



## **Appendix C**

### **2007 South Australian Generation and Load Scenario Analysis**



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**REPORT (ELN00011) TO**



*NATIONAL ELECTRICITY MARKET ASSISTANCE*  
**2007 South Australian Generation and Load  
Scenario Analysis**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

To assist ElectraNet in identifying the likely areas of network development over the next Revenue Reset period, potential generation development paths for the region of South Australia over the next ten years have been assessed through the application of ROAM Consulting's (ROAM) Scenario Analysis methodology. The methodology is based on the identification of three separate 'theme sets' defining the direction of the energy sector in the region of South Australia. These theme sets relate to:

- Various load growth rates, including consideration of the potential for expanded industrial load of moderate and major size;
- Varying trading options between South Australia and the Eastern States, depending on energy policy changes in any or all regions of the NEM, and changes to the relative pricing of energy resources, and;
- Varying carbon value, or greenhouse emissions reduction schemes.

The generation developments that have been assessed cover a mix of thermal gas fired plant, wind generation and other renewable technologies including biomass. A key factor that has emerged is the need for additional gas fired generation to support peak loads and expanded industrial load (including Olympic Dam and Prominent Hill), regardless of the installed wind farm capacity. This is a result of the inability to rely on wind generation for more than 8% of its installed capacity at times of 10% POE peak demand. Steps have recently been taken such that future wind farms will be required to install equipment to increase their operational flexibility. However, this does not presently increase the amount of reliable capacity able to contribute to the required level of installed capacity to meet minimum reserve margin conditions.

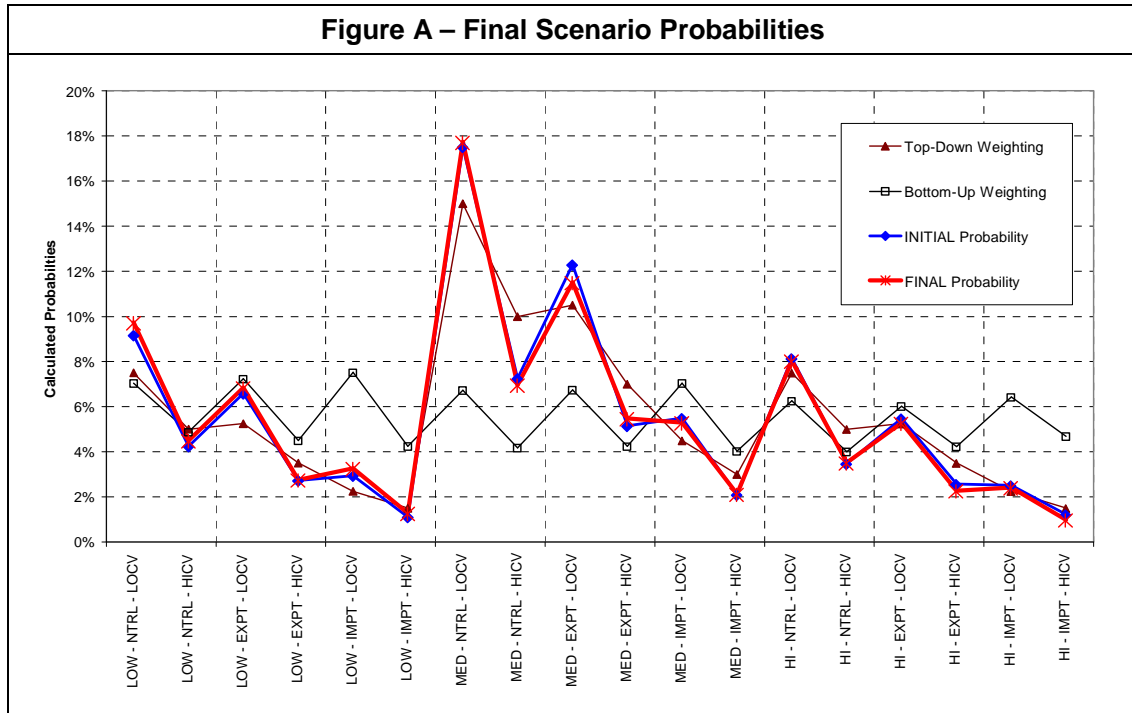
The remaining capacity to support load growth will have to be provided by scheduled generation, and in South Australia, the most probable plant type is currently open cycle gas turbine plant. In the event of a large amount of wind generation being commissioned in response to new carbon abatement schemes, generating companies will need to make informed decisions as to the type of gas fired (or other) generating capacity to install. It is likely that a high installed capacity base of wind power would cause generating companies to favour open cycle gas turbines with lower capital costs and higher levels of operating flexibility, in contrast to the use of more efficient combined cycle generating plants, which have higher capital costs and are less flexible. Alternatively, the possibility exists for South Australia to rely more heavily upon imported base-load power from the rest of the NEM to support a large installed capacity base of wind power.

The following table summarises the themes, which were developed and studied in this scenario analysis:

<b>Table A – List of Themes Studied</b>					
<b>Load Growth</b>		<b>Inter-Regional Trade</b>		<b>Carbon Value</b>	
<b>Theme</b>		<b>Theme</b>		<b>Theme</b>	
LOW	Low load growth, with the addition of occasional industrial loads and delayed expansion at Olympic Dam.	NTRL	Neutral inter-regional trading – ‘as is’ levels.	LOCV	‘As is’ carbon values / carbon abatement schemes.
MED	Moderate load growth, with the addition of industrial loads the timely expansion of Olympic Dam.	EXPT	Significantly higher average power export from South Australia to the rest of the NEM.	HICV	Significantly increased carbon value, or the roll-out of other significant carbon abatement schemes.
HI	Moderate load growth, with the addition of frequent industrial loads and the timely expansion of Olympic Dam.	IMPT	Significantly higher average power import from the rest of the NEM into South Australia.	-	

Using the combination of these theme sets, eighteen discrete development scenarios were constructed encompassing a range of widely differing market development paths. The relative likelihood of each of these development paths was assessed using a probabilistic methodology, which takes a ‘Top-down’ theme-based approach and a ‘Bottom-up’ individual project-based approach and combines the two strategies.

The following chart summarises the relative probabilities determined for each of those eighteen scenarios (final probabilities marked in red):



The outcome of the scenario analysis as seen in the chart above is a set of eighteen scenarios which have corresponding generating plant installation programmes matching the projected state peak demand with adequate reserve capacity. The probability that has been determined for each of these scenarios varies significantly. Nevertheless it may be important for ElectraNet to address each of the scenarios in order to provide a reliable view of the variability of future generating patterns.

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## 1. BACKGROUND

In 2005 ROAM Consulting (ROAM), on behalf of ElectraNet, conducted an assessment of potential generation and load developments for South Australia through the application of a probabilistic scenario analysis methodology. The ESIPC provided valuable input to this analysis. A final report was completed in December 2005.

In May 2006, ElectraNet engaged ROAM Consulting to update its assessment to enable the preparation of scenario based network development plans for its forthcoming Revenue Reset Application. A key purpose of the update was to critically review the scenario analysis input assumptions made in 2005 in light of newly available information and the performance of the market during that year. In particular, the key areas of review were scenario themes, potential future generation projects, future loads, and assigned probabilities. The review of input assumptions was undertaken in consultation with ElectraNet, the Electricity Supply Industry Planning Council (ESIPC) and ETSA Utilities.

Now in 2007, ElectraNet engaged ROAM Consulting again to conduct a new Scenario Analysis study prior to making a submission for a Revenue Reset Application. The drivers for this review include

- New connection-point load forecasts with significantly higher growth, along with further potential development of large industrial load
- Significant changes to key issues such as Minimum Reserve conditions and installed plant
- Potential changes in policy regarding Climate Change and Greenhouse Abatement

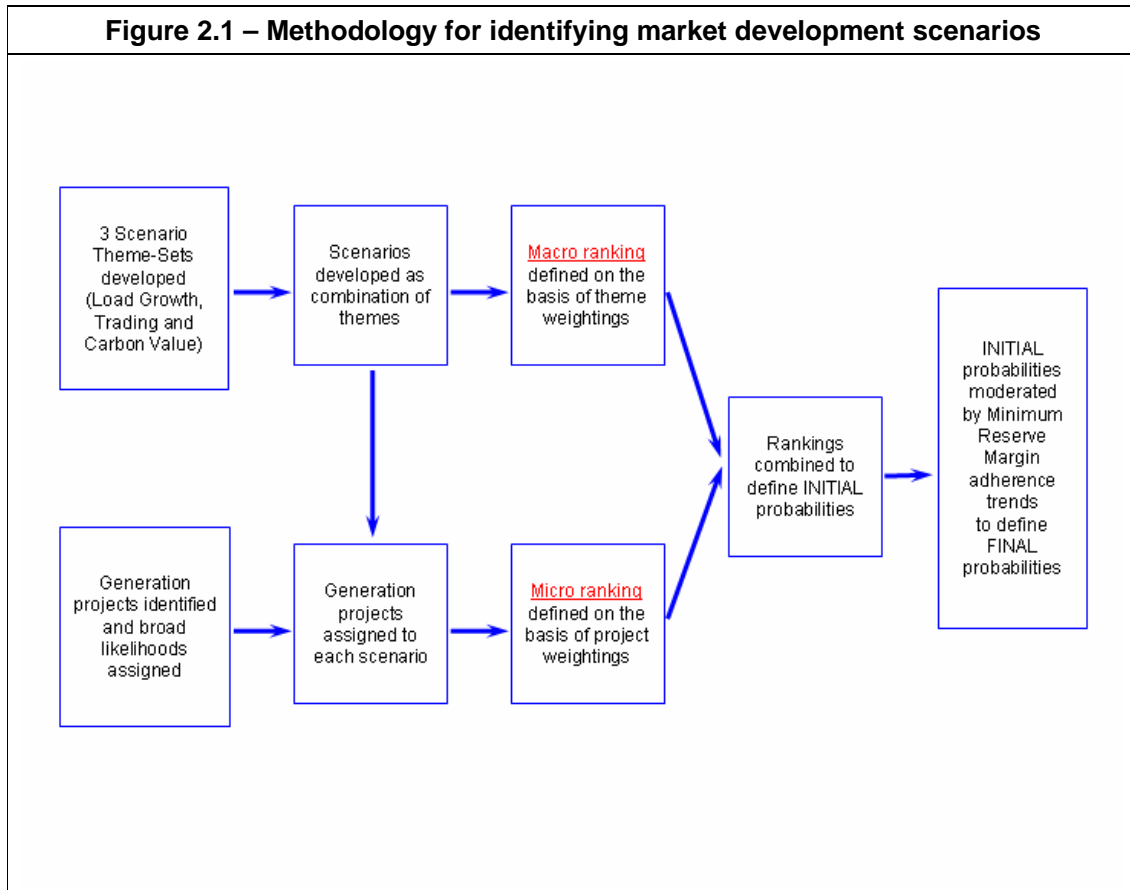
The Scenario Analysis conducted relates primarily to identifying the need for load driven reliability augmentations and distribution connection works under varying external generation development and load forecast assumptions. Market benefit projects (e.g. interconnections) and augmentations driven by generation connections are considered to be outside the scope of this analysis, and would be subject to separate analysis.



## 2. SCENARIO ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY

The methodology used in this assessment has been designed to deliver a forward-looking view of a number of plausible market development scenarios, specifically focusing on the South Australian region.

The approach is summarised in the diagram below:



Specific comments are made with respect to each of the steps identified above:

### Step 1) Scenario Theme Sets Identified

The following theme sets were used in the study:

- 1) Three themes within the Load Growth scenario theme set:
  - **Low, Medium and High** load growth.
- 2) Three themes within the Inter-Regional Trading theme set:
  - **Neutral, Increased Import, and Increased Export** inter-regional trading trends



- 3) Two themes within the Carbon Value theme set:
- **Low Carbon Value and High Carbon Value themes.**

Other developments consisting of high impact, but low probability events, for example the development of major geothermal or nuclear power stations, were not considered within the report. These exceptional scenarios would result in a substantial shift in generation patterns requiring separate treatment by the regulator, and are therefore not within the scope of the Revenue Reset Scenario Analysis.

These defined theme-sets and themes are discussed in detail in Section 3 of this report, and justification and explanation is also contained in the Preliminary (Assumptions) Report.

### **Step 2) Theme Probabilities and Top Down Scenario Weightings**

Through consultation with ElectraNet and ESIPC, each of the themes has been assigned a relative probability of proceeding. The probabilities associated with each are shown below:

<b>Load Growth</b>		<b>Inter-Regional Trade</b>		<b>Carbon Value</b>	
<b>Theme</b>	<b>Probability</b>	<b>Theme</b>	<b>Probability</b>	<b>Theme</b>	<b>Probability</b>
LOW	25%	NTRL	50%	LOCV	60%
MED	50%	EXPT	35%	HICV	40%
HI	25%	IMPT	15%	-	-

From the themes contained within the three theme sets of Load Growth, Inter-Regional Trade and Carbon Value, eighteen (18) discrete combinations are possible. Each of these combinations forms a 'scenario'. The relevant theme probabilities are combined to produce a 'Top-Down' Weighting for each of the eighteen scenarios using the following formula:

$$TDW = W_{Load} \times W_{Trade} \times W_{Carbon}$$

where **TDW** is the Top Down Weighting, and **W** is a theme weighting.

