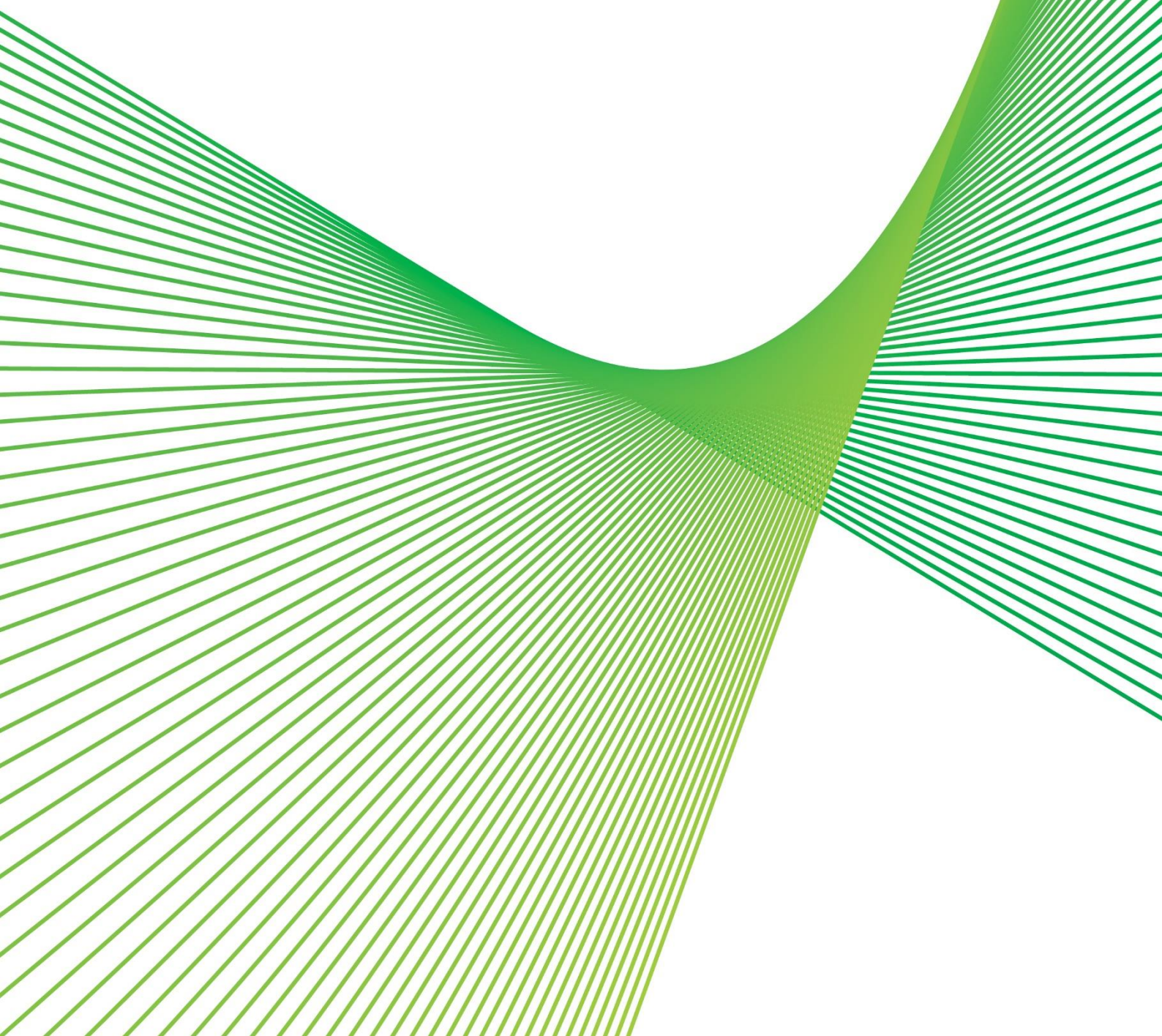


Managing risk on Line 977/1

RIT-T Project Assessment Conclusions Report

Issue date: 14 February 2024



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Executive summary

We are applying the Regulatory Investment Test for Transmission (RIT-T) to options for mitigating safety, environmental (bushfire) and financial (high reactive maintenance) risks caused by the deteriorating condition of certain components of the 132 kV line running between Canberra 330 kV and Queanbeyan 132 kV substations on the ACT and NSW network ('Line 977/1'). Publication of this Project Assessment Conclusions Report (PACR) represents the final step in the RIT-T process.

Commissioned in its current arrangement in 1969, Line 977/1 spans a route of 54km. The line is comprised of 282 structures: 278 single circuit wood pole structures between Structure 5 and Queanbeyan; and a short section where it runs as a double circuit with Line 976/1 outside Canberra substation between Structure 1 and Structure 4¹. Line 977/1 mainly traverses through agricultural land on the outskirts of Canberra in both the ACT and NSW.

A condition assessment performed through our routine maintenance program between 2017 and 2021 identified several condition issues on Line 977/1. Laboratory testing has also identified that some insulators have reached end of serviceable life due to deteriorated insulation resistance. A significant proportion of the wood pole structures are impacted by various levels of deterioration and corrosion. The affected components include wood poles, insulators, crossarms, conductor fittings, earthwire fittings and pole guys.

Wood pole deterioration increases the likelihood of structure failure, which leads to conductor drop and presents consequent safety and bushfire risk to our personnel and the public, as well as resulting in reactive maintenance costs to repair the failed elements. While this is the case for any deteriorated elements of the transmission network, the bushfire risks are elevated for Line 977/1 as the line traverses sections of bushland, ACT Forestry, rural agricultural areas in the outer ACT and NSW surrounding areas.

As asset conditions deteriorate over time, the likelihood of failure and subsequent risks will increase should these issues not be addressed.

Identified need: managing risks on Line 977/1

If action is not taken, the condition of Line 977/1 is expected to expose us and our customers to increasing levels of risk going forward, as the likelihood of failure increases. There are safety and bushfire risks under the 'do nothing' base case, as well as higher expected costs associated with reactive maintenance that may be required under emergency conditions ('financial risks').

The proposed investment will enable us to manage safety, environmental, reliability and financial risks on Line 977/1.

Options considered under this RIT-T have been assessed relative to a base case. Under the base case, no proactive capital investment is made and the condition of the lines will continue to deteriorate.

We manage and mitigate safety and bushfire risk to ensure they are below risk tolerance levels or 'As Low As Reasonably Practicable' ('ALARP'), in accordance with our obligations under the *New South Wales Electricity Supply (Safety and Network Management) Regulation 2014* and our Electricity Network Safety Management System (ENSMS).²

¹ Structure 1, Structure 4 and Structure 5 are located at the Canberra end of Line 977/1, just outside Canberra substation.

² Our ENSMS follows the International Organization for Standardization's ISO31000 risk management framework which requires following a hierarchy of hazard mitigation approach.

The proposed investment will enable us to continue to manage and operate this part of the network to a safety and risk mitigation level consistent with ALARP. Consequently, it is considered a reliability corrective action under the RIT-T. A reliability corrective action differs from a 'market benefits'-driven RIT-T in that the preferred option is permitted to have negative net economic benefits on account of it being required to meet an externally imposed obligation on the network business.

We note that the risk cost estimating methodology adopted for this RIT-T aligns with that used in our recently submitted Revised Revenue Proposal for the 2023-28 period. It reflects feedback from the Australian Energy Regulator (AER) on the methodology initially proposed in our original revenue proposal.

No submissions received in response to the Project Specification Consultation Report

We published a Project Specification Consultation Report (PSCR) on 18 October 2023 and invited written submissions on the material presented within the document. No submissions were received in response to the PSCR.

No material developments since publication of the PSCR

No additional credible options were identified during the consultation period following publication of the PSCR. In addition, no material changes have occurred since the PSCR that have made an impact on the preferred option.

At the time the PSCR was published, the cost estimate for Option 1 was primarily based on a desktop assessment of the activity required to replace 36 wood pole structures known to be degraded and deteriorated transmission line components. Our latest assessments have shown the condition of an additional two structures will need to be addressed, based on the condition. At this stage of the RIT-T we expect the capital expenditure to remain within +/- 25% of the estimate presented in the PSCR (approximately \$12.1m in real \$2021-22).

No additional credible options have been identified and as there is currently only one credible option, therefore any cost variance due to the addition of two structures will not result in a material change in circumstances.

Option 1 remains the preferred option at this stage of the RIT-T.

We note that, since the PSCR was released, there has been a law change to introduce an emissions reduction objective into the national energy objectives³ and that the National Electricity Rules are currently being updated to add a new category of market benefit to the RIT-T reflecting changes in Australia's greenhouse gas emissions.⁴ While we acknowledge this important change to the RIT-T, we note that there is not expected to be a difference in greenhouse gas emission levels because there is no change in options by implementing the emission change into the NPV. Therefore, this new category of market benefit is therefore not expected to be material for this RIT-T and so has not been estimated.

³ On 12 August 2022, Energy Ministers agreed to fast track the introduction of an emissions reduction objective into the national energy objectives, consisting of the National Electricity Objective (NEO), National Gas Objective and National Energy Retail Objective. On 21 September 2023, the *Statutes Amendment (National Energy Laws) (Emissions Reductions Objectives) Act 2023* (the Act) received Royal Assent.

⁴ AEMC, *Harmonising the electricity network planning and investment rules and AER guidelines with the updated energy objectives (electricity)*, draft determination, 26 October 2023, p. i.

Credible options considered

In this PACR, we have considered one credible option that would meet the identified need from a technical, commercial, and project delivery perspective.⁵ This option is summarised in the table below.

Table E-1 Summary of credible options

Option	Description	Capital costs (\$m +/- 25%, Real \$2021-22)	Operating costs (per year), \$
Option 1	Replace wood pole structures that are known to be degraded and deteriorated transmission line components.	12.1	65,837

Option 1 is not expected to materially affect annual routine operating costs (i.e., the amounts shown above are only slightly less than under the base case) since they do not affect the frequency of inspections. They do however affect the reactive maintenance costs relative to the base case (which are reflected in reduced 'financial risk costs').

Four other options were considered but not progressed including increased inspections, elimination of all associated risk, new transmission line and non-network solutions. The reasons these options were not progressed are outlined in Section 3.3 of this PACR.

Non-network options are not able to assist for this RIT-T

We do not consider non-network options to be commercially and technically feasible to assist with meeting the identified need for this RIT-T, as non-network options will not mitigate the safety and environment risk posed as a result of deteriorating wood pole, insulators and crossarm condition. In addition, we did not receive any submissions from proponents of any non-network solutions in response to the PSCR.

