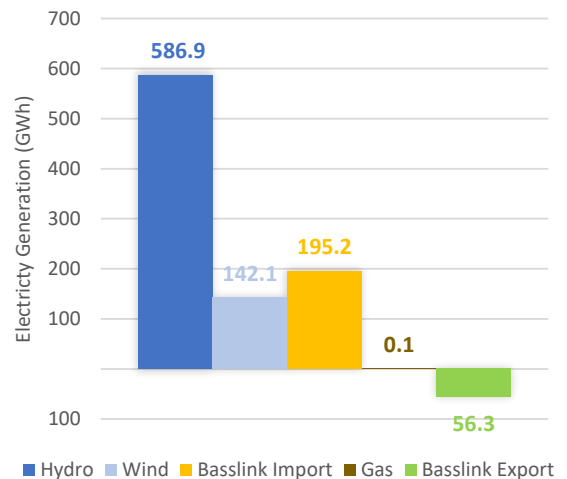
Gas generation	Operational 0.1 GWh
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Basslink flows during December 2021

Basslink interconnector

Basslink imports	195.2 GWh
Basslink exports	56.3 GWh
Basslink net imports	138.9 GWh

Mainland Tasmanian generation mix (December 2021)



Energy security outlook

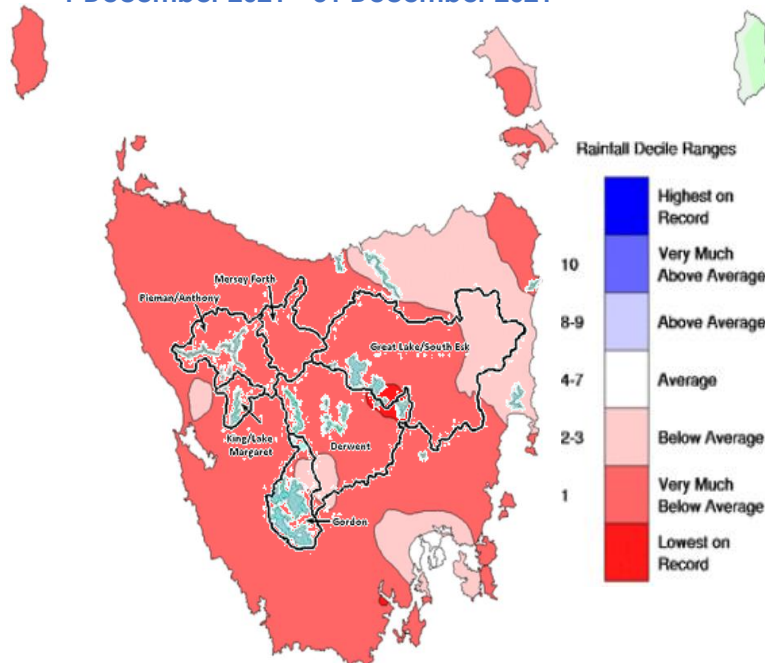
Rainfall in Tasmania - December 2021

December rainfall was 67% below average for Tasmania, with the sixth-lowest rainfall on record since 1900, making it the driest December since 1994. The mean maximum temperature for Tasmania as a whole was 1.68 °C warmer than average. Inflows into Hydro's major catchments were therefore relatively low for the month at 55 GWh, compared to 364 GWh in December 2020, 627 GWh in December 2019 and 378 GWh in December 2018 .

Three month forecast

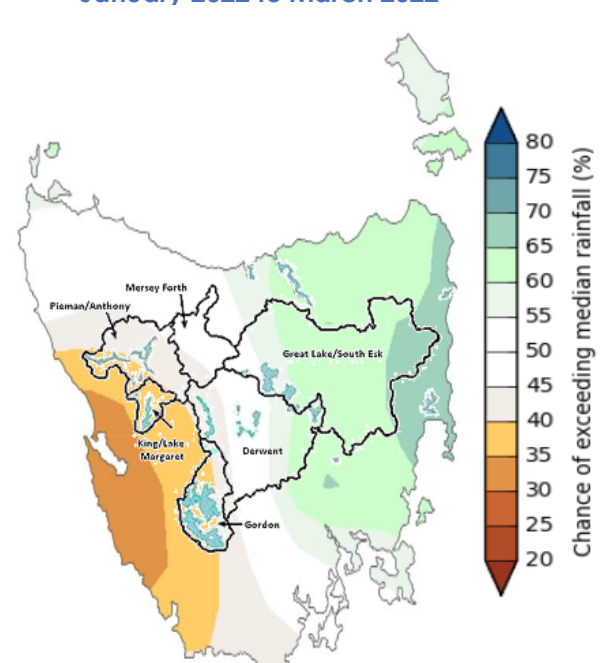
The Bureau of Meteorology's three month climate outlook for January 2022 to March 2022, issued on 6 January 2022, estimates it is likely that rainfall will be above the median for east Tasmania but below the median in west and southwest Tasmania. As such, Hydro's major storages, Gordon, King/Lake Margaret, and Pieman/Anthony, are expected to receive below average inflows, with an approximately 35 per cent chance of rainfall in these catchment areas exceeding the median rainfall.

Monthly Rainfall Deciles for Tasmania 1 December 2021 - 31 December 2021



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

Likelihood of Exceeding the Median Rainfall January 2022 to March 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.