The Top Down Weighting for each of the scenarios was calculated to be as follows:

<b>Table 2.2 – Top Down Weightings for each Scenario</b>			
<b>Scenario</b>	<b>Scenario Theme Combination</b>	<b>Combination of Probabilities</b>	<b>Top-Down Weighting</b>
1	LOW - NTRL - LOCV	0.25 * 0.5 * 0.6	7.50%
2	LOW - NTRL - HICV	0.25 * 0.5 * 0.4	5.00%
3	LOW - EXPT - LOCV	0.25 * 0.35 * 0.6	5.25%
4	LOW - EXPT - HICV	0.25 * 0.35 * 0.4	3.50%
5	LOW - IMPT - LOCV	0.25 * 0.15 * 0.6	2.25%
6	LOW - IMPT - HICV	0.25 * 0.15 * 0.4	1.50%
7	MED - NTRL - LOCV	0.5 * 0.5 * 0.6	15.00%
8	MED - NTRL - HICV	0.5 * 0.5 * 0.4	10.00%
9	MED - EXPT - LOCV	0.5 * 0.35 * 0.6	10.50%
10	MED - EXPT - HICV	0.5 * 0.35 * 0.4	7.00%
11	MED - IMPT - LOCV	0.5 * 0.15 * 0.6	4.50%
12	MED - IMPT - HICV	0.5 * 0.15 * 0.4	3.00%
13	HI - NTRL - LOCV	0.25 * 0.5 * 0.6	7.50%
14	HI - NTRL - HICV	0.25 * 0.5 * 0.4	5.00%
15	HI - EXPT - LOCV	0.25 * 0.35 * 0.6	5.25%
16	HI - EXPT - HICV	0.25 * 0.35 * 0.4	3.50%
17	HI - IMPT - LOCV	0.25 * 0.15 * 0.6	2.25%
18	HI - IMPT - HICV	0.25 * 0.15 * 0.4	1.50%

Therefore the scenario with the highest Top-Down Weighting is Scenario 7: MED-NTRL-LOCV at 15%. This scenario could be considered the 'Business as Usual' case, given that it implies no significant changes from current market operation in South Australia; moderate load growth, consistent inter-regional trade, and no significant carbon value signal. The scenarios in which all three comprising themes are significantly different from the 'normal' operation of the market in South Australia (e.g. Scenario 18: HI-IMPT-HICV, which combines high load growth, significantly increased inter-regional import, and a significant carbon value signal) have the lowest Top-Down Weightings, being 1.5%.

### **Step 3) Potential Generation Developments identified**

A total of 57 new projects of the technology types, locations and fuel types of interest were included in the study. These projects were based upon information already known to ROAM Consulting through published documents, or made known by ElectraNet and ESIPC. Most new generation options are real, announced projects, with parameters as per the best publicly available information. Where actual announced projects do not provide a sufficient amount of suitable capacity, ROAM has added generic stations similar in size and technology to publicly announced or existing plant. Each of the projects considered appears in the Project Analysis sheets in the Appendices, including details of size, plant type and location.

In order to use the potential generation developments in the scenario analysis process, it is necessary to assign rankings to each project describing its likelihood of proceeding. These rankings are converted into a numerical figure for use in the analysis process. The ranking categories chosen and corresponding numerical weightings were:

<b>Code</b>	<b>Ranking</b>	<b>Weighting</b>
<b>D</b>	Definite	<b>100%</b>
<b>VH</b>	Very High	<b>80%</b>
<b>H</b>	High	<b>70%</b>
<b>M</b>	Moderate	<b>50%</b>
<b>L</b>	Low	<b>20%</b>
<b>VL</b>	Very Low	<b>10%</b>

Each potential project was assigned a Ranking from the table above. The project rankings were assigned by ROAM and reviewed by ElectraNet and the ESIPC during the 2006 Analysis. These have been updated by ROAM to reflect any recent information, and then were transferred into ROAM's analysis tools. The selection of a ranking was based heavily upon the proportion of key milestones achieved by each project, including the acquisition of land, the purchase of equipment, the acquisition of approvals and licences, the achievement of power sales, the finalisation of finance and the commencement of construction. Generally, projects that had achieved more of these milestones were given a higher ranking, however other factors were also taken into account, such as known economic incentives (or dis-incentives), opposition to the project (for example, from local councils), the determination of the project's proponent, and the elapsed time between announcements regarding the project.

## **Step 4) Scenario 'Planting' and Bottom-Up Scenario Weightings**

A manual methodology was used for 'planting' each of the eighteen scenarios, consistent with the approach used in previous assignments for ElectraNet and other TNSPs. Each plant is also assigned a year indicating the earliest time by which it could be commissioned.

Each of the scenarios was then 'planted' to reflect the combination of themes from which the scenario was comprised. The following factors were considered when performing this task:

- The earliest possible year of entry condition was strictly enforced – projects were not allowed to be shifted to an earlier than achievable year to satisfy a supply shortfall;
- Where multiple plants of the similar type or size were able to be selected concurrently, the project with the higher 'probability' ranking was installed first;
- Sufficient capacity was installed to ensure that where possible, a realistic balance between supply and demand was maintained;
- Neutral trading scenarios tend to reflect the current supply-demand balance, whereas import-oriented scenarios tend towards a tighter supply-demand balance, and export-oriented scenarios tend towards a higher level of surplus capacity<sup>1</sup>;
- Scenarios that included the increased renewables theme tend towards a much higher level of wind generation (currently being the furthest advanced and most prevalent form of renewable energy in South Australia);
- In planting scenarios to meet the minimum reserve margin conditions, wind farms were assumed to contribute 8% of their peak capacity at the time of a 10% POE system peak demand, in line with independently assessed figures<sup>2</sup>, and;
- Many 'iterations' of the planting procedure were performed and cross-checks completed in order to reach a plausible planting outcome for all scenarios.

Factors affecting the location of new plant developments within South Australia were considered through the creation of the scenarios above.

<sup>1</sup> Note that in scenarios containing the High Carbon Value theme as well as the Increased Exports theme, there is generally a large number of new wind farms selected in the planting scheme. Given the assumed 8% capacity factor of these Windfarms at the time of a 10% POE peak demand, the supply-demand balance may appear tight at the time of peak. However, during other periods, far more capacity from these wind farms would be available, allowing a high level of exportation.

<sup>2</sup> The following is a quote from ESIPC's Planning Council Wind Report to ESCOSA regarding the assumed capacity factor of wind generation during the time of South Australia's regional peak demand:

*"...it is prudent to leave the current Figure of between 7% and 8% for the calculation of the supply-demand balance to accommodate for this currently unquantifiable reduction at peak load until more detailed operational information is obtained."*

This assumption is unchanged in the 2006 ESIPC APR and no further updates to this assumption have been published. Therefore it was deemed appropriate for use in this 2007 Scenario Analysis.

The Top-Down Weightings for each scenario generally reflect the likelihood that particular combinations of scenario themes will occur.

However, they do not address the uncertainty relating to which of the various prospective generation developments of each type will be developed under the particular theme.

For this purpose, Bottom-Up Scenario Weightings were derived as the **sum** of the weightings applicable to each of the generation projects assumed to proceed within a given scenario. The Bottom-Up Weighting was calculated as follows:

$$BUW_{\text{Scenario } i} = [(WP_1 + WP_2 + \dots) / NPI_{\text{Scenario } i}] / \sum_{i=1 \text{ to } 18} (BUW_{\text{Scenario } i})$$

Where **BUW** is the Bottom Up Weighting, **WP<sub>1</sub>**, **WP<sub>2</sub>**, etc are the individual probabilities of each of the projects **installed at any point within scenario 'i'**, and **NPI** is the number of plants installed throughout scenario 'i'.

The Bottom-Up Weighting can therefore be interpreted as the average weighting of the plant selected in a scenario, compared with all of the scenarios. An example of this calculation is provided for the MED-EXPT-LOCV scenario, for which the Bottom-Up Scenario Weighting was calculated to be **6.75%**:

<b>Plant installed within the scenario</b>	<b>Plant Ranking</b>	<b>Plant Weighting</b>
Brown Hill Windfarm	D	100%
Lake Bonney S2 Windfarm	D	100%
Quarantine OCGT	D	100%
Dry Creek Unit 4	H	70%
Mallala A	H	70%
Tailem Bend A	H	70%
Tailem Bend B	H	70%
Hallett B	M	50%
Hamley Bridge A	M	50%
Hamley Bridge B	M	50%
Mallala B	M	50%
Pelican Point S2	M	50%
Tailem Bend C	M	50%
Snuggery Retirement	H	70%
<b>Sum of plant weightings (SumPW)</b>		<b>= (1.0+1.0+1.0+0.7+0.7+0.7+0.7+0.5+0.5+0.5+0.5+0.5+0.5+0.7)= 9.5</b>

<b>Number of Plants Installed (NPI)</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Average Plant Weighting in Scenario (APW)</b>	= SumPW / NPI = <b>0.68</b>
<b>Bottom-Up Weighting of Scenario (BUW)</b>	=APW / SUM (All scenario APW's) = 0.68 / 10.06 = <b>6.75%</b>

The Bottom-Up Weighting calculation gives a *high* value where the selected plant within the scenario consists of projects primarily of high likelihood, and a *low* value where most of the selected plant is of a low likelihood. The Bottom-Up Weighting of a scenario can therefore be quite different from the Top-Down Weighting relative to the weightings of the other scenarios.

The calculated Bottom-Up Weighting for each of the 18 scenarios is shown below:

Scenario	Scenario Theme Combination	Bottom-Up Weighting
1	LOW - NTRL - LOCV	7.0%
2	LOW - NTRL - HICV	4.9%
3	LOW - EXPT - LOCV	7.2%
4	LOW - EXPT - HICV	4.5%
5	LOW - IMPT - LOCV	7.5%
6	LOW - IMPT - HICV	4.2%
7	MED - NTRL - LOCV	6.7%
8	MED - NTRL - HICV	4.2%
9	MED - EXPT - LOCV	6.7%
10	MED - EXPT - HICV	4.2%
11	MED - IMPT - LOCV	7.0%
12	MED - IMPT - HICV	4.0%
13	HI - NTRL - LOCV	6.3%
14	HI - NTRL - HICV	4.0%
15	HI - EXPT - LOCV	6.0%
16	HI - EXPT - HICV	4.2%
17	HI - IMPT - LOCV	6.4%
18	HI - IMPT - HICV	4.7%

In this scenario analysis, it can be observed that the Bottom-Up Weightings are tightly clustered between 4.0% and 7.5%. This low degree of volatility results from the installation in all scenarios of plant of low probability. The high degree of load growth present in the 2007 load forecasts means that even under low load conditions, the installation of at least some moderate probability plant is required. It is those scenarios featuring the High Carbon Value theme that receive lower Bottom-

Up Weightings due to their inclusion of a lot of low probability plant. This indicates that in the case of a High Carbon Value, many smaller units are likely to be installed instead of fewer, but significantly larger units.

### **Step 5) Calculation of the Initial Scenario Probability**

The Initial Scenario Probability is determined from the combination of the Top-Down Weighting and the Bottom-Up Weighting. It is calculated as follows:

$$ISP_{Scenario\ i} = (TDW_{Scenario\ i} * BUW_{Scenario\ i}) / \sum_{i=1\ to\ 18}(ISP_{Scenario\ i})$$

Where **ISP** is the Initial Scenario Probability, **TDW** is the Top-Down Weighting and **BUW** is the Bottom-Up Weighting.

The Initial Scenario Probability for each of the eighteen scenarios was calculated to be as follows:

<b>Table 2.6 – Initial Scenario Probabilities for each Scenario</b>		
<b>Scenario</b>	<b>Scenario Theme Combination</b>	<b>Initial Scenario Probability</b>
1	LOW - NTRL - LOCV	9.2%
2	LOW - NTRL - HICV	4.2%
3	LOW - EXPT - LOCV	6.6%
4	LOW - EXPT - HICV	2.7%
5	LOW - IMPT - LOCV	2.9%
6	LOW - IMPT - HICV	1.1%
7	MED - NTRL - LOCV	17.5%
8	MED - NTRL - HICV	7.2%
9	MED - EXPT - LOCV	12.3%
10	MED - EXPT - HICV	5.2%
11	MED - IMPT - LOCV	5.5%
12	MED - IMPT - HICV	2.1%
13	HI - NTRL - LOCV	8.1%
14	HI - NTRL - HICV	3.5%
15	HI - EXPT - LOCV	5.5%
16	HI - EXPT - HICV	2.6%
17	HI - IMPT - LOCV	2.5%
18	HI - IMPT - HICV	1.2%

The combined top down and bottom up weightings are somewhat more extreme than the top down weightings, ranging from 17.5% down to 1.1%. This tends to



reflect that the scenarios which are most probable from a top down perspective are reinforced by being associated with projects that are more likely. Conversely, those that are of low probability from a top down perspective are associated with projects that are less likely.