The options have been assessed against three reasonable scenarios

The RIT-T is focused on identifying the top ranked credible option in terms of expected net benefits. However, uncertainty exists in terms of estimating future inputs and variables (termed future 'states of the world').

To deal with this uncertainty, the NER requires that costs and market benefits for each credible option are estimated under reasonable scenarios and then weighted based on the likelihood of each scenario to determine a weighted ('expected') net benefit. It is this 'expected' net benefit that is used to rank credible options and identify the preferred option.

The credible options have been assessed under three scenarios as part of this PACR assessment, which differ in terms of the key drivers of the estimated net market benefits (i.e., the estimated risk costs avoided).

Given that wholesale market benefits are not relevant for this RIT-T, the three scenarios implicitly assume the most likely scenario from the Draft 2024 ISP (ie, the 'Step Change' scenario). The scenarios differ by the assumed level of risk costs and unserved energy, given that these are key parameters that may affect

⁵ As per clause 5.15.2(a) of the NER.

the ranking of the credible options. Risk cost assumptions do not form part of AEMO’s ISP assumptions, and have been based on Transgrid’s analysis, as discussed in Section 2.

We developed the Central Scenario around a static model of demand scenarios, described further in Section A.3 of our [Network Asset Criticality Framework](#). We consider that this approach is appropriate since it materially reduces the computational effort required, and since differences in demand forecasts will not materially affect the ranking of the credible options.

How the NPV results are affected by changes to other variables (including the discount rate and capital costs) has been investigated in the sensitivity analysis. We consider this is consistent with the latest AER guidance for RIT-Ts of this type (i.e., where wholesale market benefits are not expected to be material).^{6, 7, 8}

A summary of the key variables in each scenario is provided in the table below.

Table E-2 Summary of scenarios

Variable / Scenario	Central	Low risk cost scenario	High risk cost scenario risk
Scenario weighting	1/3	1/3	1/3
Discount rate	7%	7%	7%
Network capital costs	Base estimate	Base estimate	Base estimate
Operating and maintenance costs	Base estimate	Base estimate	Base estimate
Safety, environmental and financial risk benefit	Base estimate	Base estimate – 25%	Base estimate +25%

The sensitivity analysis has investigated how the NPV results are affected by changes to other variables, including the discount rate and capital costs.

Option 1 delivers positive net economic benefits

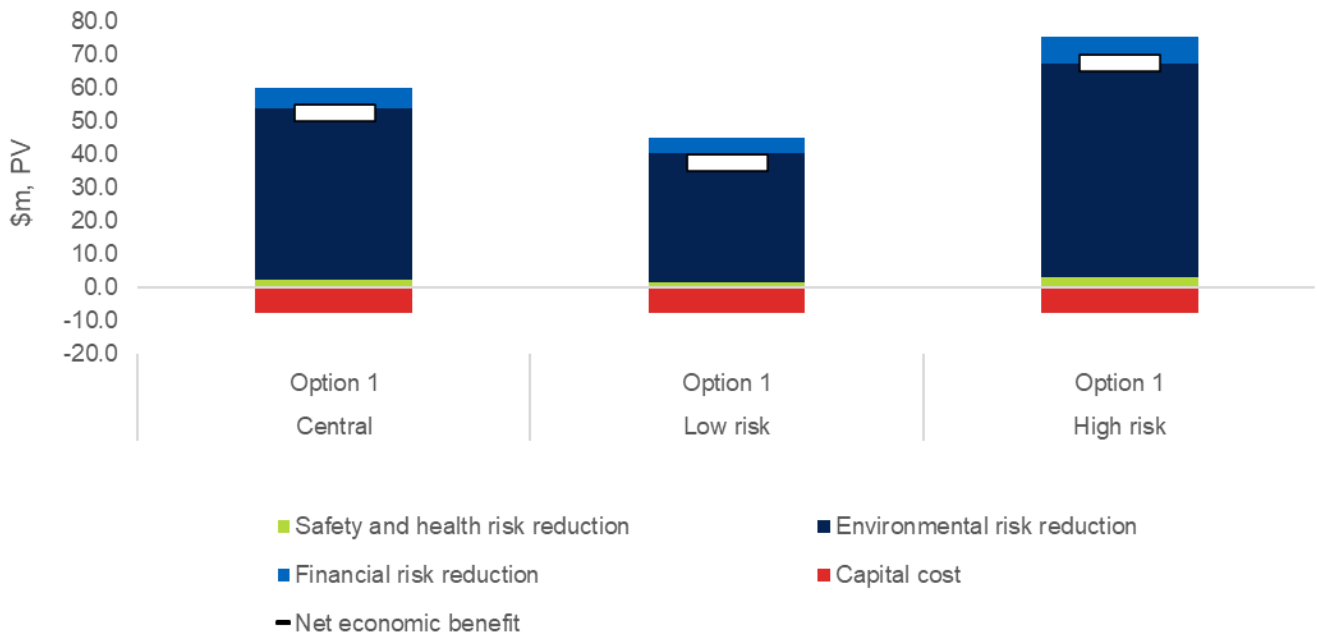
Under all scenarios, the costs of mitigating the risks under Option 1 are found to be significantly outweighed by the expected benefit of avoiding the risks. The net economic benefits delivered by Option 1 are estimated at \$52.6m.

⁶ AER, *Application Guidelines Regulatory Investment Test for Transmission*, August 2020, pp. 40-41.

⁷ We consider the approach to scenarios and sensitivities to be consistent with the AER guidance provided in November 2022 in the context of the disputes of the North West Slopes and Bathurst, Orange and Parkes RIT-Ts. See: AER, *Decision: North West Slopes and Bathurst, Orange and Parkes Determination on dispute - Application of the regulatory investment test for transmission*, November 2022, pp. 18-20 & 31-32, as well as with the AER’s RIT-T Guidelines.

⁸ AEMO '2023 Inputs, Assumptions and Scenarios Report', July 2023, p 123-124

Figure E-1 Net economic benefits (\$m, PV)



Conclusion

Option 1 (remediating all identified condition issues on the line) is the preferred option to meet the identified need at this stage of the RIT-T. Moving forward with this option is the most prudent and economically efficient solution to manage and mitigate safety and environmental risk to ALARP. Consequently, it will ensure our obligations under the *New South Wales Electricity Supply (Safety and Network Management) Regulation 2014* and our Electricity Network Safety Management System (ENSMS) are met.

The estimated capital expenditure associated with this option is \$12.1 million. Routine operating and maintenance costs relating to planned checks by our field crew are approximately \$65,837 per year. We calculate that the avoided risk cost by undertaking Option 1 ranges from approximately \$2.9 million per year to \$27.8 million per year in real terms over the assessment period.

Option 1 is found to have positive net benefits under all scenarios investigated and, on a weighted basis, will deliver \$52.6 million in net economic benefits.

The works would be undertaken between 2023/24 and 2024/25. All works would be completed in accordance with the relevant standards by 2025/26 with minimal modification to the wider transmission assets. Necessary outages of affected line(s) in service would be planned appropriately in order to complete the works with minimal impact on the network.

Next steps

This PACR represents the final step of the consultation process in relation to the application of the RIT-T process undertaken by Transgrid.

The second step of the RIT-T process, production of a Project Assessment Draft Report (PADR), was not required as the investment meets the criteria for exemption under NER clause 5.16.4(z1), ie:

- the estimated capital cost of the preferred option is less than \$46 million;
- the PSCR included statements on:
 - the proposed preferred option, together with the reasons for the proposed preferred option;
 - that Transgrid expects to be exempt from producing a PADR; and
 - that the proposed preferred option and any other credible options will not have a material market benefit for the classes of market benefit specified in clause 5.15A.2(b)(4), with the exception of market benefits arising from changes in voluntary and involuntary load shedding;
- no PSCR submissions identified additional credible options that could deliver a material market benefit; and
- the PACR addresses any issues raised in relation to the proposed preferred option during the PSCR consultation (noting that no issues have been raised).

Parties wishing to raise a dispute notice with the AER may do so prior to 16 March 2024 (30 days after publication of this PACR). Any dispute notices raised during this period will be addressed by the AER within 40 to 120 days, after which the formal RIT-T process will conclude.

Further details on the RIT-T can be obtained from Transgrid's Regulation team via regulatory.consultation@transgrid.com.au. In the subject field, please reference 'Line 977-1 PACR'.

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1. Introduction

We are applying the Regulatory Investment Test for Transmission (RIT-T) to options for mitigating safety, environmental (bushfire) and financial (high reactive maintenance) risks caused by the deteriorating condition of certain components of the 132 kV line running between Canberra 330 kV and Queanbeyan 132 kV substations on the ACT and NSW network ('Line 977/1'). Publication of this Project Assessment Conclusions Report (PACR) represents the final step in the RIT-T process.

We manage and mitigate bushfire and safety risk to ensure they are below risk tolerance levels or 'As Low As Reasonably Practicable' ('ALARP'), in accordance with our obligations under the *New South Wales Electricity Supply (Safety and Network Management) Regulation 2014* and our Electricity Network Safety Management System (ENSMS).

This RIT-T therefore examines options for addressing the asset condition issues so that network safety continues to meet a risk mitigation level of ALARP. Consequently, it is considered a reliability corrective action under the RIT-T.

1.1. Purpose of this report

The purpose of this PACR⁹ is to:

- describe the identified need;
- summarise the submissions received to the Project Specification Consultation Report (PSCR);
- describe and assess credible options to meet the identified need;
- describe the assessment approach used; and
- provide details of the proposed preferred option to meet the identified need.

Overall, this report provides transparency into the planning considerations for investment options to ensure continuing reliable supply to our customers. A key purpose of this PACR is to provide interested stakeholders the opportunity to review the analysis and assumptions and have certainty and confidence that the preferred option has been robustly identified as optimal.

1.2. No submissions were received in response to the Project Specification Consultation Report

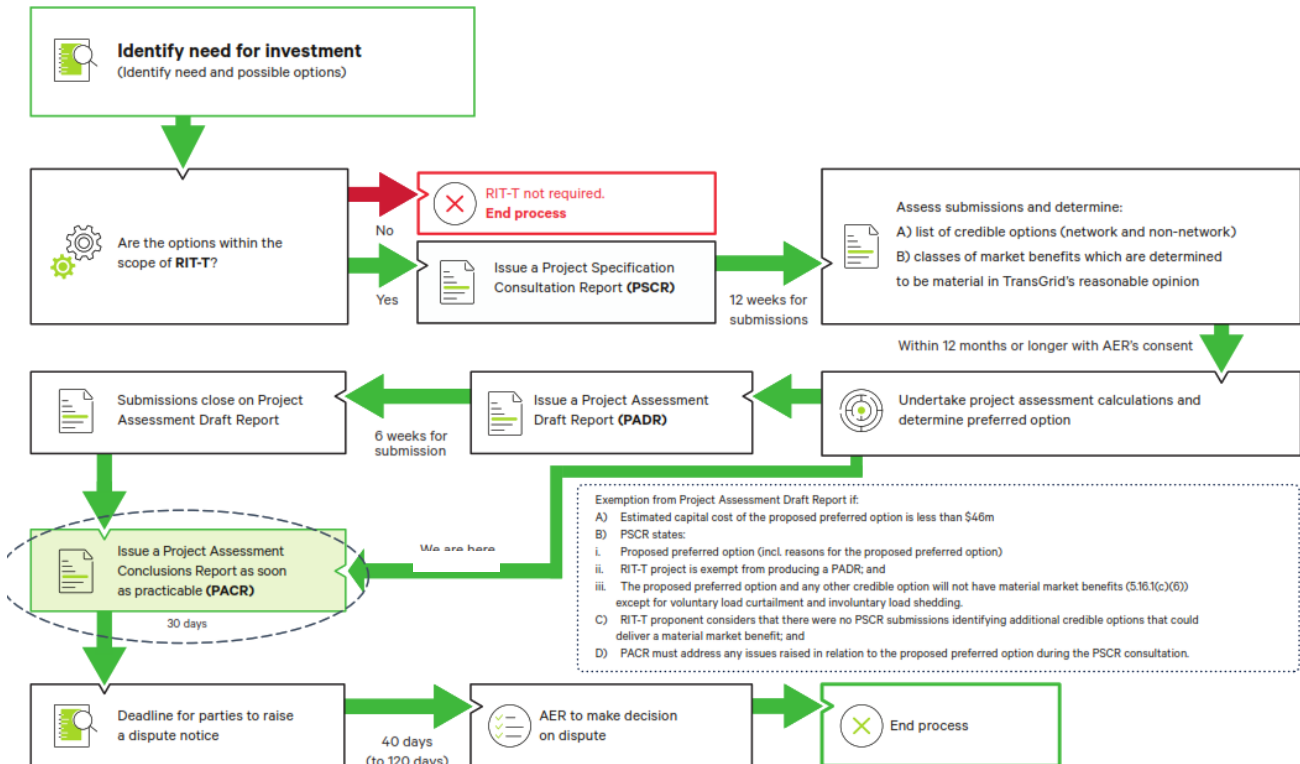
We published a PSCR on 18 October 2023 and invited written submissions on the material presented within the document. No submissions were received in response to the PSCR.

1.3. Next steps

This PACR represents the final step of the consultation process in relation to the application of the RIT-T process undertaken by Transgrid.

⁹ See Appendix A for the National Electricity Rules requirements.

Figure 1-1 This PACR is the final stage of the RIT-T process¹⁰



Parties wishing to raise a dispute notice with the AER may do so prior to 16 March 2024 (30 days after publication of this PACR). Any dispute notices raised during this period will be addressed by the AER within 40 to 120 days, after which the formal RIT-T process will conclude.

Further details on the RIT-T can be obtained from Transgrid's Regulation team via regulatory.consultation@transgrid.com.au. In the subject field, please reference 'Line 977-1 PACR'.

¹⁰ Australian Energy Market Commission. "[Replacement expenditure planning arrangements, Rule determination](#)". Sydney: AEMC, 18 July 2017.

2. The identified need

This section outlines the identified need for this RIT-T, as well as the assumptions and data underpinning it. It first sets out background information relating to Line 977/1.

2.1. Background to the identified need

Line 977/1 was commissioned in its current arrangement in 1969. It spans a route of 54km and is comprised of 282 structures: 278 single circuit wood pole structures between Structure 5 and Queanbeyan; and a short section where it runs as a double circuit with Line 976/1 outside Canberra substation between Structure 1 and Structure 4¹¹. The line section Spring Flat to Queanbeyan was built in around 1956 where it was part of the ‘Yass – Queanbeyan No.1 line’. The connection from Canberra to Spring Flat occurred in 1969 and some individual structures on the original line changed in 1972 to enable a higher rating.

Line 977/1 mainly traverses through agricultural land on the outskirts of Canberra in both the ACT and NSW. The line will continue to play a central role in supporting the flow of energy and in the safe and reliable operation of the power system throughout and after the transition to a low-carbon electricity future. At the Queanbeyan end of Line 977/1, the 100 MW/200 MWh Capital Battery is connected to our Queanbeyan substation¹². Figure 2-1 depicts the location of Line 977/1 in our Southern NSW and ACT network.

Figure 2-1 Location of Line 977/1

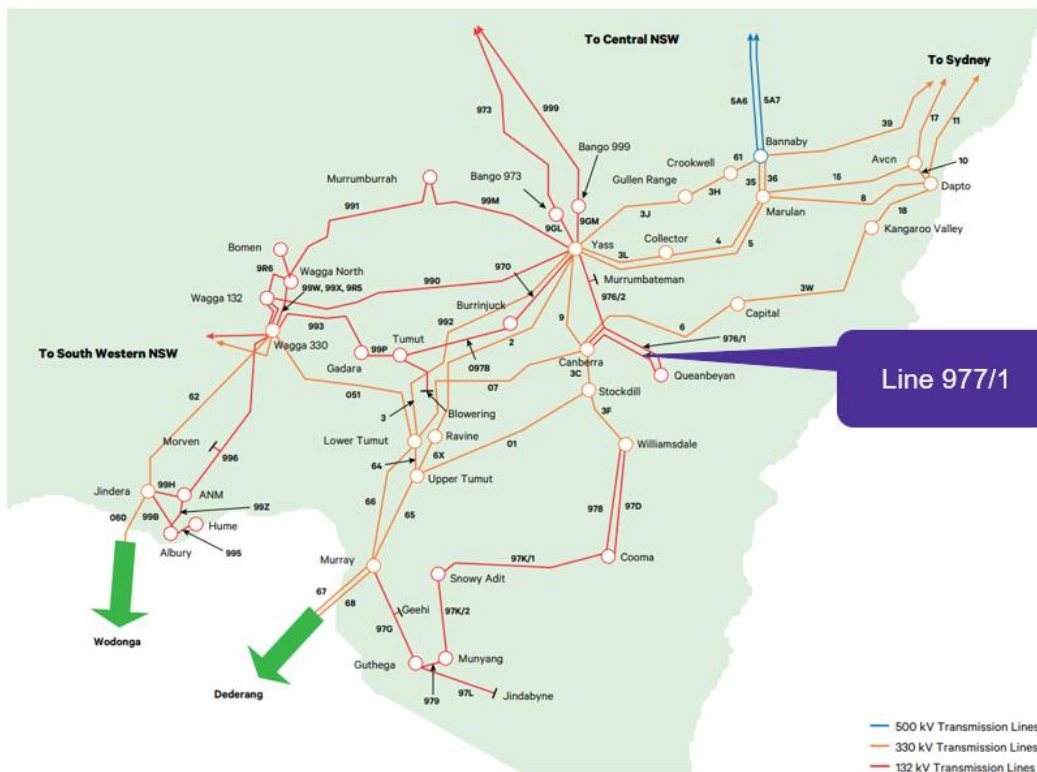


Figure 2-2 shows typical tension and suspension structures on Line 977/1.

¹¹ Structure 1, Structure 4 and Structure 5 are located at the Canberra end of Line 977/1, just outside Canberra substation.

¹² NEOEN, “[Neoen completes financing for its 100 MW / 200 MWh Capital Battery in the Australian Capital Territory](#)”. 5 October 2022.

Figure 2-2 Line 977/1 tension wood pole structure (lefthand side) and suspension wood pole structure (righthand side)



As part of our ongoing routine asset monitoring maintenance, we have identified that many of the components of Line 977/1 are deteriorated and/or at the end of their serviceable lives, including timber poles, insulators, conductor and earthwire fittings, steel crossarms, earthwire (and its fittings), and public safety equipment. Following sampling and after service testing of porcelain insulators we have been advised by the manufacturer that they have reached end of life due to deterioration of the porcelain.

The deterioration of the wood poles, crossarms and porcelain insulators increases the likelihood of conductor drops and presents consequent safety and bushfire risk to our personnel and the public. While this is the case for any deteriorated elements of the transmission network, the bushfire risks are elevated for Line 977/1 as the line traverses substantial sections of bushland, much of which surrounds rural residential and outer suburban ACT with 26 of the 280 structures are in the highest bushfire consequence category and another 11 in the next highest bushfire consequence category (13% of structures are within the highest and second highest consequence categories). Line 977/1 also crosses the Barton and Federal Highways and therefore has heightened safety consequences.

Of the 280 structures on Line 977/1, 233 have been identified as having condition issues, primarily related to insulators reaching end of serviceable life and wood pole deterioration (rot and termites). This increases the likelihood of transmission structure failures, conductor drop, and subsequent bushfire and safety risks.

Figure 2-3, Figure 2-3, and Figure 2-5 below provide illustrative examples of the condition of various components.

Figure 2-3 Deterioration of insulators



Figure 2-4 Wood pole deterioration



Figure 2-5 Corroded crossarms and fittings

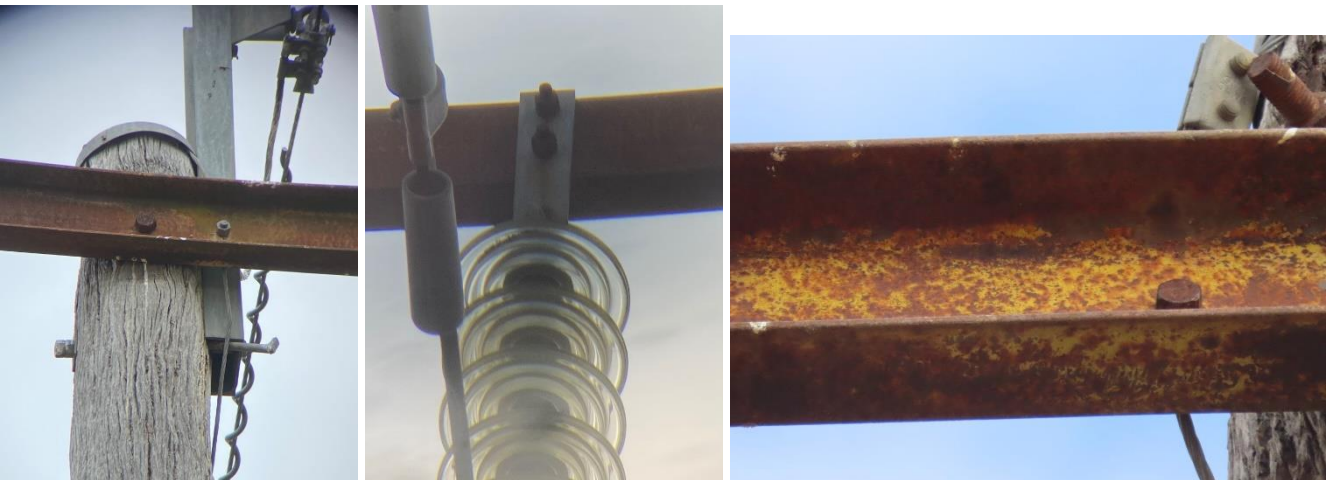


Figure 2-6 below shows flying angle structure where the insulator attachment poses a “pull-through” risk (dropped conductor).