## **Step 6) Moderation and the Final Scenario Probabilities**

The *Initial Scenario Probability* calculated in Step 5 (being the product of the *Top-Down* and *Bottom-Up Weightings*) was developed for each scenario, without considering any particular market indicators. Hence, the values may not accurately reflect realistic limitations on system capacity and energy imposed either by the market in limiting oversupply or by regulatory requirements for minimum generation.

It was recognised that a reasonable level of adherence to the accepted Minimum Reserve Margin conditions is key for any future scenario. Therefore Minimum Reserve Margin is used to moderate the probabilities of the scenarios developed.

The Minimum Reserve Margin condition is defined as having sufficient plant (or firm interconnection capability, or Demand Side Management) to supply the peak 10% Probability of Exceedence demand, plus the assumed Reserve Margin. NEMMCO reviewed the minimum reserve levels in 2006. South Australia presently has a local minimum reserve margin of -50MW, meaning that a minimum local generation level equal to its 10% POE maximum demand, less 50MW, is required to meet reliability criteria.

As was the case in previous studies for ElectraNet, the planting of each scenario will ensure that the annual generating capacity will be generally consistent with meeting or exceeding the minimum reserve levels for each scenario.

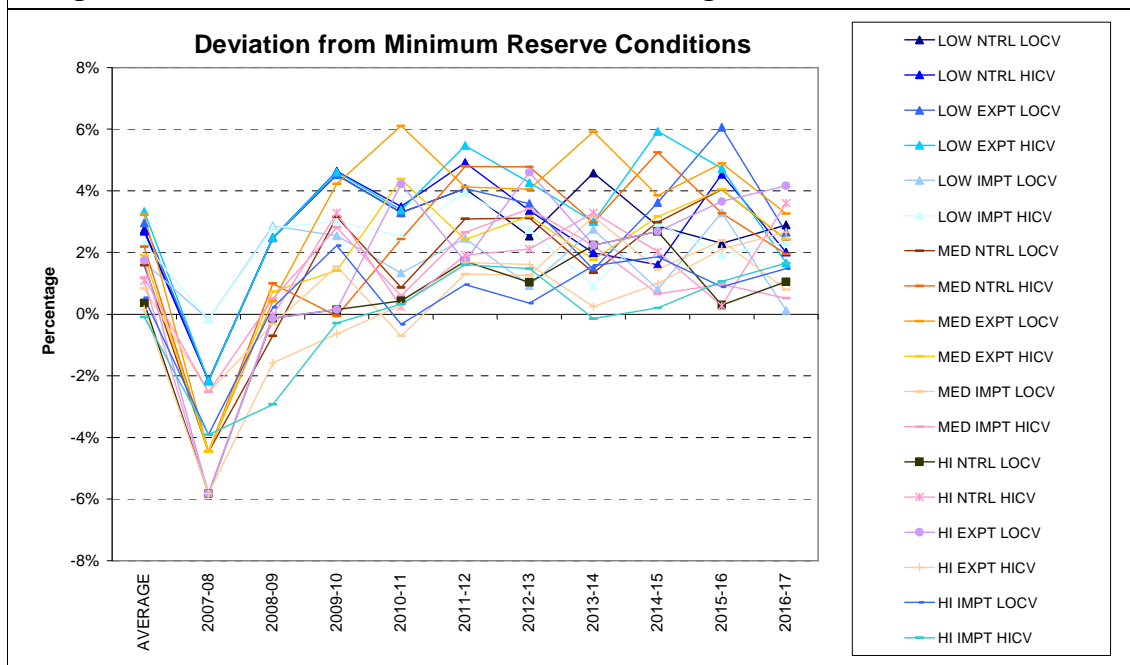
The Minimum Reserve Margin moderation factor for each scenario was calculated as the product of the factors determined for individual years:

$$\mathbf{MFMRM} = \mathbf{Average} (\mathbf{MFMRM}_{2006/07}, \mathbf{MFMRM}_{2007/08}, \dots)$$

Where **MFMRM** is the Moderating Factor for the Minimum Reserve Margin.

The yearly and average deviation from the Minimum Reserve Margin conditions for each of the eighteen scenarios is summarised in the following figure. It should be noted that these percentages reflect the percentage by which the total available supply (via local generation or import) exceeds or falls short of the Minimum Reserve Conditions, being the sum of the relevant peak 10% POE demand and the Minimum Reserve Margin.

**Figure 2.2 – Deviation from Minimum Reserve Margin Conditions – All Scenarios**



As can be seen in the chart above, the scenarios maintain a level of installed capacity that varies from around 0.5% under the Minimum Reserve Margin conditions to approximately 6% in excess of this minimum with the exception of the year 2007-08. ROAM considers that there is no additional new plant which could be installed (that is not already committed) in time to be operational for the 2007-08 summer. Depending on the materiality of the technical shortfall, NEMMCO may engage its Reserve Trader provisions to provide a mechanism to ensure reliable energy supply in South Australia given the lack of sufficiently advanced generation projects in the region.

Due to the relatively high level of load growth, especially in the MED and HI load growth themes where the Olympic Dam expansion proceeds from 2008-09 as per existing schedules, the degree of installed capacity above the Minimum Reserve Margin remains stable in most scenarios. Increasing levels of industrial loads in South Australia (such as the Prominent Hill copper and gold mine) require a greater level of installed capacity. Given the current assumption that windfarms can only contribute on average 8% of their nominal rating for windfarms at the time of system peak, they can provide only minor support to thermal stations during peak periods.

However, this large amount of wind generation will, for an average of 35% of the year (based upon the recognised 35% average capacity factor of wind generation in South Australia), be able to produce far more than 8% of its maximum rated capacity. This large amount of wind generation will be available for use within South Australia or export to the rest of the NEM.

### ***Moderating the Initial Scenario Probabilities***

The moderating factor discussed above is combined with the Initial Scenario Probabilities in the following way:

$$FSP_{\text{Scenario } i} = (ISP_{\text{Scenario } i} * MF_{\text{MRM of Scenario } i}) / \sum_{i=1 \text{ to } 18}(FSP_{\text{Scenario } i})$$

Where **FSP** is the Final Scenario Probability, **ISP** is the Initial Scenario Probability, and **MFMRM** is the Moderating Factor for the Minimum Reserve Margin.

The Moderating Factor weightings used are summarised in the following table. Negative values indicate a shortfall of supply, and positive values indicate an excess of supply. It is undesirable for the region to be significantly short of capacity, and hence undersupply is penalised more heavily than oversupply. A near 0% difference indicates that supply is adequate to achieve the reliability obligations and is favourable for generators, and therefore was given a higher weighting.

<b>Table 2.7 – Minimum Reserve Margin Moderating Factor Weightings</b>	
<b>% difference from Minimum Reserve Margin Conditions</b>	<b>Weighting</b>
-5%	0
-4%	0
-3%	0
-2%	1
-1%	2
0%	4
1%	5
2%	5
3%	5
4%	4
5%	4
6%	3
7%	3
8%	2
9%	2
10%	1
11%	1
12%	0

Following the moderation process, the Final Scenario Probability for each of the eighteen discrete scenarios was determined to be as follows:

<b>Table 2.8 – Final Scenario Probabilities for each Scenario</b>		
<b>Scenario</b>	<b>Scenario Theme Combination</b>	<b>Final Scenario Probability</b>
1	LOW - NTRL - LOCV	9.7%
2	LOW - NTRL - HICV	4.5%
3	LOW - EXPT - LOCV	6.8%
4	LOW - EXPT - HICV	2.8%
5	LOW - IMPT - LOCV	3.3%
6	LOW - IMPT - HICV	1.3%
7	MED - NTRL - LOCV	17.7%
8	MED - NTRL - HICV	7.0%
9	MED - EXPT - LOCV	11.5%
10	MED - EXPT - HICV	5.5%
11	MED - IMPT - LOCV	5.3%
12	MED - IMPT - HICV	2.1%
13	HI - NTRL - LOCV	8.0%
14	HI - NTRL - HICV	3.5%
15	HI - EXPT - LOCV	5.3%
16	HI - EXPT - HICV	2.3%
17	HI - IMPT - LOCV	2.4%
18	HI - IMPT - HICV	1.0%

## Step 7) Final Project Probabilities

In addition to calculating scenario probabilities, one of the outcomes of the methodology is a set of final *project* probabilities. The calculation of a final project probability is defined as follows:

$$FPP_{Project\ i} = \sum_{i=1\ to\ 18} (FSP_{Scenario\ i} * DF_{Scenario\ i})$$

Where **FSP** is the Final Scenario Probability, and

$$DF_{Scenario\ i} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if Project } i \text{ is selected in Scenario } i \\ 0 & \text{if Project } i \text{ is NOT selected in Scenario } i \end{cases}$$

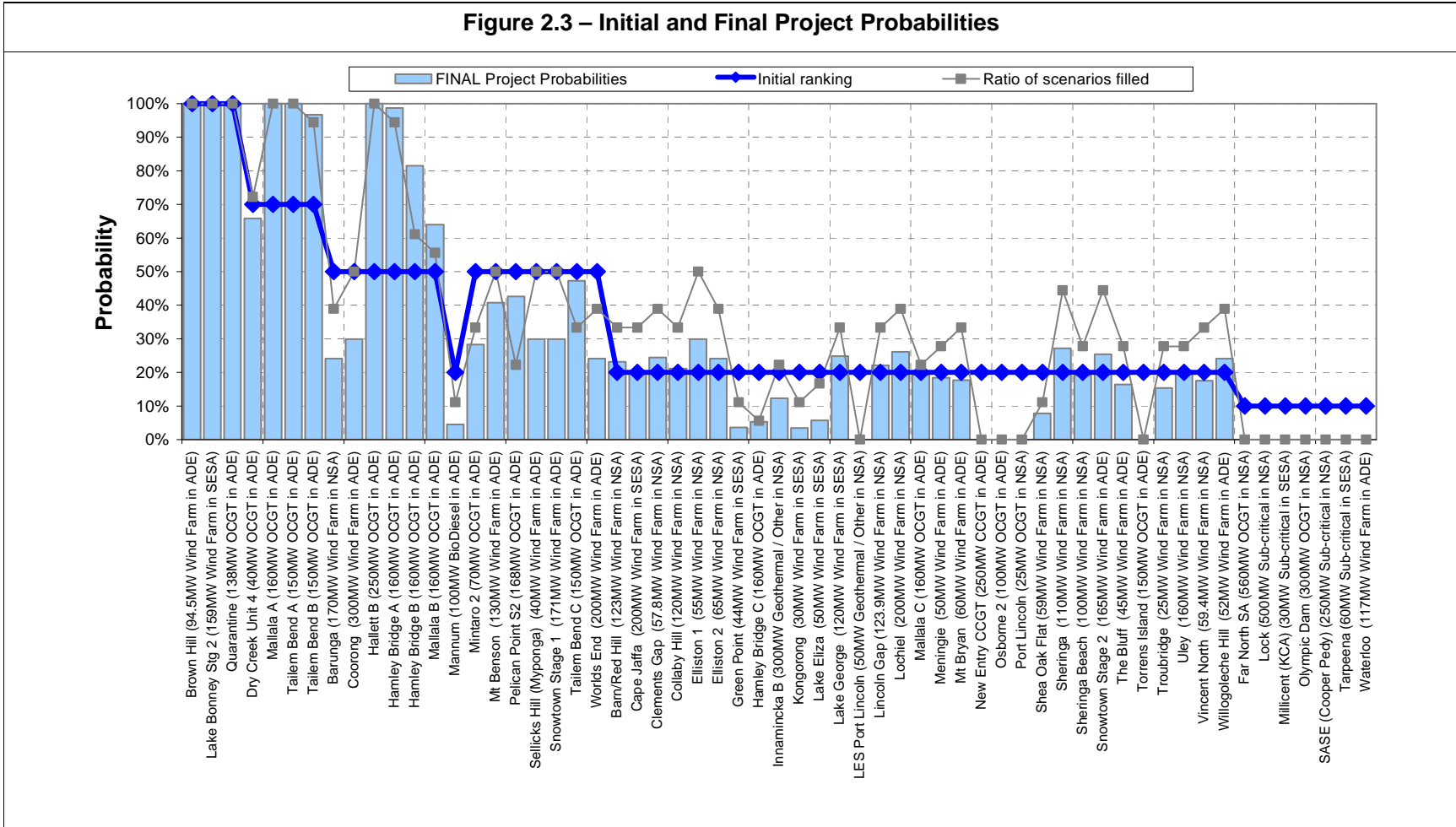
That is, the final *project* probability is the sum of the final *scenario* probabilities of every scenario in which that project was used (installed). Therefore the initial project ranking has no effect on the final project probability other than making that project more likely to appear in scenarios if it had a higher initial ranking (and vice versa).

The final project probabilities were calculated to be as summarised in the following chart (aligned perpendicular to the text for readability). It can be observed that a small degree of volatility exists between the Initial Ranking values, as some projects that were assigned a low probability are required under some scenarios to enter to provide sufficient capacity to meet Minimum Reserve Margins.

Due to the frequency with which some projects are used (or not used) the final project probabilities vary greatly. A number of the candidate projects were not utilised in any of the scenarios, as they were deemed unsuitable for the planting of the eighteen scenarios studied. Typically these were large windfarms or sub-critical baseload stations which were not considered at all likely to proceed in South Australia under the studied market conditions, but were included in the analysis for completeness.