Figure 2-6 Insulator angle structure attachment eye-bolt pull through risk



2.2. Description of identified need

The proposed investment will enable us to manage safety and environmental risks on Line 977/1. Options considered under this RIT-T have been assessed relative to a base case. Under the base case, no proactive capital investment is made and the condition of the line will continue to deteriorate.

Given the increasing rate of defect issues, including required pole replacements, and past experience with composite wood pole structures, we consider it is likely that all the structures on Line 977/1 are exhibiting various forms of decay, which is only expected to worsen over time. The benefit expected from addressing these issues proactively (i.e., ahead of when they fail) is expected to far exceed the replacement costs.

As the line traverses bushland and urban areas, the risk of bushfire and public safety incidents from conductor drop or structure failure is increased. Such incidents could have considerable safety consequences for nearby residents and members of the public, as well as field crew members who may be working on or near the assets.

We manage and mitigates bushfire and safety risk to ensure they are below risk tolerance levels or ‘As Low As Reasonably Practicable’ (‘ALARP’), in accordance with our obligations under the *New South Wales Electricity Supply (Safety and Network Management) Regulation 2014* and our Electricity Network Safety Management System (ENSMS).¹³

The proposed investment will enable us to continue to manage and operate this part of the network to a safety and risk mitigation level of ALARP. Consequently, it is considered a reliability corrective action under the RIT-T. A reliability corrective action differs from a ‘market benefits’-driven RIT-T in that the preferred

¹³ Our ENSMS follows the International Organization for Standardization’s ISO31000 risk management framework which requires following a hierarchy of hazard mitigation approach.

option is permitted to have negative net economic benefits on account of it being required to meet an externally imposed obligation on the network business.

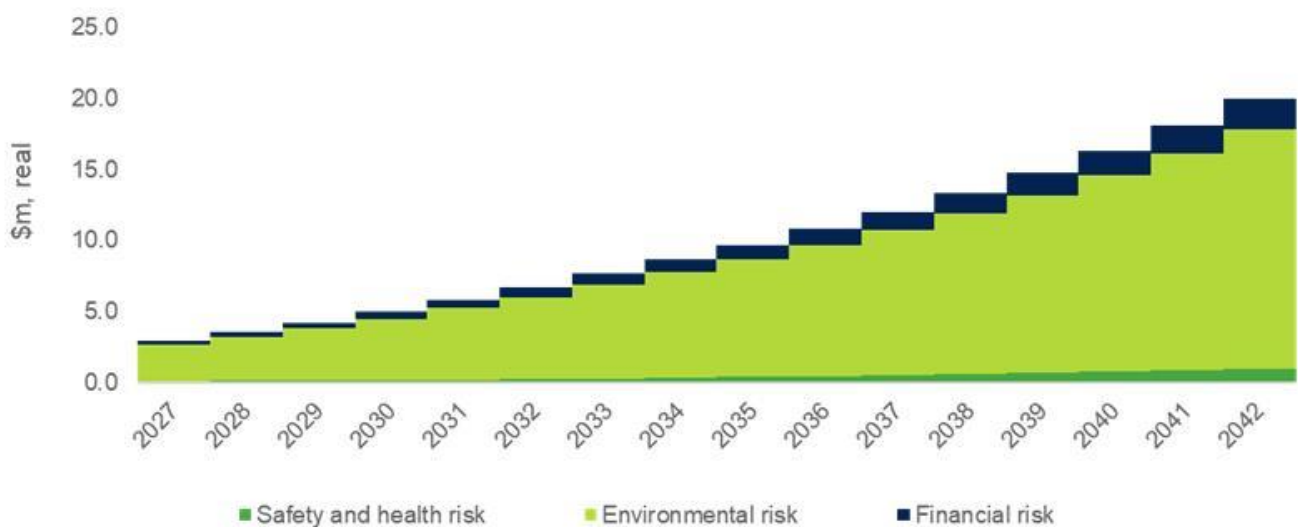
2.3. Assumptions underpinning the identified need

We adopt a risk cost framework to quantify and evaluate the risks and consequences of increased failure rates. Appendix B provides an overview of our Risk Assessment Methodology.

We note that the risk cost estimating methodology aligns with that used in our recently submitted Revised Revenue Proposal for the 2023-28 period. It reflects feedback from the Australian Energy Regulator (AER) on the methodology initially proposed in our initial Revenue Proposal.

Figure 2-7 summarises the increasing risk costs over the assessment period under the base case.

Figure 2-7 Estimated risk costs



This section describes the assumptions underpinning our assessment of the risk costs, i.e., the value of the risk that may be avoided by undertaking a credible option that addresses the identified need. The aggregate risk cost under the base case is currently estimated at \$1.3m/year and it is expected to increase going forward if action is not taken and the line is left to deteriorate further (reaching approximately \$5.0 million/year by 2030 and \$20.0 million/year by the end of the 20-year assessment period).

2.3.1. Asset health and the probability of failure

Our asset health modelling aligns with Chapter 5.2 of the AER’s Asset Replacement Planning guideline.¹⁴ Condition information for each asset is assessed to generate an Asset Health Index and assets in relatively poor condition, as identified through the Asset Health Index, are candidates for a replacement or refurbishment intervention.

¹⁴ AER, *Industry practice application note – Asset replacement planning*, January 2019 – available at <https://www.aer.gov.au/system/files/D19-2978%20-%20AER%20-Industry%20practice%20application%20note%20Asset%20replacement%20planning%20-%202025%20January%202019.pdf>

The asset health issues identified on Line 977/1 are summarised in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1: Asset health issues along Line 977/1 and their consequences

Issue	Consequences if not remediated
Wood pole deterioration	Bushfire resulting in potential loss of property and/or life
Earthwire fitting defects	
Corrosion of steel crossarms	Safety incident resulting in potential injury or death
Porcelain insulators deteriorated and at end of life	
Insulator “eye bolt” connections on flying angle structures	Line outage with potential network reliability impacts
Poor structure earthing	Safety incident resulting in potential injury or death
Damaged or missing earthwire dampers	Line outage with potential network reliability impacts
Deteriorated guys and damaged site sleeves	Safety incident resulting in potential injury or death
Deteriorated public safety and identification signage	
	Line outage with potential network reliability impacts

Asset Health is used to estimate the remaining life of an asset and forecast the associated probability of failure (PoF) of the asset now and into the future. The future health of an asset (health forecasting) is a function of its current health and any factors causing accelerated (or decelerated) degradation or ‘age shifting’ of one or more of its components. Such moderating factors can represent the cumulative effects arising from continual or discrete exposure to unusual events, external stresses, overloads and faults.

Asset condition information is the primary source of information on the current health of the transmission line and its components. Condition information obtained through routine inspections of transmission line, such as condition rating of each component, and asset information, such as natural age, location and ideal life expectancy, form the basis for deriving current health.

The PoF is the likelihood that an asset will fail during a given period resulting in a particular adverse event. The probability of each failure mode is calculated using reliability engineering techniques that take into account conditional age (chronological age moderated by asset health), failure and defect history, and industry benchmarking studies. We screen out failures that are not related to end-of-life when quantifying risk for replacement projects because such risks are not addressed by these works.

2.3.2. Bushfire risk

This risk refers to the consequence to the community of an asset failure that results in a bushfire starting. We undertook assessment with the University of Melbourne¹⁵ to improve our quantification of bushfire risks across our network, including the moderation of risk costs, using an electricity industry-developed approach.

¹⁵ Refer to [Network Asset Criticality Framework](#)

The bushfire risk model:

- models the potential spread from a fire started at each asset in the network using recognised fire modelling software;
- calculates the consequence based on the number of houses, agricultural and forestry land use (and other infrastructure in the predicted burn area);
- moderates the consequence using a statistical distribution of fire conditions across the year to come up with a most likely consequence to be used in the investment decision;
- moderates this likely consequence by the likelihood of network assets igniting a fire in the event a catastrophic asset failure occurs (i.e., not all asset failures will ignite a fire); and
- further moderates this likely consequence taking in to account the expected emergency services response to a fire based on the proximity to population (i.e., locations close to population centres have the highest moderation of likely consequence as the emergency services response is expected to be relatively expeditious).

Consistent with our ALARP obligations, we apply a disproportionality factor of 'six' to the bushfire risk.¹⁶

Bushfire risk makes up approximately 86 per cent of the total estimated risk cost in present value terms under the base case for this RIT-T.

2.3.3. Financial risk

This risk refers to the direct financial consequence arising from the failure of an asset including the cost of replacement or repair of the asset (reactive maintenance) which may need to be under emergency conditions.

Financial risk makes up approximately 10 per cent of the total estimated risk cost in present value terms under the base case for this RIT-T.

2.3.4. Safety risk

This risk refers to the safety consequence to our workforce, contractors and/or members of the public of an asset failure whose failure modes can create harm. The estimated value takes into account the cost associated with a fatality or injury including compensation, loss of productivity, litigation fees, fines and any other related costs.

Our safety model has been updated and developed in conjunction with asset management specialist consultancy AMCL¹⁷. The main changes to the model relate to consequence and likelihood quantifications with our safety risk now considering a range of consequences, from minor injury to fatality, and the likelihood of each based on historical events, human movement data and land use.

Consistent with our ALARP obligations, we apply a disproportionality factor of 'six' to the public safety component and 'three' to the worker safety component of safety risk.

Safety risk makes up approximately 4 per cent of the total estimated risk cost in present value terms under the base case for this RIT-T.

¹⁶ Refer to section 6.2.5 of the [Network Risk Assessment Methodology](#)

¹⁷ Refer to [Network Asset Criticality Framework](#)

3. Potential credible options

This section describes the options we have investigated to address the need, including the scope of each option and the associated costs.

We consider that there is one feasible option from a technical, commercial, and project delivery perspective that can be implemented in sufficient time to meet the identified need. Four other options were considered but not progressed for the reasons outlined in Table 3-3.