The bulk of the selected projects are located in the ADE (Adelaide) zone, however a significant number of projects within the NSA (North South Australia) and SESA (South-East South Australia) zones were also selected.

Figure 2.3 – Initial and Final Project Probabilities



## 3. DATA ASSUMPTIONS

### 3.1 Load Growth

#### 3.1.1 Investigation and Reconciliation of the Connection Point Load Forecasts

ElectraNet made connection point (commonly known as 'bottom-up') demand forecasts available to ROAM for use in this Scenario Analysis. Updated regional, or 'top-down' demand forecasts, typically provided by NEMMCO from NIEIR were not available for this work, as they are not expected to be ready until July 2007 in time for the release of the 2007 NEMMCO Statement of Opportunities.

The Scenario Analysis methodology requires the use of 'gross', or 'generator terminal' regional demand forecasts. To construct these and also ascertain the level of change inherent in these new forecasts, ROAM conducted an investigation and reconciliation of the new connection point forecasts, comparing them with the forecasts utilised in 2006's Scenario Analysis, which were derived from those found in the 2006 NEMMCO Statement of Opportunities.

Constructing suitable 'gross' demand forecasts for the Comparison of these two forecasts requires a reasonable degree of care in order to account for the many factors impacting upon the effective demand, or scheduled generation requirement.

Therefore, for each of the three supplied connection point forecasts supplied by ElectraNet on behalf of ETSA Utilities (Low, Medium and High), ROAM applied the following methodology to obtain directly comparable loads. Note that the methodology outlined here is consistent with that used by the ESIPC as described on Page 17 of the 2006 ESIPC Annual Planning Report.

1. *Reduced* the connection point loads by applying a diversity factor of 4% to all but one connection point peak load forecast (being the Eastern Suburbs load, the largest of the load points) as per Page 17 of the 2006 ESIPC APR. This scaling accounts for the degree of diversity in the load between the connection points at the time of the *system-wide* peak.
2. *Summed* all of the 'diversified' metro and country peak connection point loads to get a system-wide peak connection point load.
3. *Added* the Direct Connect Customer loads as supplied by ElectraNet. These include several different loads, however only the Olympic Dam load increased over time, representing the expansion of the facilities at Olympic Dam (ODE) and also the construction of Prominent Hill (PH). In accordance with the load assumptions described in Section 3.1.2, the additional load due to the Olympic Dam expansion was added as provided by ElectraNet for the Medium and High load forecasts, but delayed by four years in the Low load forecast.
4. Scaled the totals *down* by the assumed level of embedded and non-scheduled generation available at the time of system peak load (as per the 2006 ESIPC APR). This amount varies between approximately 34MW and 50MW over the scope of the study.
5. Subtracted the amount of assumed Direct Load Curtailment (DLC) assumed in the NIEIR forecasts (listed in the 2006 ESIPC APR as 30MW



starting 2010-11 and increasing to 155MW in 2015-16). Straight-line growth in DLC was assumed.

6. Added the programs of 'block loads' as described in Section 3.1.2 representing the addition of non-specific industrial load such as processing plants, factories, and so forth. This program assumes more frequent addition of block loads in the higher load forecasts and therefore also a higher *total* contribution to load.
7. Scaled the total *up* by a factor of 5.5% in each year, representing the combined transmission system and auxiliary (or generator in-house) losses at the time of system peak. This scaling factor was obtained from Page 17 of the 2006 ESIPC APR.

At this point, the connection point loads were in a state ready for use in the Scenario Analysis. The following section describes how the 2006 SOO loads were adjusted such that they could be directly compared to the newly created connection point-derived forecasts.

The 2006 SOO peak demand forecasts also required a small amount of systematic adjustment in order to make them directly comparable to the system peak forecasts produced from the connection point load forecasts in the above six steps. It is assumed that all but the Olympic Dam expansion load and the Prominent Hill load were included as committed projects in the 2006 SOO forecasts, since the Direct-Connect Customer loads (DCC<sup>1</sup>) other than these were already in operation prior to the creation of the 2006 SOO forecasts and do not change over time. However, the Olympic Dam expansion load and Prominent Hill load were not committed projects at the time the 2006 SOO forecasts were produced (Prominent Hill is now committed), and as such are assumed not to be included in the 2006 SOO forecasts. Therefore, such that the same DCC load was represented in both sets of forecasts, ROAM added the Olympic Dam expansion load and Prominent Hill load to the 2006 SOO forecast peak demands.

The 2006 SOO peak demand forecasts also do not include the program of block loads assumed in this Scenario Analysis. Therefore since these were added to the connection point derived system forecasts in the steps outlined above, ROAM also added these block loads to the 2006 SOO peak loads. In this way, the connection point derived peak demand forecasts were directly comparable to the 2006 SOO peak demand forecasts.

The construction and reconciliation process summarised above is demonstrated in Table 3.1 for each of the three load growth themes. It compares the 2007 Connection Point forecasts with the SOO 2006 (NIEIR) regional, 10% Probability of Exceedence forecasts (Low 10% POE, Medium 10% POE and High 10% POE):

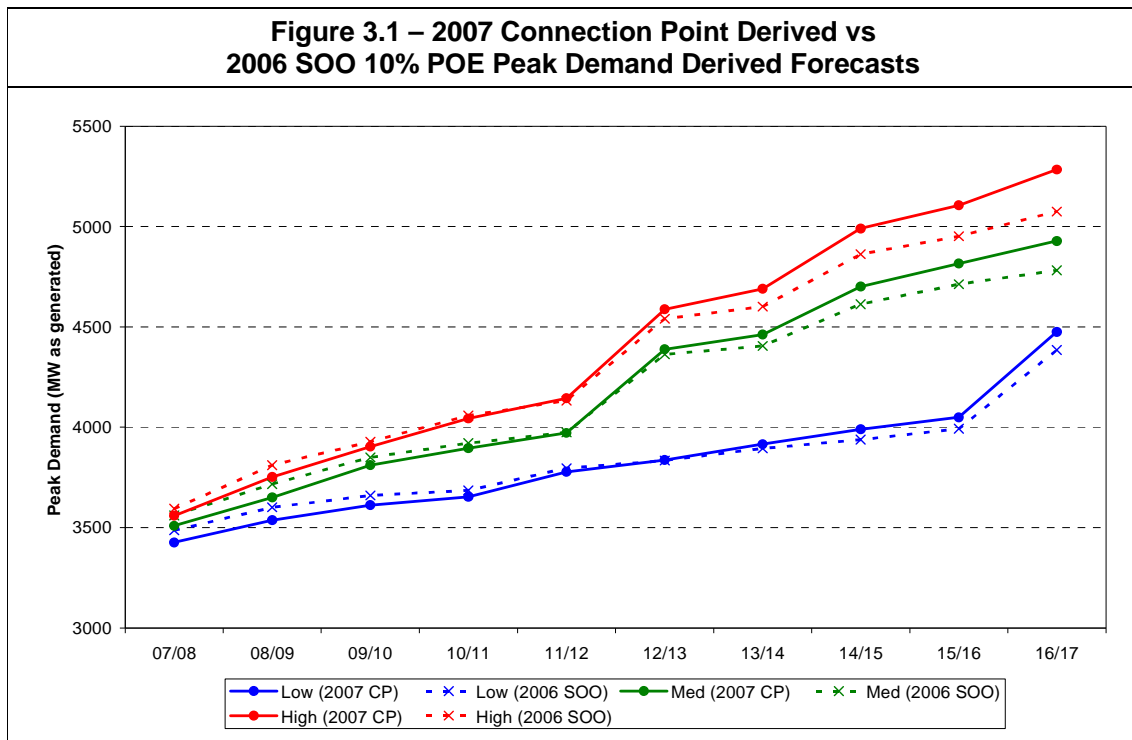
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<sup>1</sup> DCC users connect directly to ElectraNet's transmission system rather than the distribution system.

<b>Table 3.1 – 2007 Connection-Point Derived vs. 2006 SOO Peak Demand Forecasts</b>											
2007 Medium connection point forecast vs Medium economic growth 10% POE 2006 SOO forecast											
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Sum of connection point peaks	L	3151	3218	3287	3358	3430	3504	3579	3656	3735	3816
	M	3188	3275	3365	3458	3553	3651	3752	3856	3963	4074
	H	3236	3344	3456	3571	3691	3815	3944	4078	4216	4359
4% Diversity applied	L	3056	3121	3188	3256	3326	3398	3471	3546	3623	3701
	M	3092	3176	3263	3353	3446	3541	3639	3740	3844	3951
	H	3138	3243	3351	3463	3580	3700	3825	3954	4088	4228
Plus all Direct Connect Customer Loads	L	3294	3400	3473	3541	3654	3735	3839	3934	4015	4389
	M	3373	3508	3631	3741	3838	4229	4327	4578	4682	4789
	H	3420	3575	3719	3851	3972	4388	4513	4792	4926	5065
Assumed embedded & non-scheduled generation subtracted	L	3247	3352	3424	3492	3605	3686	3787	3882	3963	4337
	M	3326	3460	3582	3692	3789	4180	4275	4526	4630	4737
	H	3373	3527	3670	3802	3923	4339	4461	4740	4874	5013
Assumed Direct Load Curtailment subtracted	L	3247	3352	3424	3462	3550	3606	3682	3752	3808	4182
	M	3326	3460	3582	3662	3734	4100	4170	4396	4475	4582
	H	3373	3527	3670	3772	3868	4259	4356	4610	4719	4858
Assumed Block Load program added	L	3247	3352	3424	3462	3580	3636	3712	3782	3838	4242
	M	3326	3460	3612	3692	3764	4160	4230	4456	4565	4672
	H	3373	3557	3700	3832	3928	4349	4446	4730	4839	5008
Added 5.5% Tx and Aux Losses	L	<b>3426</b>	<b>3537</b>	<b>3612</b>	<b>3653</b>	<b>3777</b>	<b>3836</b>	<b>3916</b>	<b>3990</b>	<b>4049</b>	<b>4475</b>
	M	<b>3509</b>	<b>3650</b>	<b>3811</b>	<b>3895</b>	<b>3971</b>	<b>4388</b>	<b>4462</b>	<b>4701</b>	<b>4816</b>	<b>4929</b>
	H	<b>3559</b>	<b>3752</b>	<b>3903</b>	<b>4043</b>	<b>4144</b>	<b>4588</b>	<b>4690</b>	<b>4990</b>	<b>5105</b>	<b>5284</b>
2006 SOO 10% POE Forecast	L	3477	3549	3609	3634	3668	3696	3724	3747	3796	3846
	M	3506	3609	3680	3730	3778	3824	3866	3916	3984	4053
	H	3540	3673	3758	3835	3905	3970	4030	4102	4191	4282
2006 SOO plus new DCC loads (ODE & PH)	L	3486	3601	3660	3686	3764	3802	3863	3906	3961	4322
	M	3560	3716	3818	3889	3943	4300	4342	4550	4618	4688
	H	3593	3779	3896	3995	4069	4446	4506	4736	4825	4916
2006 SOO plus new DCC loads & Block Loads	L	<b>3486</b>	<b>3601</b>	<b>3660</b>	<b>3686</b>	<b>3796</b>	<b>3834</b>	<b>3894</b>	<b>3938</b>	<b>3992</b>	<b>4385</b>
	M	<b>3560</b>	<b>3716</b>	<b>3850</b>	<b>3921</b>	<b>3975</b>	<b>4364</b>	<b>4405</b>	<b>4613</b>	<b>4713</b>	<b>4782</b>
	H	<b>3593</b>	<b>3811</b>	<b>3927</b>	<b>4058</b>	<b>4133</b>	<b>4541</b>	<b>4601</b>	<b>4862</b>	<b>4952</b>	<b>5075</b>
Difference between forecasts	L	-60	-64	-48	-33	-18	3	22	52	57	90
	M	-51	-66	-39	-26	-3	25	57	88	103	146
	H	-35	-59	-24	-15	12	47	89	128	154	209

It can be observed that the new 2007 connection point derived forecasts exhibit a significant correlation with those produced using the 2006 SOO figures (with the same DCC load and block load program assumed). The 'cross-over' behaviour is due to the higher level of growth inherent in the 2007 connection point forecasts, likely resulting from higher expectations of economic growth in South Australia. ROAM expects that these increased levels of growth will be reflected in the 'top-down' forecasts to be produced by NIEIR for use in the 2007 ESIPC APR and also the 2007 NEMMCO SOO.

A chart comparing the connection point derived forecasts with the 2006 SOO derived forecasts via the above method is shown in Figure 3.1. Note that these figures do not directly compare with the figures published in the 2006 SOO, as they have been increased to allow for the assumed Olympic Dam expansion, the commissioning of the Prominent Hill facilities, and the addition of a program of regular industrial 'block' loads as described in the preceding text.



### 3.1.2 Industrial 'Block' Loads and the Olympic Dam Expansion Project

It was recognized that while the 2007 Connection Point and DCC Forecasts allow for increases in embedded small-scale industrial load, they do not incorporate the effect of the addition of significant block loads associated with larger industrial developments. A 30MW 'block' of load represents an average size for a new industrial load such as a processing plant or a large factory. Extremely large block loads are considered exceptional cases for which separate network analysis would be performed.

The timing and frequency of additional industrial 'block' loads agreed between ROAM, ElectraNet and the ESIPC in 2006 was as follows. The same assumed program has been adopted for this 2007 analysis with one minor modification; the program has been shifted such that it commences one year later. Note that block loads are considered to have a nominal 100% load factor<sup>1</sup>.

- **High:** Three additional 30MW block loads per regulatory period, that is, one every two years.
- **Medium:** Two additional 30MW block loads per regulatory period, that is, one every three years.
- **Low:** One additional 30MW block load per regulatory period, that is, one every five years.

This timing and sizing of the additional block loads was incorporated into the studied years according to the following program. The table shows the year in which the block loads commence, and therefore any block load is assumed to be in operation for the remainder of the study timeframe from that year onwards. The block loads in each load growth theme are therefore summative.

Load Growth Theme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
LOW					30MW					30MW
MED			30MW			30MW			30MW	
HI		30MW		30MW		30MW		30MW		30MW

In meetings between ROAM, ElectraNet and ESIPC in 2006, it was agreed that there was a high likelihood that the Olympic Dam expansion would occur, but the timing of the project was uncertain. The project represents an increase of some 550MW over an eight year period, corresponding to approximately 16% of the current peak demand in South Australia, and therefore represents some has a large impact upon the total South Australia demand.

Although it was assumed that the Olympic Dam project was more firm now than in 2006 when the last Scenario Analysis was performed, it is recognised that it is still not a committed project. Therefore it was assumed that the Olympic Dam expansion program would be incorporated into the three load growth themes in the following manner:

- **High:** Olympic Dam expansion scheduled as per the forecast load data received from BHP Billiton. This results in the majority of the new load coming on-line within the pertinent Revenue Reset period.
- **Medium:** As per the High load theme.

<sup>1</sup> The justification and reasoning behind the selection of the size of these block loads and the associated timing can be found in the 2006 Scenario Analysis Preliminary (Assumptions) Report.

- **Low:** Olympic Dam expansion delayed by *four* years. This results in approximately 20% of the total additional load coming on-line within the pertinent Revenue Reset period.

The Prominent Hill project was assumed to proceed as specified by ElectraNet for all load cases, as this project has now achieved committed status<sup>1</sup>.

The combination of the 2007 Connection-Point derived gross peak demand forecasts for the relevant load theme, the new block load scheduling and the Olympic Dam expansion gives the following capacity requirements for the three load growth cases.

Note that these figures assume only 29MW of firm demand peak reduction due to Demand Side Management, a significant reduction from the 89MW previously assumed. This change is noted in NEMMCO's 2006 Statement of Opportunities Update dated 30 January 2007. It is also important to note that these generation requirements include the current -50MW South Australia region Local Minimum Reserve Margin as published by NEMMCO in the 2006 Statement of Opportunities Executive Briefing

Load Growth Theme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
LOW	3347	3458	3534	3574	3699	3758	3837	3911	3971	4396
MED	3431	3572	3732	3816	3893	4310	4384	4622	4737	4850
HI	3480	3674	3825	3964	4066	4509	4611	4912	5027	5205

The following table shows the assumed current and committed installed capacity in South Australia. These figures are as published in the 2006 ESIPC APR with the addition of some capacity due to the inclusion of the small Angaston power station.

2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
3,270	3,279	3,279	3,279	3,284	3,288	3,288	3,288	3,288	3,288

Comparing Tables 3.3 and 3.4, it can be seen that a very significant shortfall in plant develops in all load growth themes over the studied ten year period. This shortfall must be met with new South Australian generating plant, power imported via interconnection with the rest of the NEM, or with other measures, for example Demand Side Management, Direct Load Curtailment or non-scheduled and embedded generation.

<sup>1</sup> Reference: 2006 NEMMCO Statement of Opportunities Update (30 January 2007).

## **3.2 Inter-Regional Trade**

### **3.2.1 Neutral Trade**

For each of the Inter-Regional Trade themes, it is necessary to assume a level of import or export that is expected to be fully available at the time of South Australia's peak summer demand. According to NEMMCO's 2006 Minimum Reserve Level Recalculation, South Australia has a local minimum reserve requirement of -50MW. Additionally, the Reserve Level review concluded that no power would be available via import from Victoria at time of peak demand on either the Heywood or Murraylink interconnector. ROAM Consulting has therefore assumed that 0MW of import capacity will be available at the time of the South Australia's regional peak demand in all years for those scenarios featuring the neutral trading theme (NTRL).

### **3.2.2 Increased Inter-regional Exports**

For the export-oriented trading scheme (EXPT), it is assumed that market conditions are such that South Australia seeks to provide increased exports of electricity via existing inter-regional interconnections. Given that South Australia is required to locally generate almost all power to meet the peak system load, additional capacity could provide an increased export capability to Victoria. Another plausible driver could be the introduction or extension of carbon-abatement schemes which lead to significant investment in renewables and gas fired generation developments. With over 3500MW of proposed wind generation and geothermal possibilities, South Australia is well placed to provide renewable energy to the other NEM regions.

Given that South Australia is currently a net importer of power, this theme attempts to capture a progressive swing towards net exports. From previous consultation with ElectraNet and the ESIPC, it was decided that this theme would be associated with up to a 500MW maximum export capability from South Australia by the commencement of the Revenue Reset period. ROAM has interpreted this as an increase of approximately 200MW to the *average* export capability.

The much higher level of expected economic growth demonstrated by the new 2007 Connection Point forecasts and the significant interest in industrial and renewables growth in South Australia, combined with high priced Victorian power resulting from the scarcity water in the Snowy, Southern Hydro and Tasmanian Hydro schemes, has in ROAM's view increased the likelihood of the Export scenario. Therefore it has been assigned a probability of 35%, up 10% from the assumption made in 2006.

### **3.2.3 Increased Inter-regional Imports**

In the import-oriented trading theme (IMPT) it is assumed that market conditions are such that South Australia tends towards further importation of electricity via inter-regional interconnections. This outcome could be feasible should significant investment in low cost fuel baseload plant occur in Victoria (or New South Wales



or Queensland), which could see South Australia importing more of its baseload energy requirements, with several existing and new generators within South Australia trending more towards peaking operation. Increased imports could also result merely from a lack of market development within South Australia.

In previous consultation with ElectraNet and the ESIPC, it was decided that the increased inter-regional imports theme should progressively incorporate a higher level of reliance on imported electricity, with up to a maximum of 650MW available for import into South Australia. ROAM has interpreted this within the scenario analysis framework as a firm increase of 200MW in the *minimum* available level of imports at the time of South Australia's peak demand. This additional 200MW capability is progressively added to the assumed Neutral import level of 0MW over several years such that a full 200MW is available by the commencement of the Revenue Reset period. Given that the current Minimum Reserve Margins are such that South Australia has a local requirement and cannot rely on imports at time of peak demand, this scenario also assumes that the next Minimum Reserve Margin Assessment would consider investment growth in neighbouring regions and reintroduce an import allowance for the South Australian region.

The import capability assumed to be available at the time of system peak for all IMPT scenarios was as follows:

2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
67MW	133MW	200MW	200MW	200MW	200MW	200MW	200MW	200MW	200MW

This theme was assigned an initial probability of 15% in recognition of the uncertainty of future minimum reserve requirements and particularly the higher probability assigned to an Export theme (see Section 3.2.2).

### **3.3 Carbon Value Themes**

ElectraNet and the ESIPC considered that there would be justification for a carbon value theme set. A low carbon value would be the equivalent of continuing with current development plans for generation, with OCGT plant being the main provider of new capacity in South Australia; a high carbon value would tend to favour lower emission CCGT projects and may encourage more wind generation and alternatives such as geothermal and biomass technologies.

Currently, the majority of Australian generators have committed to mitigate greenhouse emissions through the Greenhouse Efficiency Standards Deeds of Agreement with the Commonwealth Government. The notional value ascribed through these five year agreements is up to \$10/tonne of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent. A higher carbon value in future years would be consistent with carbon values of \$A20 to \$A25/tonne of CO<sub>2</sub>, or higher, which are conceivable, given recent trends in Europe.



The choice of a slightly higher probability for the lower carbon value theme (60%) reflects the high level of uncertainty as to whether formal mechanisms will be put in place to create a carbon value within the next ten years. The ESIPC had the view that the higher values would have considerably less than 50% probability in the next 5 to 10 years and this has been taken into account. Formal mechanisms could be introduced by the Commonwealth government, an individual State or a number of State governments in cooperation.

The South Australian government released draft legislation in 2006 focussing on carbon abatement<sup>1</sup>, with one of the key targets being a mandated 20% of consumed electricity in South Australia to come from renewable sources by 2014. Such initiatives indicate the degree of interest in carbon abatement schemes in the region of South Australia. This legislation is currently still undergoing debate, but it is ROAM's view that the legislation has a reasonable chance of being accepted.

The Commonwealth Government has assembled a Prime Ministerial Task Group on emissions trading which is due to report its findings by 31 May 2007. Depending on the outcome of this work, the future direction of greenhouse policy in Australia is likely to be more clearly understood.

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<sup>1</sup> Source: [http://www.greenhouse.sa.gov.au/PDFs/FINAL\\_explanatory%20paper1.pdf](http://www.greenhouse.sa.gov.au/PDFs/FINAL_explanatory%20paper1.pdf)

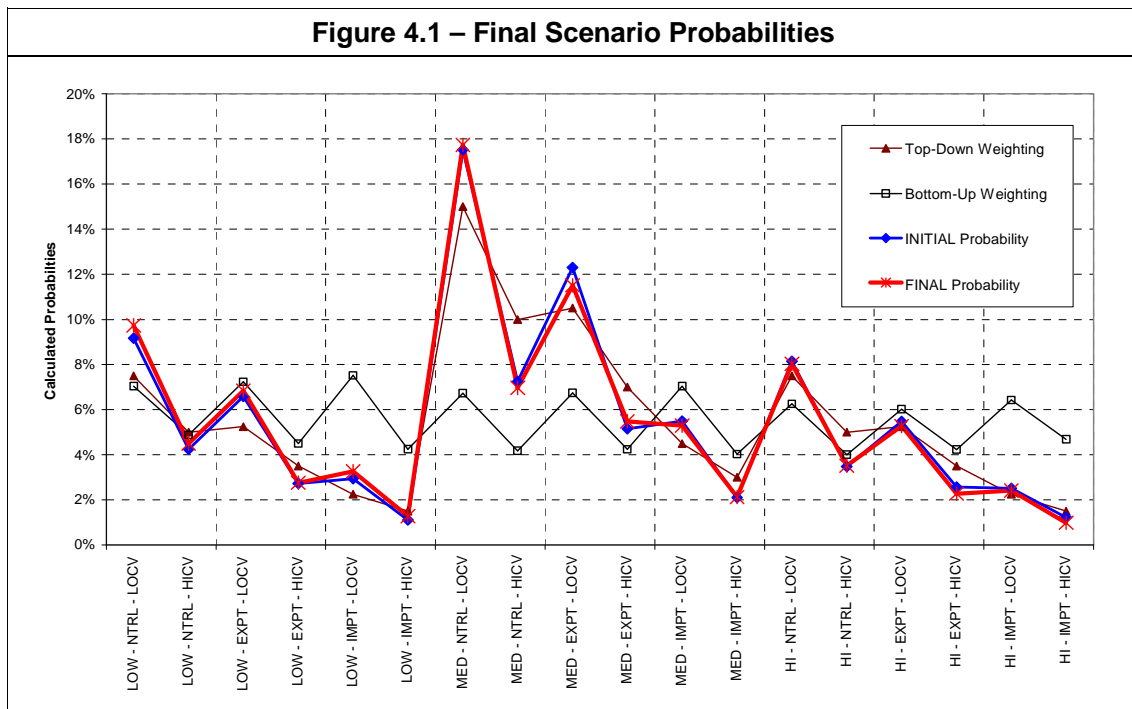
## 4. DISCUSSION

ROAM Consulting, in consultation with both ElectraNet and ESIPC, has constructed eighteen plausible scenarios for generation development in the South Australian region for the next ten years. The scenario identification methodology used was based upon the original methodology implemented for this task several years ago. In the last review ROAM Consulting revisited the methodology, altering the moderating factors to use the more relevant 'Minimum Reserve Margin' concept. As a result of implementing this methodology, the relative probability with which each of the eighteen identified development scenarios would proceed has been calculated, and the relative likelihood of each of the identified potential projects has also been calculated.

Specific mention is made here of key results. Individual commentary has also been provided with respect to each scenario (Appendix A) and each potential project (Appendix B).