We do not consider non-network options to be technically or commercially feasible to assist with meeting the identified need for this RIT-T as non-network options will not mitigate the safety and environment risk posed as a result of deteriorating wood pole, insulators and crossarm condition. We did not receive any submissions from proponents of any non-network solutions in response to the PSCR.

All costs and benefits presented in this PACR are in 2021-22 dollars, unless otherwise stated.

3.1. Base case

The costs and benefits of each option in this PACR are compared against those of a base case. Under this base case, no proactive capital investment is made to remediate the deterioration of Line 977/1 and the line will continue to operate and be maintained under the current regime.

While the base case is not a situation we plan to encounter, and this RIT-T has been initiated specifically to avoid it, the RIT-T assessment is required to use this base case as a common point of reference when estimating the net benefits of each credible option.

The regular maintenance regime will not be able to mitigate the risk of asset failure that will expose us and end-customers to approximately \$2.9 million per year in safety, environmental and financial risk costs by 2027, rising to \$19.6 million per year by the end of the assessment period.¹⁸ The environmental and safety risk costs are mainly due to the significant consequences of a bushfire event resulting from conductor drop or structure failure and risks associated with compromised earthing. Under the base case, all of these risks will continue to increase.

The annual transmission line routine operating expenditure under the base case is \$67,736. We do not expect this to change with any of the investment options considered, since the options will not change the frequency of planned inspections (however, the reactive maintenance costs do differ and are captured under financial risks). No capital costs are included within the base case. A breakdown of annual expenditure for the base case is presented below in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1 Breakdown of annual capital cost and operating cost for the base case (2021-22)

Years	Capital cost	Operating cost
2023	-	\$67,736
2024	-	\$67,736
2025	-	\$67,736
2026	-	\$67,736

¹⁸ This determination of yearly risk costs is based on our Network Asset Risk Assessment Methodology and incorporates variables such as likelihood of failure/exposure, various types of consequence costs and corresponding likelihood of occurrence.

Years	Capital cost	Operating cost
2027	-	\$67,736
2028	-	\$67,736
2029	-	\$67,736
2030	-	\$67,736
2031	-	\$67,736
2032	-	\$67,736
2033	-	\$67,736
2034	-	\$67,736
2035	-	\$67,736
2036	-	\$67,736
2037	-	\$67,736
2038	-	\$67,736
2039	-	\$67,736
2040	-	\$67,736
2041	-	\$67,736
2042	-	\$67,736
Total	-	\$1,354,725

3.2. Option 1 – Remediate all identified condition issues on the line

Option 1 involves:

- replacement of wood pole structures with concrete or steel pole structures where poles are deteriorated (38 in total)
- replacement of deteriorated insulators including conductor fittings);
- replacement of steel crossarms with corrosion issues; and
- remediation of all public and worker safety related issues (structure signage, marker ball, etc.)

The works are estimated to take 31 months to complete. Project completion is assumed in 2025/26.

All works would be completed in accordance with the relevant standards with minimal modification to the wider transmission assets. Necessary outages of affected line(s) in service would be planned appropriately in order to complete the works with minimal impact on the network.

The estimated capital expenditure associated with this option is \$12.1 million, which is comprised of:

- \$2.8 million in labour costs;
- \$1.4 million materials costs; and
- \$8.0 million in expenses.

Annual operating costs are estimated at \$65,837/year for this option. A breakdown of annual expenditure for Option 1 is presented below in Table 3-2.

This option has the lowest estimated risk reduction of the three options due to it being a ‘minimal scope’ option designed to address only the components that have experienced the greatest deterioration, to prevent failure in the short-term.

Table 3-2 Breakdown of annual capital cost and operating cost for Option 1 (\$2021-22)

Years	Capital cost	Operating cost
2023		\$67,736
2024	\$100,000	\$67,736
2025	\$8,000,000	\$67,736
2026	\$4,000,000	\$67,736
2027		\$65,837
2028		\$65,837
2029		\$65,837
2030		\$65,837
2031		\$65,837
2032		\$65,837
2033		\$65,837
2034		\$65,837
2035		\$65,837
2036		\$65,837
2037		\$65,837
2038		\$65,837
2039		\$65,837
2040		\$65,837
2041		\$65,837
2042		\$65,837
Total	\$12,100,000	\$1,324,329

3.3. Options considered but not progressed

We considered several additional options to meet the identified need in this RIT-T. Table 3-3 summarises the reasons the following credible options were not progressed further.

Table 3-3 Options considered but not progressed

Description	Reason(s) for not progressing
Increased inspections	The condition issues have already been identified and cannot be rectified through increased inspections. This option is therefore not technically feasible.
Elimination of all associated risk	This can only be achieved through retirement and decommissioning of the associated assets. This option is therefore not technically feasible.
New transmission line	Replacement with a new single circuit 132 kV transmission line would incur significant costs, without a commensurate increase in benefits. This option is therefore not considered commercially feasible.
Non-network solutions	We do not consider non-network options to be commercially and technically feasible to assist with meeting the identified need for this RIT-T, as non-network options will not mitigate the safety and environment (bushfire) risk posed as a result of deteriorating wood pole, insulators and crossarm condition.

3.4. No material inter-network impact is expected

We have considered whether the credible options described above is expected to have material inter-regional impact.¹⁹ A ‘material inter-network impact’ is defined in the NER as:

“A material impact on another Transmission Network Service Provider’s network, which impact may include (without limitation): (a) the imposition of power transfer constraints within another Transmission Network Service Provider’s network; or (b) an adverse impact on the quality of supply in another Transmission Network Service Provider’s network.”

AEMO’s suggested screening test to indicate that a transmission augmentation has no material inter-regional impact is that it satisfies the following:²⁰

- a decrease in power transfer capability between transmission networks or in another TNSP’s network of no more than the minimum of 3% of the maximum transfer capability and 50 MW;
- an increase in power transfer capability between transmission networks or in another TNSP’s network of no more than the minimum of 3% of the maximum transfer capability and 50 MW;
- an increase in fault level by less than 10 MVA at any substation in another TNSP’s network; and
- the investment does not involve either a series capacitor or modification in the vicinity of an existing series capacitor.

¹⁹ As per clause 5.16.4(b)(6)(ii) of the NER.

²⁰ Inter-Regional Planning Committee. “Final Determination: Criteria for Assessing Material Inter-Network Impact of Transmission Augmentations.” Melbourne: Australian Energy Market Operator, 2004. Appendix 2 and 3. Accessed 14 May 2020. <https://www.aemo.com.au/-/media/Files/PDF/170-0035-pdf>

We note that the credible option satisfies these conditions as it does not modify any aspect of electrical or transmission assets. By reference to AEMO's screening criteria, there is no material inter-network impacts associated with the credible option.

4. Materiality of market benefits

This section outlines the categories of market benefits prescribed in the National Electricity Rules (NER) and whether they are considered material for this RIT-T.²¹

We note that, since the PSCR was released, there has been a law change to introduce an emissions reduction objective into the national energy objectives²² and that the National Electricity Rules are currently being updated to add a new category of market benefit to the RIT-T reflecting changes in Australia's greenhouse gas emissions.²³ While we acknowledge this important change to the RIT-T, we note that there is not expected to be a difference in greenhouse gas emission levels because there is no change in options by implementing the emission change into the NPV. Therefore, this new category of market benefit is not expected to be material for this RIT-T and so has not been estimated.

4.1. Wholesale electricity market benefits are not material

The AER has recognised that if the credible options considered will not have an impact on the wholesale electricity market, then a number of classes of market benefits will not be material in the RIT-T assessment, and so do not need to be estimated.²⁴

The credible options considered in this RIT-T will not address network constraints between competing generating centres and are therefore not expected to result in any change in dispatch outcomes and wholesale market prices. We therefore consider that the following classes of market benefits are not material for this RIT-T assessment:

- changes in fuel consumption arising through different patterns of generation dispatch;
- changes in voluntary load curtailment (since there is minor impact on pool price);
- changes in costs for parties other than the RIT-T proponent;
- changes in ancillary services costs;
- changes in network losses; and
- competition benefits.

4.2. No other classes of market benefits are material

In addition to the classes of market benefits listed above, NER clause 5.15A.2(4) requires that we consider the following classes of market benefits, listed in Table 4-1 arising from each credible option. We consider

²¹ The NER requires that all classes of market benefits identified in relation to the RIT-T are included in the RIT-T assessment, unless the TNSP can demonstrate that a specific class (or classes) is unlikely to be material in relation to the RIT-T assessment for a specific option – NER clause 5.16.1(c)(6). See Appendix A for requirements applicable to this document.

²² On 12 August 2022, Energy Ministers agreed to fast track the introduction of an emissions reduction objective into the national energy objectives, consisting of the National Electricity Objective (NEO), National Gas Objective and National Energy Retail Objective. On 21 September 2023, the *Statutes Amendment (National Energy Laws) (Emissions Reductions Objectives) Act 2023* (the Act) received Royal Assent.

²³ AEMC, *Harmonising the electricity network planning and investment rules and AER guidelines with the updated energy objectives (electricity)*, draft determination, 26 October 2023, p. i.

²⁴ Australian Energy Regulator. "Application guidelines Regulatory Investment Test for Transmission - August 2020." Melbourne: Australian Energy Regulator. <https://www.aer.gov.au/system/files/AER%20-%20Regulatory%20Investment%20test%20for%20transmission%20application%20guidelines%20-%202025%20August%202020.pdf>

that none of the classes of market benefits listed are material for this RIT-T assessment for the reasons outlined below.

Table 4-1 Reasons non-wholesale electricity market benefits are considered immaterial

Market benefits	Reason
Changes in involuntary load curtailment	Since Line 977/1 forms part of a meshed network (with an N-1 level of redundancy) required to supply the Canberra and Southern Tablelands region, a failure of one line due to condition issues results in a negligible chance of unserved energy.
Differences in the timing of expenditure	Options considered will provide an alternative to meeting reliability requirements but are unlikely to affect decisions to undertake unrelated expenditure in the network. Consequently, material market benefits will neither be gained nor lost due to changes in the timing of other network expenditure from any of the options considered.
Option value	<p>We note the AER’s view that option value is likely to arise where there is uncertainty regarding future outcomes, the information that is available is likely to change in the future, and the credible options considered by the TNSP are sufficiently flexible to respond to that change.²⁵</p> <p>We also note the AER’s view that appropriate identification of credible options and reasonable scenarios captures any option value, thereby meeting the NER requirement to consider option value as a class of market benefit under the RIT-T.</p> <p>We note that no credible option is sufficiently flexible to respond to change or uncertainty for this RIT-T. Specifically, each option is focused on proactively replacing deteriorating assets ahead of when they fail.</p>

²⁵ Australian Energy Regulator. “*Application guidelines Regulatory Investment Test for Transmission - August 2020.*” Melbourne: Australian Energy Regulator. <https://www.aer.gov.au/system/files/AER%20-%20Regulatory%20investment%20test%20for%20transmission%20application%20guidelines%20-%2025%20August%202020.pdf>

5. Overview of the assessment approach

This section outlines the approach that we have applied in assessing the net benefits associated with each of the credible options against the base case.