### 4.1 Analysis of the Scenarios

The eight defined themes were combined to create eighteen discrete scenarios capturing a variety of developmental trends. The actual outcome may (and likely will) differ from all of the scenarios with respect to the final size, timing and constitution of the projects. However the range of scenarios provided in this assessment is intended to provide a broad enough range of possibilities such that the future market development that actually evolves in South Australia over the next ten years is not dissimilar from those proposed in this assessment. The following chart summarizes the relative probabilities determined for each of these eighteen scenarios:

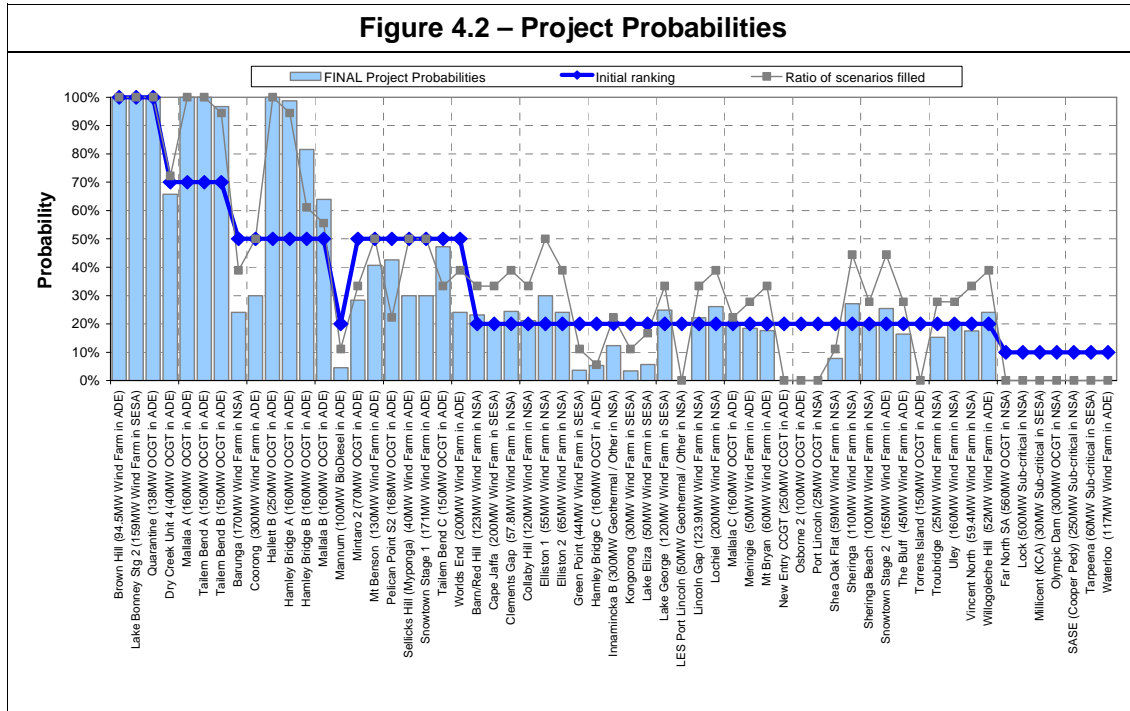


With respect to figure 4.1, the following observations can be made:

- The MED-NTRL-LOCV (Medium load growth, neutral inter-regional trading, and a low carbon value signal) scenario was determined to be the 'most likely' outcome out of the eighteen studied scenarios, achieving a final probability rating of 17.7%. This scenario could perhaps best be described as '*business as usual*'. This scenario features the addition of approximately 1650MW of new gas thermal generating units using OCGT technology, combined with some wind generation. The bulk of this new generation is located in the ADE zone.
- The MED-EXPT-LOCV (Medium load growth, increased inter-regional exports, and a low carbon value signal) scenario was determined to be the next most likely of the eighteen, however its probability was significantly lower than that of the MED-NTRL-LOCV scenario. The relatively high probability assigned to the selected load growth and inter-regional trading themes combine to put this scenario ahead of High Carbon Value scenarios of different load growth or trading themes. Compared with the MED-NTRL-LOCV scenario, this scenario features more thermal gas units and more geothermal or other technologies. Most new plant is located in the ADE zone however several new renewables projects are located in the NSA and SESA zones.
- In 2007-08 South Australia does not meet its minimum reserve conditions for all scenarios. With the 2007 Connection Point Derived Forecasts showing significantly higher load levels than forecast in previous editions, and the unavailability of imported power, under no load scenario does the current existing and committed capacity meet the Minimum Reserve Margin requirement. While some plant has recently become committed (e.g. Lake Bonney Stage 2 windfarm, Brown Hill windfarm (at Hallett) and the Quarantine 'B' OCGT), there are too few sufficiently advanced projects that could be commissioned before the 2007-08 summer to avoid breaching the minimum reserve condition.
- Wind generation may present a challenge for the South Australian region. Assuming a High Carbon Value signal eventuates, a strong possibility exists that a large amount of wind generation could be commissioned. However, given that only 8% of its maximum output can be assumed available at the time of regional peak demand, significant levels of thermal plant (or firm import capability) must supplement this generation, possibly resulting in a large excess of plant at some times of the year.
- The combination of the theme weightings was seen to have a greater bearing on the final probability than the bottom-up (project) weightings due to the lower level of volatility in the bottom-up weightings.

## 4.2 Analysis of New Generation Projects

The Initial Ranking and Final Project Probability for each of the 59 studied new generation developments are shown in Figure 4.2.



As a result of this study, the following major projects received a high likelihood of proceeding (> 60%).

- The Quarantine Power Station expansion, involving the installation of 138MW open cycle gas turbine, has recently become committed for 2008-09.
- The Brown Hill wind farm at Hallett has recently become committed for 2007-08.
- The Lake Bonney Stage 2 wind farm has recently become committed for 2007-08.
- The Hallett B open cycle gas turbine project was present in all scenarios. This plant was deemed to be a convenient project to support expansion at the Olympic Dam site. It is located in the ADE zone towards the border with the NSA zone which is a strategic site.
- The Mallala, Taillem Bend and Hamley Bridge projects, all of which consist of stages of ~160MW open cycle gas turbines, were installed to some degree in all scenarios. Mallala is considered a likely addition to the South Australian generation portfolio in the short term and is located in the ADE zone. The exact number and timing of units at each of these three locations is likely to be competitive and will depend on several factors such as the rate of demand growth, network constraints and gas availability.

- Dry Creek Unit 4, a small 40MW open cycle gas turbine which would likely operate in extreme peaking mode and/or in the role of network support, is included in all most scenarios.
- Decommissioning of the Snuggery power station is assumed in all scenarios.

The following projects received a reasonable likelihood of proceeding ( > 30%).

- Additional peaking plant at the Mallala, Taillem Bend and Hamley Bridge locations is likely.
- Pelican Point Stage 2, which ElectraNet reports is likely to be configured as a 160MW open cycle gas turbine station.
- A large amount of wind generation is also considered reasonably likely, particularly if a high carbon value or carbon trading scenario eventuates. This results in up to 2,000MW of wind capacity installed which can only contribute approximately 175MW to reserve margin calculation. This shows that at other times of the year wind capacity can provide additional generation for use in South Australia or for export to neighbouring regions. The following wind projects have a final probability approximately equal to or greater than 30%:
  - o 300MW Coorong Wind Farm;
  - o 40MW Sellicks Hill Wind Farm (at Myponga);
  - o 171MW Snowtown Wind Farm (Stage 1);
  - o 130MW Mt Benson Wind Farm, and;
  - o 55MW Elliston Wind Farm (Stage 1).

## 5. CONCLUSIONS

Potential generation development paths for the region of South Australia over the next ten years have been assessed through the application of a scenario analysis methodology. The methodology is based on the identification of three separate 'theme sets' defining the direction of the energy sector in the region of South Australia. These theme sets relate to:

- Varying load growth rates, including consideration of the potential for expanded industrial load of moderate and major size;
- Varying trading options between South Australia and the Eastern States, depending on energy policy changes in any or all regions of the NEM, and changes to the relative pricing of energy resources, and;
- Varying carbon value, or greenhouse emissions reduction schemes.

The generation developments that have been assessed cover a mix of thermal gas and coal-fired plant, wind generation and other renewable technologies including biomass. A key requirement that has emerged is the need for additional gas fired generation to support peak loads and expanded industrial load (including the new mining development at Prominent Hill and the likely expansion of Olympic Dam), regardless of the installed wind farm capacity. This is a result of the inability to rely on wind generation for more than a fraction (currently 8%) of its installed capacity at times of high temperatures and extreme demand (10% POE) peak demand. Steps have been taken such that future wind farms will be required to install specialised equipment to improve the accuracy of output forecasting and increase the level of control over the generators. However, this does not presently increase the amount of reliable capacity able to contribute to the required level of installed capacity to meet minimum reserve margin conditions.

The remaining capacity to support load growth will have to be provided by scheduled generation, and in South Australia, the most probable plant types are Open Cycle Gas Turbine plants. In the event of a large amount of wind generation being commissioned in response to new carbon abatement schemes (that is, the introduction of a High Carbon Value), generating companies will need to make informed decisions as to the type of gas fired (or other) generating capacity to install. It is likely that a high installed capacity base of wind power would cause generating companies to favour open cycle gas turbines with lower capital costs and higher levels of operating flexibility, in contrast to the use of more efficient combined cycle generating plants, which have higher capital costs and are less flexible. Alternatively, the possibility exists for South Australia to rely more heavily upon imported baseload power from the rest of the NEM to support a large installed capacity base of intermittent wind power. However, since the current Minimum Reserve conditions which specify that South Australia cannot rely upon imported power to meet its 10% POE peak demand, it would be necessary for this to be relaxed such that firm interconnector capacity to the region could be relied upon to support such a generation development scenario.

## APPENDIX A – SUGGESTED DISPATCH ORDER FOR EXISTING AND NEW PLANT

### Sources:

1. 1: ACIL Tasman (27 March 2007). *Fuel resource, new entry and generation costs in the NEM. Table 120.*
2. 2: ACIL Tasman (27 March 2007). *Fuel resource, new entry and generation costs in the NEM. 27 Tables 122-123.*
3. 3: ROAM Consulting analysis.

Table A.1 – Suggested Dispatch Order			
Generator	Existing?	Short-Run Marginal Cost	Source
Northern SA	Y	\$ 17.71	1
Lock	N	\$ 20.00	2
SASE (Cooper Pedy)	N	\$ 20.00	2
New Entry CCGT	N	\$ 22.22	2
Playford B	Y	\$ 25.55	1
Pelican Point	Y	\$ 32.23	1
Ladbroke Grove	Y	\$ 32.76	1
Osborne	Y	\$ 33.32	1
Torrens Island B	Y	\$ 46.37	1
Quarantine	Y	\$ 47.74	1
Quarantine OCGT	N	\$ 47.74	2
Torrens Island A	Y	\$ 50.40	1
Dry Creek Unit 4	N	\$ 54.53	2
Hallett B	N	\$ 54.53	2
Hamley Bridge A	N	\$ 54.53	2
Hamley Bridge B	N	\$ 54.53	2
Hamley Bridge C	N	\$ 54.53	2
Mallala A	N	\$ 54.53	2
Mallala B	N	\$ 54.53	2
Mallala C	N	\$ 54.53	2
Mintaro 2	N	\$ 54.53	2
Osborne 2	N	\$ 54.53	2
Pelican Point S2	N	\$ 54.53	2
Tailem Bend A	N	\$ 54.53	2
Tailem Bend B	N	\$ 54.53	2



Tailem Bend C	N	\$ 54.53	2
Torrens Island 'C' OCGT	N	\$ 54.53	2
Far North SA	N	\$ 57.57	2
Olympic Dam	N	\$ 57.57	2
Hallett	Y	\$ 58.88	1
Mintaro	Y	\$ 65.51	1
Innaminka B	N	\$ 68.00	3
Dry Creek	Y	\$ 71.58	1
LES Port Lincoln	N	\$ 100.00	3
Angaston	Y	\$ 273.86	1
Mannum	N	\$ 350.00	3
Port Lincoln	Y	\$ 355.30	1
Port Lincoln	N	\$ 355.30	2
Snuggery	Y	\$ 355.30	1

Report to:



*NEM ASSISTANCE*  
**2007 South Australian Generation and Load  
Scenario Analysis**

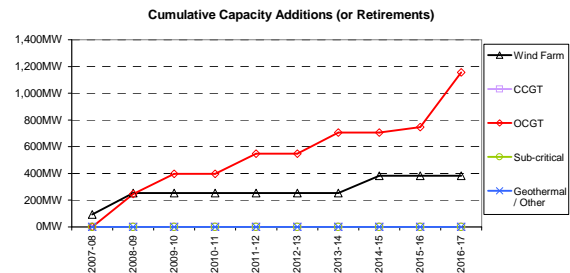
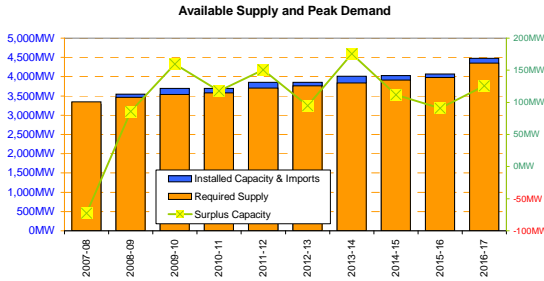
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28 May 2007

## **APPENDIX B & C – SCENARIO LISTING WITH COMMENTARY AND PROJECT LISTING**

These Appendices follow this document.



Scenario # <b>1</b>	Load Growth Theme:	<b>LOW</b>	25% theme weighting	A low rate of load growth would generally favour incremental, smaller-sized generation developments
	Inter-regional Trade Theme:	<b>NTRL</b>	50% theme weighting	Neutral trading assumes that the general degree of trade between SA and VIC remains largely unchanged.
	Renewables Development Theme:	<b>LOCV</b>	60% theme weighting	The Low Carbon Value theme implies that no further significant carbon abatement schemes are mandated that affect the SA power industry over the next ten years.

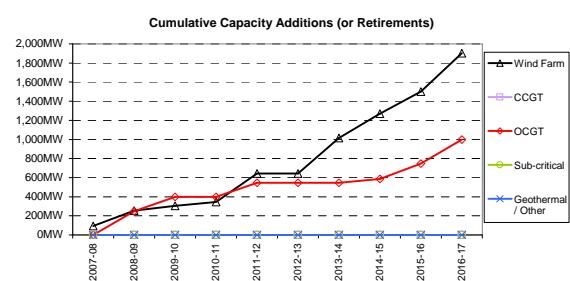
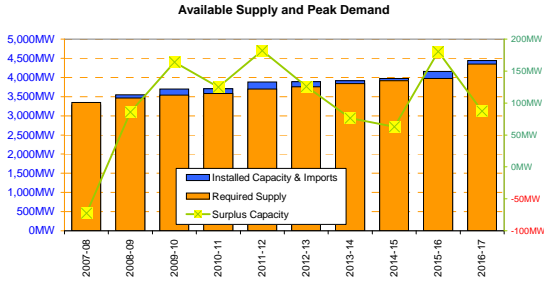


	New Projects	Retirements	Comments
2007-08	Brown Hill (94.5MW Wind Farm).		South Australia requires additional plant for reliability purposes, however ROAM considers that no non-committed plant is sufficiently advanced to be considered likely for this year. It is therefore unlikely that South Australia will achieve its Minimum Reserve requirement.
2008-09	Lake Bonney Stg 2 (159MW Wind Farm), Quarantine (138MW OCGT), Mallala A (160MW OCGT), Snuggery (-51MW OCGT).		By 2008-09 there is potentially sufficient capability for South Australia to meet its local generation requirement by installing additional scheduled generating facilities.  The Quarantine OCGT and Lake Bonney Stage 2 wind farm are both committed developments.
2009-10	Tallem Bend A (150MW OCGT).		
2010-11			
2011-12	Tallem Bend B (150MW OCGT).		This year represents the first year of the Olympic Dam expansion, and introduces the first industrial block load. Due to this, ROAM has installed the second Tallem Bend OCGT unit.
2012-13			
2013-14	Hamley Bridge A (160MW OCGT).		Hamley Bridge is another strategically located development site which is likely to proceed. Alternatively, additional units at Mallala or Tallem Bend could be substituted, depending on the market conditions and the ability of the network to cope with the additional power injection.
2014-15	Mt Benson (130MW Wind Farm).		ROAM considers that despite the lack of a clear carbon signal, occasional further investment in wind projects is likely.
2015-16	Dry Creek Unit 4 (40MW OCGT).		
2016-17	Hallett B (250MW OCGT), Hamley Bridge B (160MW OCGT).		This year includes a significant increase in the South Australian demand, with a second industrial block load coming online, and significant expansion at Olympic Dam. Due to this, a significant addition of capacity is required, most likely at strategic 275kV connection points towards the border of the ADE and NSA zones.

Ranking	Top-Down Weighting	INITIAL Scenario Probability	FINAL Scenario Probability (after moderation)
#3 /18	7.5%	9.2%	9.7%
Other Notes:			



Scenario # <b>2</b>	Load Growth Theme:	<b>LOW</b>	25% theme weighting	A low rate of load growth would generally favour incremental, smaller-sized generation developments
	Inter-regional Trade Theme:	<b>NTRL</b>	50% theme weighting	Neutral trading assumes that the general degree of trade between SA and VIC remains largely unchanged.
	Renewables Development Theme:	<b>HICV</b>	40% theme weighting	The High Carbon Value theme assumes that sufficient incentives eventuate to encourage the development of technologies with lower carbon emission rates such as combined cycle natural gas plant, wind energy or biomass.

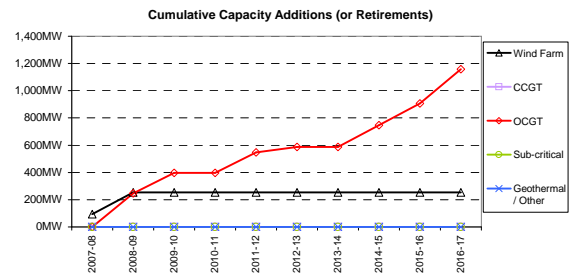
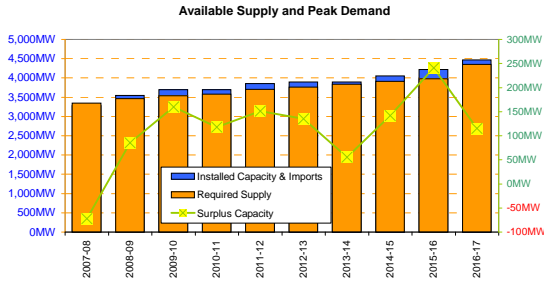


Year	New Projects	Retirements	Comments
2007-08	Brown Hill (94.5MW Wind Farm).		South Australia requires additional plant for reliability purposes, however ROAM considers that no non-committed plant is sufficiently advanced to be considered likely for this year. It is therefore unlikely that South Australia will achieve its Minimum Reserve requirement.
2008-09	Lake Bonney Stg 2 (159MW Wind Farm), Quarantine (138MW OCGT), Mallala A (160MW OCGT), Snuggery (-51MW OCGT).		By 2008-09 there is potentially sufficient capability for South Australia to meet its local generation requirement by installing additional scheduled generating facilities. The Quarantine OCGT and Lake Bonney Stage 2 wind farm are both committed developments.
2009-10	Tallem Bend A (150MW OCGT), Meningie (50MW Wind Farm).		The HICV (High Carbon Value) theme set promotes additional wind capacity. In this scenario almost 2000MW of wind generation is installed over the ten year period. Thermal generation is still required periodically due to the windfarms' inability to contribute significantly during peak demands.
2010-11	Sellicks Hill (Myponga) (40MW Wind Farm).		
2011-12	Tallem Bend B (150MW OCGT), Coorong (300MW Wind Farm).		This year represents the first year of the Olympic Dam expansion, and introduces the first industrial block load. Due to this, ROAM has installed the second Tallem Bend OCGT unit.
2012-13			
2013-14	Snowtown Stage 1 (171MW Wind Farm), Cape Jaffa (200MW Wind Farm).		A high carbon value also increases the likelihood of these large scale windfarm projects.
2014-15	Dry Creek Unit 4 (40MW OCGT), Elliston 1 (55MW Wind Farm), Lochiel (200MW Wind Farm).		
2015-16	Hamley Bridge A (160MW OCGT), Collaby Hill (120MW Wind Farm), Sheringa (110MW Wind Farm).		
2016-17	Hallett B (250MW OCGT), Lake George (120MW Wind Farm), Lincoln Gap (123.9MW Wind Farm), Uley (160MW Wind Farm).		This year includes a significant increase in the South Australian demand, with a second industrial block load coming online, and significant expansion at Olympic Dam. Due to this, a significant addition of reliable capacity is required, most likely at strategic 275kV connection points towards the border of the ADE and NSA zones.

Ranking	Top-Down Weighting	INITIAL Scenario Probability	FINAL Scenario Probability (after moderation)
#10 /18	5.0%	4.2%	4.5%
Other Notes:			



Scenario # <b>3</b>	Load Growth Theme:	<b>LOW</b>	25% theme weighting	A low rate of load growth would generally favour incremental, smaller-sized generation developments
	Inter-regional Trade Theme:	<b>EXPT</b>	35% theme weighting	'Export' trading assumes that the general degree of trade between SA and VIC moves towards a significantly higher level of average export from SA to VIC (and the rest of the NEM).
	Renewables Development Theme:	<b>LOCV</b>	60% theme weighting	The Low Carbon Value theme implies that no further significant carbon abatement schemes are mandated that affect the SA power industry over the next ten years.

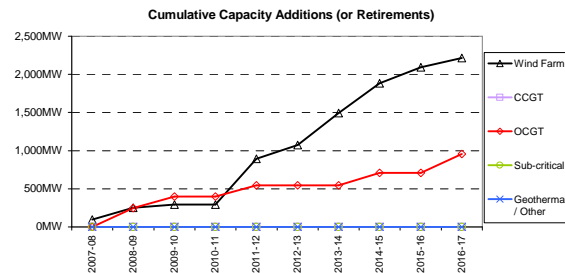
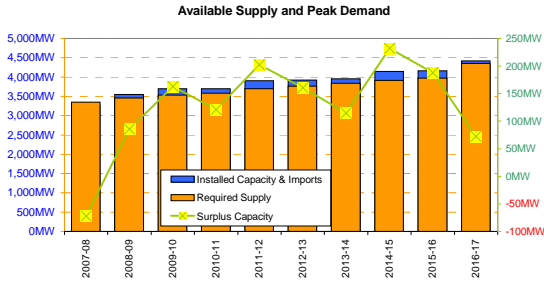


	New Projects	Retirements	Comments
2007-08	Brown Hill (94.5MW Wind Farm).		South Australia requires additional plant for reliability purposes, however ROAM considers that no non-committed plant is sufficiently advanced to be considered likely for this year. It is therefore unlikely that South Australia will achieve its Minimum Reserve requirement.
2008-09	Lake Bonney Stg 2 (159MW Wind Farm), Quarantine (138MW OCGT), Mallala A (160MW OCGT), Snuggery (-51MW OCGT).		By 2008-09 there is potentially sufficient capability for South Australia to meet its local generation requirement by installing additional scheduled generating facilities. The Quarantine OCGT and Lake Bonney Stage 2 wind farm are both committed developments.
2009-10	Tallem Bend A (150MW OCGT).		
2010-11			
2011-12	Tallem Bend B (150MW OCGT).		This year represents the first year of the Olympic Dam expansion, and introduces the first industrial block load. Due to this, ROAM has installed the second Tallem Bend OCGT unit.
2012-13	Dry Creek Unit 4 (40MW OCGT).		Small amounts of peaking support is required in order to maintain a reasonable supply-demand balance.
2013-14			
2014-15	Hamley Bridge A (160MW OCGT).		Without a clear carbon signal, it is likely that additional gas-fired scheduled plant will be installed to meet rising demand.
2015-16	Hamley Bridge B (160MW OCGT).		
2016-17	Hallett B (250MW OCGT).		This year includes a significant increase in the South Australian demand, with a second industrial block load coming online, and significant expansion at Olympic Dam. Due to this, a significant addition of reliable capacity is required, most likely at strategic 275kV connection points towards the border of the ADE and NSA zones.

Ranking	Top-Down Weighting	INITIAL Scenario Probability	FINAL Scenario Probability (after moderation)
#6 /18	5.3%	6.6%	6.8%
Other Notes:			



Scenario # <b>4</b>	Load Growth Theme:	<b>LOW</b>	25% theme weighting	A low rate of load growth would generally favour incremental, smaller-sized generation developments
	Inter-regional Trade Theme:	<b>EXPT</b>	35% theme weighting	'Export' trading assumes that the general degree of trade between SA and VIC moves towards a significantly higher level of average export from SA to VIC (and the rest of the NEM).
	Renewables Development Theme:	<b>HICV</b>	40% theme weighting	The High Carbon Value theme assumes that sufficient incentives eventuate to encourage the development of technologies with lower carbon emission rates such as combined cycle natural gas plant, wind energy or biomass.