5.1. Description of the base case

The costs and benefits of each option are compared against the base case. Under this base case, no proactive investment is undertaken, we incur regular and reactive maintenance costs, and the line will continue to operate with an increasing level of risk.

We note that this course of action is not expected in practice. However, this approach has been adopted since it is consistent with AER guidance on the base case for RIT-T applications.²⁶

5.2. Assessment period and discount rate

A 20-year assessment period from 2022/23 to 2041/42 has been adopted for this RIT-T analysis. This period takes into account the size, complexity and expected asset life of the options.

Where the capital components of the credible options have asset lives extending beyond the end of the assessment period, the NPV modelling includes a terminal value to capture the remaining asset life. This ensures that the capital cost of long-lived options over the assessment period is appropriately captured, and that all options have their costs and benefits assessed over a consistent period, irrespective of option type, technology or asset life. The terminal values are calculated as the undepreciated value of capital costs at the end of the analysis period.

A real, pre-tax discount rate of 7 per cent has been adopted as the central assumption for the NPV analysis presented in this PSCR, consistent with AEMO's Inputs, Assumptions and Scenarios Consultation Report²⁷ and the assumptions adopted in AEMO's Draft 2024 Integrated System Plan (ISP).²⁸ The RIT-T requires that sensitivity testing be conducted on the discount rate and that the regulated weighted average cost of capital (WACC) be used as the lower bound. We have therefore tested the sensitivity of the results to a lower bound discount rate of 3 per cent.²⁹ We have also adopted an upper bound discount rate of 10.5 per cent (ie, AEMO's 2023 Inputs, Assumptions and Scenarios Report).³⁰

²⁶ We note that the AER RIT-T Guidelines state that the base case is where the RIT-T proponent does not implement a credible option to meet the identified need, but rather continues its 'BAU activities'. The AER define 'BAU activities' as ongoing, economically prudent activities that occur in the absence of a credible option being implemented. Australian Energy Regulator. "Application guidelines Regulatory Investment Test for Transmission - August 2020." Melbourne: Australian Energy Regulator. <https://www.aer.gov.au/system/files/AER%20-%20Regulatory%20investment%20test%20for%20transmission%20application%20guidelines%20-%2025%20August%202020.pdf>

²⁷ AEMO '2023 Inputs, Assumptions and Scenarios Report', July 2023, p 123.

²⁸ AEMO, *2024 Draft Integrated System Plan, December 2023*, p 91.

²⁹ This is equal to WACC (pre-tax, real) in the latest final decision for a transmission business in the NEM (Transgrid) as of the date of this analysis, see: <https://www.aer.gov.au/networks-pipelines/determinations-access-arrangements/transgrid-determination-2023%E2%80%9328/final-decision>

³⁰ AEMO '2023 Inputs, Assumptions and Scenarios Report', July 2023, p 123.

5.3. Approach to estimating option costs

We have estimated the capital costs of the options based on the scope of works necessary together with costing experience from previous projects of a similar nature.

In considering the option costs for this RIT-T, it has been assumed that 80% of the transmission line is located in normal soil, with 20% assumed to be in poor soil conditions. The access will be relatively straightforward as it is an existing line traversing primarily through grazing land.

The cost estimates are developed using our 'MTWO' cost estimating system. This system utilises historical average costs, updated by the costs of the most recently implemented project with similar scope. All estimates in MTWO are developed to deliver a 'P50' portfolio value for a total program of works (i.e., there is an equal likelihood of over- or under-spending the estimate total).³¹

We estimate that actual costs will be within +/- 25 per cent of the central capital cost estimate. An accuracy of +/-25 per cent for cost estimates is consistent with industry best practice and aligns with the accuracy range of a 'Class 4' estimate, as defined in the Association for the Cost Engineering classification system.

All cost estimates are prepared in real, 2021-22 dollars based on the information and pricing history available at the time that they were estimated. The cost estimates do not include or forecast any real cost escalation for materials.

Routine operating and maintenance costs are based on works of similar nature.

5.4. Three different scenarios have been modelled to address uncertainty

The RIT-T is focused on identifying the top ranked credible option in terms of expected net benefits. However, uncertainty exists in terms of estimating future inputs and variables (termed future 'states of the world').

To deal with this uncertainty, the NER requires that costs and market benefits for each credible option are estimated under reasonable scenarios and then weighted based on the likelihood of each scenario to determine a weighted ('expected') net benefit. It is this 'expected' net benefit that is used to rank credible options and identify the preferred option.

The credible options have been assessed under three scenarios as part of this PSCR assessment, which differ in terms of the key drivers of the estimated net market benefits (ie, the estimated risk costs avoided).

Given that wholesale market benefits are not relevant for this RIT-T, the three scenarios implicitly assume the most likely scenario from the Draft 2024 ISP (ie, the 'Step Change' scenario). The scenarios differ by the assumed level of risk costs and unserved energy, given that these are key parameters that may affect the ranking of the credible options. Risk cost assumptions do not form part of AEMO's ISP assumptions, and have been based on Transgrid's analysis, as discussed in section 2.

We developed the Central Scenario around a static model of demand scenarios, described further in Section A.3 of our [Network Asset Criticality Framework](#). We consider that this approach is appropriate

³¹ For further detail on our cost estimating approach refer to section 7 of our [Augmentation Expenditure Overview Paper](#) submitted with our 2023-28 Revenue Proposal.

since it materially reduces the computational effort required, and since differences in demand forecasts will not materially affect the ranking of the credible options.

How the NPV results are affected by changes to other variables (including the discount rate and capital costs) has been investigated in the sensitivity analysis. We consider this is consistent with the latest AER guidance for RIT-Ts of this type (ie, where wholesale market benefits are not expected to be material).^{32, 33, 34}

A summary of the key variables in each scenario is provided in Table 5-1 below.

Table 5-1 Summary of scenarios

Variable / Scenario	Central	Low risk cost scenario	High risk cost scenario
Scenario weighting	1/3	1/3	1/3
Discount rate	7%	7%	7%
Network capital costs	Base estimate	Base estimate	Base estimate
Operating and maintenance costs	Base estimate	Base estimate	Base estimate
Safety, environmental and financial risk benefit	Base estimate	Base estimate – 25%	Base estimate +25%

We have weighted the three scenarios equally given there is nothing to suggest an alternate weighting would be more appropriate.

5.5. Sensitivity analysis

In addition to the scenario analysis, we have also considered the robustness of the outcome of the cost benefit analysis through undertaking various sensitivity testing.

The range of factors tested as part of the sensitivity analysis in this PSCR are:

- lower and higher assumed capital costs;
- lower and higher estimated safety, environmental and financial risk benefits; and
- alternate commercial discount rate assumptions.

The above list of sensitivities focuses on the key variables that could impact the identified preferred option. The results of the sensitivity tests are set out in section 0.

In addition, we have also sought to identify the ‘boundary value’ for key variables beyond which the outcome of the analysis would change, including the amount by which capital costs would need to increase for the preferred option to no longer be preferred.

³² AER, *Application Guidelines Regulatory Investment Test for Transmission*, August 2020, pp. 40-41.

³³ We consider the approach to scenarios and sensitivities to be consistent with the AER guidance provided in November 2022 in the context of the disputes of the North West Slopes and Bathurst, Orange and Parkes RIT-Ts. See: AER, *Decision: North West Slopes and Bathurst, Orange and Parkes Determination on dispute - Application of the regulatory investment test for transmission*, November 2022, pp. 18-20 & 31-32, as well as with the AER’s RIT-T Guidelines.

³⁴ AEMO ‘2023 Inputs, Assumptions and Scenarios Report’, July 2023, p 123-124

6. Assessment of credible options

This section outlines the assessment we have undertaken of the credible network options. The assessment compares the costs and benefits of each credible option to the base case. The benefits of each credible option are represented by reduction in costs or risks compared to the base case.

All costs and benefits presented in this PACR are in 2021/22 dollars.

6.1. Estimated gross benefits

Table 6-1 below summarises the present value of the gross benefit estimates for the credible option relative to the base case under the three scenarios. The benefits included in this assessment consist only of avoided risk, ie, a reduction in safety, environmental and financial risks.

Table 6-1 Estimated gross benefits from credible options relative to the base case (\$m, PV)

Option/scenario	Central	Low risk cost scenario	High risk cost scenario	Weighted
<i>Scenario weighting</i>	1/3	1/3	1/3	
Option 1	60.15	45.11	75.19	60.15

6.2. Estimated costs

Table 6-2 below summarises the costs of the option, relative to the base case, in present value terms. The cost includes the direct capital and routine operating costs of each option, relative to the base case, and is the same for Option 1 in all scenarios given nothing that affects the direct costs is varied between scenarios.

Table 6-2 Costs of credible options relative to the base case (\$m, PV)

Option	Cost
Option 1	7.53

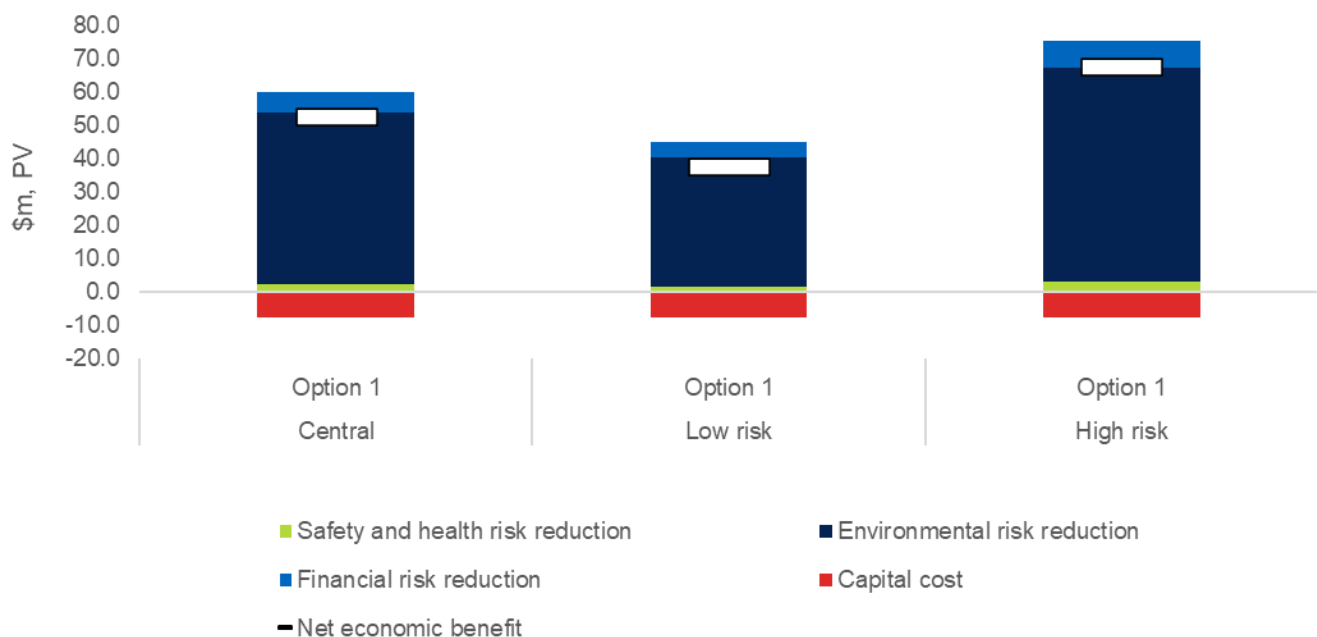
6.3. Estimated net economic benefits

The net economic benefits are the differences between the estimated gross benefits less the estimated costs. Table 6-3 and Figure 6-1 show that the present value of the net economic benefits for Option 1 is positive for all scenarios investigated. On a weighted basis, Option 1 is found to deliver approximately \$52.62 million.

Table 6-3 NPV of net economic benefits relative to the base case (\$2021/22 m)

Option	Central scenario	Low risk costs scenario	High risk costs scenario	Weighted scenario
<i>Scenario weighting</i>	1/3	1/3	1/3	
Option 1	52.62	37.58	67.66	52.62

Figure 6-1 Net economic benefits (\$m, PV)



6.4. Sensitivity testing

We have undertaken sensitivity testing to understand the robustness of the RIT-T assessment to underlying assumptions about key variables. In particular, we have undertaken two sets of sensitivity tests:

- Step 1 – testing the sensitivity of the optimal timing of the project ('trigger year') to different assumptions in relation to key variables; and
- Step 2 – once a trigger year has been determined, testing the sensitivity of the total NPV benefit associated with the investment proceeding in that year, in the event that actual circumstances turn out to be different.

Having assumed to have committed to the project by this date, we have also looked at the consequences of 'getting it wrong' under step 2 of the sensitivity testing. That is, if expected safety and environmental risks are not as high as expected, for example, the impact on the net economic benefit associated with the project continuing to go ahead on that date.

The application of the two steps to test the sensitivity of the key findings is outlined below.

6.4.1. Step 1 – Sensitivity testing of the optimal timing

This section outlines the sensitivity of the identification of the commissioning year to changes in the underlying assumptions. Each timing sensitivity has been undertaken on the central scenario.

The optimal timing of Option 1 is found to be invariant to all of the assumptions including:

- a 25 per cent decrease in the assumed network capital costs;
- higher assumed safety, environmental and financial risks; and

- lower discount rate of 3 per cent as well as a higher rate of 10.5 per cent.
- a 25 per cent increase in the assumed network capital costs; and
- lower assumed safety, environmental and financial risks.

Figure 6-2 below outlines the impact on the optimal commissioning year, under a range of alternative assumptions. It illustrates that for Option 1, the optimal commissioning date is found to be in 2026/27 for all sensitivities investigated.

Figure 6-2 Optimal timing of Option 1



6.4.2. Step 2 – Sensitivity of the overall net benefit

We have conducted sensitivity analysis on the present value of the net economic benefit, based on undertaking the project by 2025/26. Specifically, we have investigated the same sensitivities under this step as in the first step:

- a 25 per cent increase/decrease in the assumed network capital costs;
- lower (or higher) assumed safety, environmental and financial risks; and
- lower discount rate of 3 per cent as well as a higher rate of 10.5 per cent.

All these sensitivities investigate the consequences of ‘getting it wrong’ having committed to a certain investment decision.

The figures below illustrate the estimated net economic benefits for each option if separate key assumptions in the central scenario are varied individually. Option 1 delivers positive benefits under all scenarios.

The sensitivity testing focuses on the central scenario given the ranking of the options is found to be the same across all three scenarios investigated and there are significant expected net market benefits under each scenario. That is, we do not expect the key findings to change for this RIT-T if the sensitivity testing was expanded to cover the low risk and high-risk scenarios.

Figure 6-3 Capital cost sensitivity

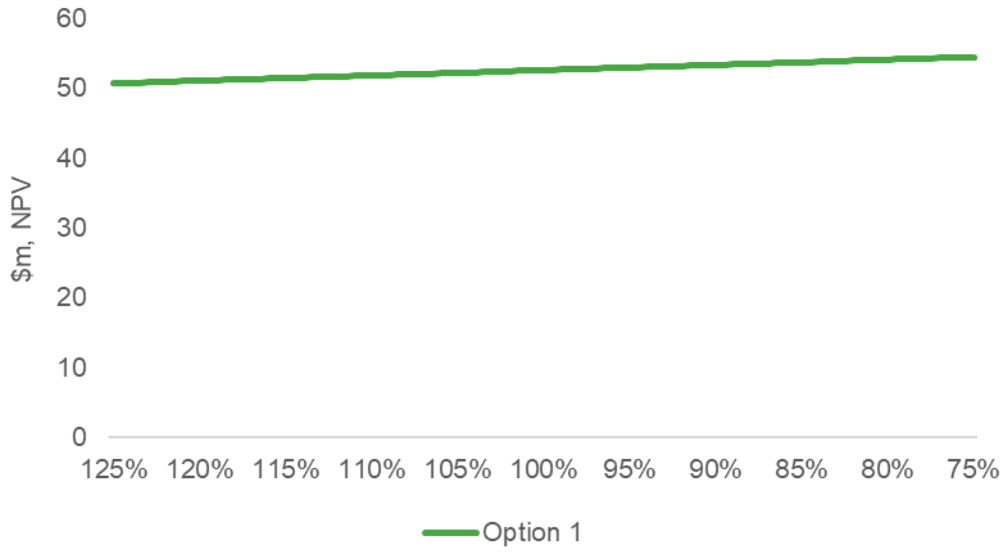


Figure 6-4 Risk costs sensitivity

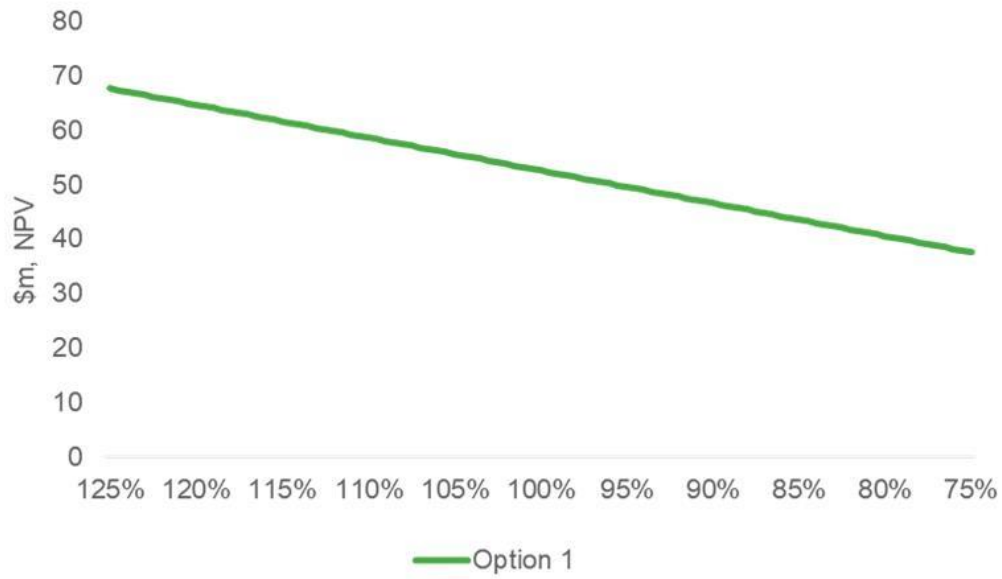
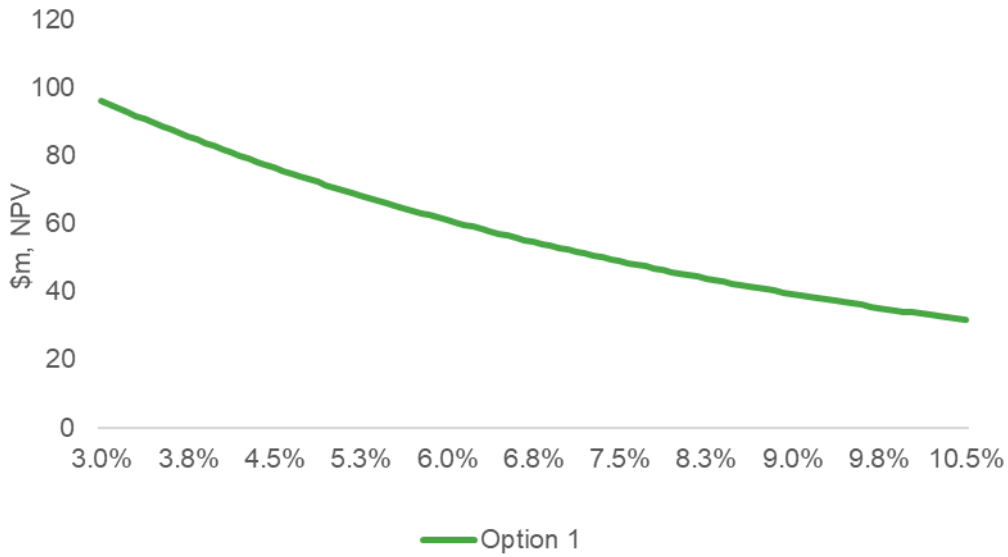


Figure 6-5 Commercial discount rate sensitivity



Given that our analysis only considers a single option and that this is a ‘reliability’ RIT-T, we have determined that Option 1 is preferred under all three reasonable scenarios. As such, a threshold analysis to identify whether a change in capital cost estimates would change the RIT-T outcome is not applicable for this RIT-T.

7. Final conclusion on the preferred option

This PACR has found that Option 1 is the preferred option for this RIT-T. Option 1 involves:

- replacement of deteriorated wood pole structures with concrete or steel pole structures on Line 977/1 (38 in total)
- replacement of deteriorated insulators including conductor fittings);
- replacement of steel crossarms with corrosion issues; and
- remediation of all public and worker safety related issues (structure signage, marker ball, etc.).

The estimated capital expenditure associated with this option is \$12.1 million. Routine operating and maintenance costs are estimated at \$65,837 per year.

The works are estimated to take 31 months to complete. Project completion is assumed in 2025/26.

Option 1 is the preferred option in accordance with NER clause 5.15A.2(b)(12) because it is the credible option that maximises the net present value of the net economic benefit to all those who produce, consume and transport electricity in the market. The analysis undertaken and the identification of Option 1 as the preferred option satisfies the RIT-T.

Transgrid considers this conclusion to be robust to changes in capital cost inputs, estimated risk costs and underlying discount rates, noting that there would need to be unrealistic changes to these key assumptions to change the ranking of the options (as shown via the boundary testing at the end of section 7). Transgrid will however continue to monitor these key assumptions and will notify the AER if such changes do occur (or appear likely), which would constitute a material change in circumstance.

Appendix A Transgrid considers this Compliance checklist

This appendix sets out a checklist which demonstrates the compliance of this PACR with the requirements of the National Electricity Rules version 204.

Rules clause	Summary of requirements	Relevant section(s) in the PACR
5.16.4(v)	The project assessment conclusions report must set out:	–
	(1) the matters detailed in the project assessment draft report as required under paragraph (k); and	See below.
	(2) a summary of, and the RIT-T proponent's response to, submissions received, if any, from interested parties sought under paragraph (q).	NA
5.16.4(k)	The project assessment draft report must include:	–
	(1) a description of each credible option assessed;	3
	(2) a summary of, and commentary on, the submissions to the project specification consultation report;	NA
	(3) a quantification of the costs, including a breakdown of operating and capital expenditure, and classes of material market benefit for each credible option;	3 & 6
	(4) a detailed description of the methodologies used in quantifying each class of material market benefit and cost;	4 & 5
	(5) reasons why the RIT-T proponent has determined that a class or classes of market benefit are not material;	4
	(6) the identification of any class of market benefit estimated to arise outside the region of the Transmission Network Service Provider affected by the RIT-T project, and quantification of the value of such market benefits (in aggregate across all regions);	NA
	(7) the results of a net present value analysis of each credible option and accompanying explanatory statements regarding the results;	6
	(8) the identification of the proposed preferred option;	7
	(9) for the proposed preferred option identified under subparagraph (8), the RIT-T proponent must provide: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="395 1541 898 1574">(i) details of the technical characteristics; <li data-bbox="395 1585 1153 1619">(ii) the estimated construction timetable and commissioning date; <li data-bbox="395 1630 1265 1742">(iii) if the proposed preferred option is likely to have a material inter-network impact and if the Transmission Network Service Provider affected by the RIT-T project has received an augmentation technical report, that report; and <li data-bbox="395 1753 1249 1821">(iv) a statement and the accompanying detailed analysis that the preferred option satisfies the regulatory investment test for transmission. 	3 & 7
(10) if each of the following apply to the RIT-T project: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="395 1877 1249 1966">(i) if the estimated capital cost of the proposed preferred option is greater than \$100 million (as varied in accordance with a cost threshold determination); and <li data-bbox="395 1977 914 2011">(ii) AEMO is not the sole RIT-T proponent, 	N/A	

	The RIT-T reopening triggers applying to the RIT-T project.	
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Appendix B Risk Assessment Methodology

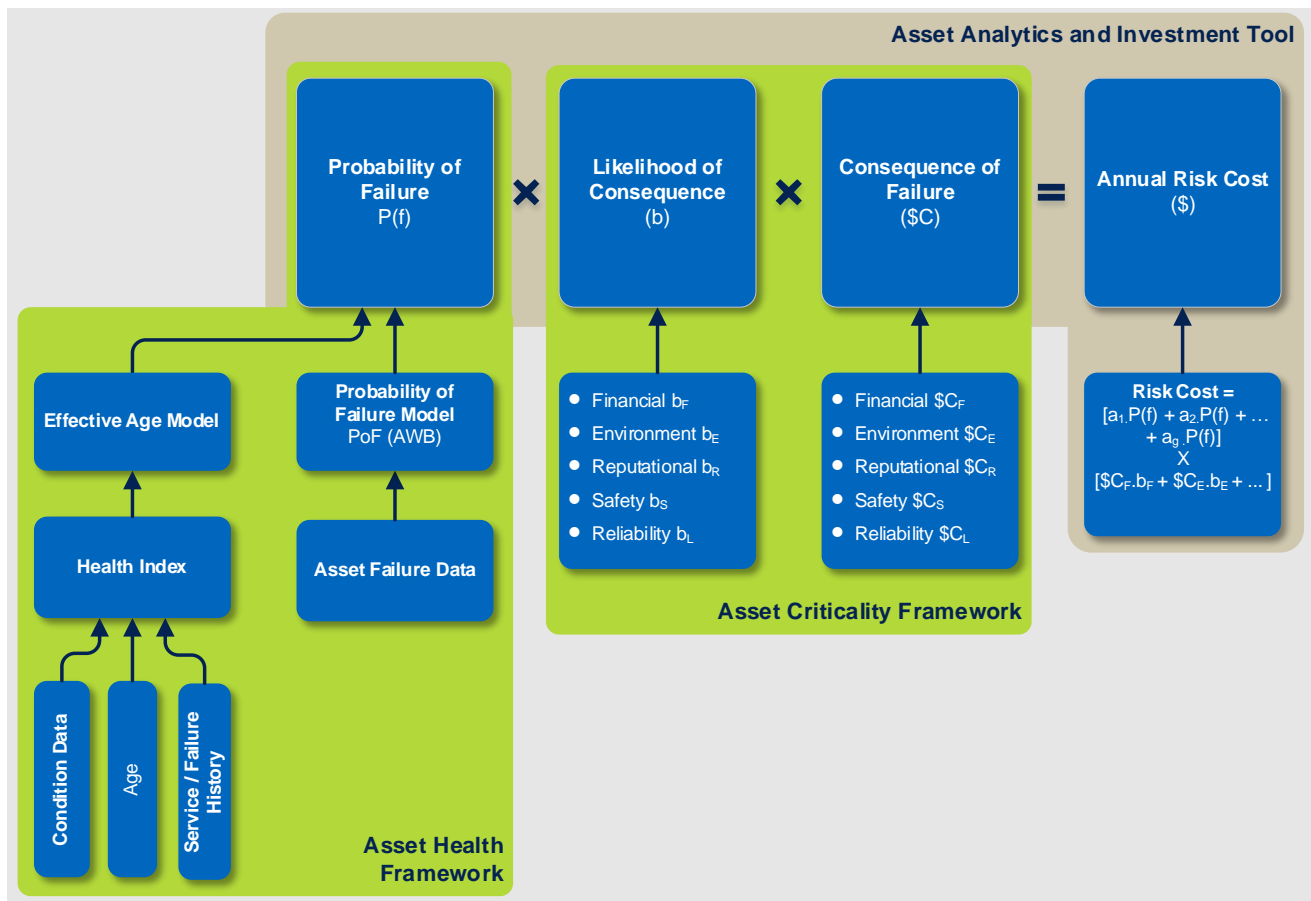
This appendix summarises our network risk assessment methodology that underpins the identified need for this RIT-T. Our risk assessment methodology is aligned with the AER’s Asset Replacement Planning guideline³⁵ and its principles.

A fundamental part of the risk assessment methodology is calculating the annual ‘risk costs’ or the monetised impacts of the environmental, safety and financial risks.

The monetary value of risk (per year) for an individual asset failure resulting in an undesired outcome, is the likelihood (probability) of failure (in that year with respect to its age), as determined through modelling the failure behaviour of an asset (Asset Health), multiplied by the consequence (cost of the impact) of the undesired outcome occurring, as determined through the consequence analysis (Asset Criticality).

Figure B-1 below summarises the framework for calculating the ‘risk costs’, which has been applied on our asset portfolio considered to need replacement or refurbishment.

Figure B-1 Risk cost calculation



Economic justification of repx to address an identified need is supported by risk monetised benefit streams, to allow the costs of the project or program to be assessed against the value of the avoided risks

³⁵ [Industry practice application note - Asset replacement planning, AER January 2019](#)

and costs. The major quantified risks we apply for repex justifications include asset failures that materialise as:

- bushfire risk;
- safety risk;
- environmental risk;
- reliability risk; and
- financial risk.

The risk categories relevant to this RIT-T are explained in Section 2-3.

Further details are available in our [Network Asset Risk Assessment Methodology](#).

Appendix C Asset Health and Probability of Failure

The first step in calculating the PoF of an asset is determining the asset health and associated effective age,³⁶ which considers that:

- an asset consists of different components, each with a particular function, criticality, underlying reliability, life expectancy and remaining life - the overall health of an asset is a compound function of all of these attributes;
- key asset condition measures and failure data provides vital information on the current health of an asset, where the 'current effective age' is derived from asset information and condition data;
- the future health of an asset (health forecasting) is a function of its current health and any factors causing accelerated (or decelerated) degradation or 'age shifting' of one or more of its components – such moderating factors can represent the cumulative effects arising from continual or discrete exposure to unusual internal, external stresses, overloads and faults; and
- 'future effective age' is derived by moderating 'current effective age' based on factors such as, external environment/influence, expected stress events and operating/loading condition.

The PoF is the likelihood that an asset will fail during a given period resulting in a particular adverse event, e.g., equipment failure, pole failure, broken overhead conductor.

The outputs of the PoF calculation are one or more probability of failure time series which provide a mapping between the effective age, discussed above, and the yearly probability of failure value for a given asset class. This analysis is performed by generating statistical failure curves, normally using Weibull analysis, to determine a PoF time series set for each asset that gives a probability of failure for each further year of asset life. This establishes how likely it is that the asset will fail over time.

The Weibull parameters which represent the probability of failure curve for key transmission line components are summarised in

³⁶ Apparent age of an asset based on its condition.

Table C-1 Weibull parameters for asset components below.

Further details are available in our [Network Asset Health Methodology](#).

Table C-1 Weibull parameters for asset components

Asset component	Weibull parameters	
	η	β
Wood pole – natural round	89.0	12.0
Wood pole – pressure impregnated	68.0	18.5
Insulators - Porcelain Disc - Low corrosion	261.7	4.581
Insulators - Porcelain Disc - High corrosion	173.7	4.763
Conductor Fittings - C1/C2	127.4	4.376
Conductor Fittings - C3/C4	64.24	10.13
Earthwire Fittings - C1/C2	116.5	5.198
Earthwire Fittings - C3/C4	66.61	10.98

Note: C1 (Very Low), C2 (Low), C3 (Medium) and C4 (High) relate to atmospheric corrosion zones based on Australian Standard AS 4312-2008.