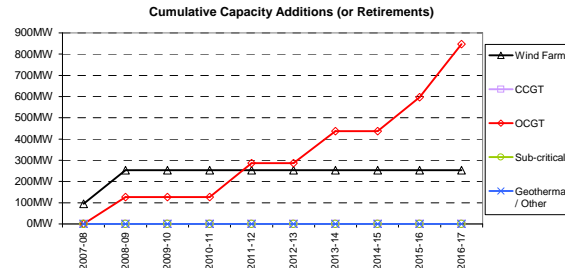
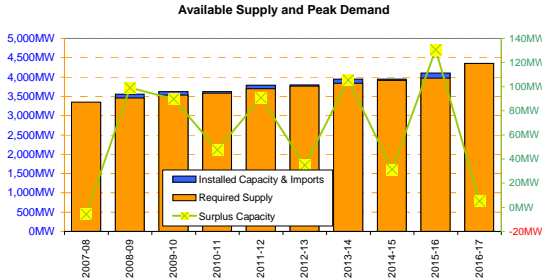


	New Projects	Retirements	Comments
2007-08	Brown Hill (94.5MW Wind Farm).		South Australia requires additional plant for reliability purposes, however ROAM considers that no non-committed plant is sufficiently advanced to be considered likely for this year. It is therefore unlikely that South Australia will achieve its Minimum Reserve requirement.
2008-09	Lake Bonney Stg 2 (159MW Wind Farm), Quarantine (138MW OCGT), Malalaia A (160MW OCGT), Snuggery (-51MW OCGT).		By 2008-09 there is potentially sufficient capability for South Australia to meet its local generation requirement by installing additional scheduled generating facilities. The Quarantine OCGT and Lake Bonney Stage 2 wind farm are both committed developments.
2009-10	Tallem Bend A (150MW OCGT), Sellicks Hill (Myponga) (40MW Wind Farm).		The HICV (High Carbon Value) theme set promotes additional wind capacity. In this scenario almost 2000MW of wind generation is installed over the ten year period. Thermal generation is still required periodically due to the windfarms' inability to contribute significantly during peak demands.
2010-11			
2011-12	Tallem Bend B (150MW OCGT), Coorong (300MW Wind Farm), Mt Benson (130MW Wind Farm), Showtown Stage 1 (171MW Wind Farm).		The HICV (High Carbon Value) theme set promotes the commissioning of frequent new wind generation. New thermal plant is still required to meet the increases in demand from the expanding Olympic Dam site.
2012-13	Collaby Hill (120MW Wind Farm), Mt Bryan (60MW Wind Farm).		
2013-14	Worlds End (200MW Wind Farm), Barn/Red Hill (123MW Wind Farm), The Bluff (45MW Wind Farm), Willogoleche Hill (52MW Wind Farm).		Further wind generation developments are encouraged with a high carbon value.
2014-15	Barunga (170MW Wind Farm), Hamley Bridge A (160MW OCGT), Elliston 1 (55MW Wind Farm), Showtown Stage 2 (165MW Wind Farm).		
2015-16	Clements Gap (57.8MW Wind Farm), Elliston 2 (65MW Wind Farm), Troubridge (25MW Wind Farm), Vincent North (59.4MW Wind Farm).		
2016-17	Hallett B (250MW OCGT), Lincoln Gap (123.9MW Wind Farm).		This year includes a significant increase in the South Australian demand, with a second industrial block load coming online, and significant expansion at Olympic Dam. Due to this, a significant addition of reliable capacity is required, most likely at strategic 275kV connection points towards the border of the ADE and NSA zones.

Ranking	Top-Down Weighting	INITIAL Scenario Probability	FINAL Scenario Probability (after moderation)
#13 /18	3.5%	2.7%	2.8%
Other Notes:			



Scenario # <b>5</b>	Load Growth Theme:	<b>LOW</b>	25% theme weighting	A low rate of load growth would generally favour incremental, smaller-sized generation developments
	Inter-regional Trade Theme:	<b>IMPT</b>	15% theme weighting	'Import' trading assumes that the general degree of trade between SA and VIC moves towards a significantly higher level of average import from VIC (and the rest of the NEM).
	Renewables Development Theme:	<b>LOCV</b>	60% theme weighting	The Low Carbon Value theme implies that no further significant carbon abatement schemes are mandated that affect the SA power industry over the next ten years.

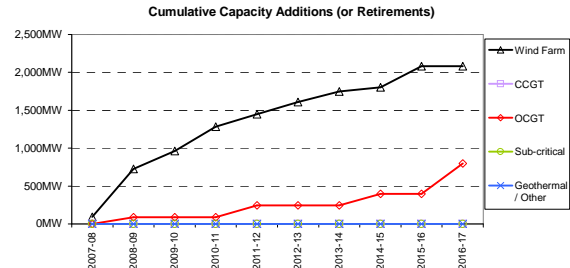
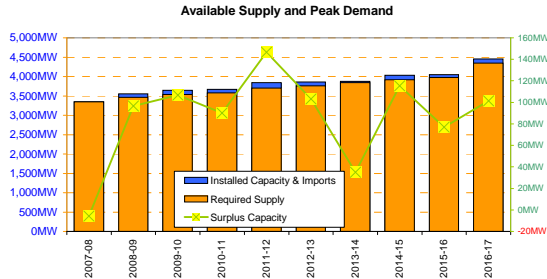


	New Projects	Retirements	Comments
2007-08	Brown Hill (94.5MW Wind Farm).		South Australia requires additional plant for reliability purposes, however ROAM considers that no non-committed plant is sufficiently advanced to be considered likely for this year. It is therefore unlikely that South Australia will achieve its Minimum Reserve requirement.
2008-09	Lake Bonney Stg 2 (159MW Wind Farm), Quarantine (138MW OCGT), Dry Creek Unit 4 (40MW OCGT), Snuggery (-51MW OCGT).		By 2008-09 there is potentially sufficient capability for South Australia to meet its local generation requirement by installing additional scheduled generating facilities. The Quarantine OCGT and Lake Bonney Stage 2 wind farm are both committed developments.
2009-10			
2010-11			
2011-12	Mallala A (160MW OCGT).		This year represents the first year of the Olympic Dam expansion, and introduces the first industrial block load. Due to this, ROAM has installed the Mallala A OCGT.
2012-13			
2013-14	Tallem Bend A (150MW OCGT).		Additional peaking plant is required to serve local demand during peak times.
2014-15			
2015-16	Hamley Bridge A (160MW OCGT).		
2016-17	Hallett B (250MW OCGT).		This year includes a significant increase in the South Australian demand, with a second industrial block load coming online, and significant expansion at Olympic Dam. Due to this, a significant addition of reliable capacity is required, most likely at strategic 275kV connection points towards the border of the ADE and NSA zones.

Ranking	Top-Down Weighting	INITIAL Scenario Probability	FINAL Scenario Probability (after moderation)
#12 /18	2.3%	2.9%	3.3%
Other Notes:			



Scenario # <b>6</b>	Load Growth Theme:	<b>LOW</b>	25% theme weighting	A low rate of load growth would generally favour incremental, smaller-sized generation developments
	Inter-regional Trade Theme:	<b>IMPT</b>	15% theme weighting	'Import' trading assumes that the general degree of trade between SA and VIC moves towards a significantly higher level of average import from VIC (and the rest of the NEM).
	Renewables Development Theme:	<b>HICV</b>	40% theme weighting	The High Carbon Value theme assumes that sufficient incentives eventuate to encourage the development of technologies with lower carbon emission rates such as combined cycle natural gas plant, wind energy or biomass.



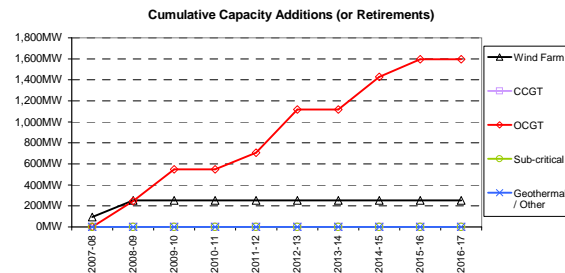
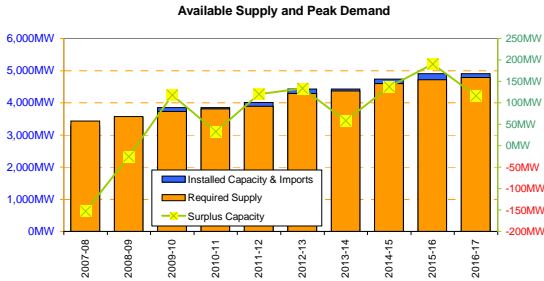
	New Projects	Retirements	Comments
2007-08	Brown Hill (94.5MW Wind Farm).		South Australia requires additional plant for reliability purposes, however ROAM considers that no non-committed plant is sufficiently advanced to be considered likely for this year. It is therefore unlikely that South Australia will achieve its Minimum Reserve requirement.
2008-09	Lake Bonney Stg 2 (159MW Wind Farm), Quarantine (138MW OCGT), Coorong (300MW Wind Farm), Snowtown Stage 1 (171MW Wind Farm), Snuggery (-51MW OCGT).		By 2008-09 there is potentially sufficient capability for South Australia to meet its local generation requirement by installing additional scheduled generating facilities. The Quarantine OCGT and Lake Bonney Stage 2 wind farm are both committed developments.
2009-10	Mt Benson (130MW Wind Farm), Sheringa (110MW Wind Farm).		
2010-11	Collaby Hill (120MW Wind Farm), Lochiel (200MW Wind Farm).		
2011-12	Mallala A (160MW OCGT), Snowtown Stage 2 (165MW Wind Farm).		
2012-13	Clements Gap (57.8MW Wind Farm), Lake Eliza (50MW Wind Farm), Meningie (50MW Wind Farm).		With a high carbon value, additional wind farms are a likely addition to the South Australian generation portfolio. In this scenario, approximately 2000MW of wind capacity is installed over the ten year period. The Olympic Dam expansion combined with block load and residential growth drives the need for additional peaking plant.
2013-14	Sellicks Hill (Myponga) (40MW Wind Farm), Green Point (44MW Wind Farm), Kongorong (30MW Wind Farm), Troubridge (25MW Wind Farm).		
2014-15	Tallem Bend A (150MW OCGT), Elliston 1 (55MW Wind Farm).		
2015-16	Mt Bryan (60MW Wind Farm), Uley (160MW Wind Farm), Vincent North (59.4MW Wind Farm).		
2016-17	Tallem Bend B (150MW OCGT), Hallett B (250MW OCGT).		This year includes a significant increase in the South Australian demand, with a second industrial block load coming online, and significant expansion at Olympic Dam. Due to this, a significant addition of reliable capacity is required, most likely at strategic 275kV connection points towards the border of the ADE and NSA zones.

Ranking	Top-Down Weighting	INITIAL Scenario Probability	FINAL Scenario Probability (after moderation)
#17 /18	1.5%	1.1%	1.3%
Other Notes:			





Scenario # <b>7</b>	Load Growth Theme:	<b>MED</b>	50% theme weighting	A medium rate of load growth would favour steady investment in new plant, in line with development in recent years.
	Inter-regional Trade Theme:	<b>NTRL</b>	50% theme weighting	Neutral trading assumes that the general degree of trade between SA and VIC remains largely unchanged.
	Renewables Development Theme:	<b>LOCV</b>	60% theme weighting	The Low Carbon Value theme implies that no further significant carbon abatement schemes are mandated that affect the SA power industry over the next ten years.



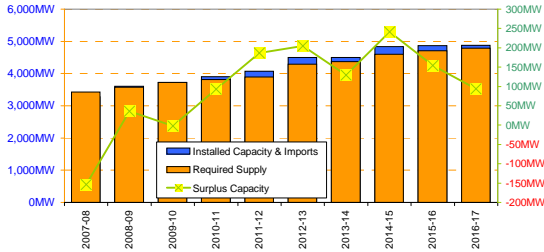
	New Projects	Retirements	Comments
2007-08	Brown Hill (94.5MW Wind Farm).		South Australia requires additional plant for reliability purposes, however ROAM considers that no non-committed plant is sufficiently advanced to be considered likely for this year. It is therefore unlikely that South Australia will achieve its Minimum Reserve requirement.
2008-09	Lake Bonney Stg 2 (159MW Wind Farm), Quarantine (138MW OCGT), Mallala A (160MW OCGT), Snuggery (-51MW OCGT).		By 2008-09 there is potentially sufficient capability for South Australia to meet its local generation requirement by installing additional scheduled generating facilities. The Quarantine OCGT and Lake Bonney Stage 2 wind farm are both committed developments.
2009-10	Tallem Bend A (150MW OCGT), Tallem Bend B (150MW OCGT).		2009-10 is the first of three industrial block loads entering South Australia. In order to meet growing demand, a significant investment in new peaking plant is required. ROAM considered that the Tallem Bend projects were highly likely, however Mallala or Hamley Bridge developments could be substituted.
2010-11			
2011-12	Mallala B (160MW OCGT).		
2012-13	Hallett B (250MW OCGT), Hamley Bridge A (160MW OCGT).		Moderate load growth, with a significant expansion at Olympic Dam, requires additional capacity. ROAM has selected the Hallett B unit due to its strategic location and sizing which makes it convenient to supply Olympic Dam via the 275kV backbone.
2013-14			
2014-15	Hamley Bridge B (160MW OCGT), Tallem Bend C (150MW OCGT).		Further expansion at Olympic Dam supports the installation of more scheduled plant in 2014-15 and 2015-16.
2015-16	Pelican Point S2 (168MW OCGT).		
2016-17			

Ranking	Top-Down Weighting	INITIAL Scenario Probability	FINAL Scenario Probability (after moderation)
#1 /18	15.0%	17.5%	17.7%
Other Notes:			

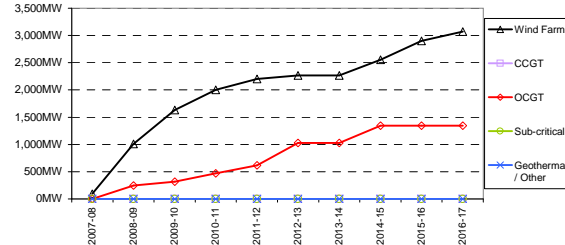


Scenario # <b>8</b>	Load Growth Theme:	<b>MED</b>	50% theme weighting	A medium rate of load growth would favour steady investment in new plant, in line with development in recent years.
	Inter-regional Trade Theme:	<b>NTRL</b>	50% theme weighting	Neutral trading assumes that the general degree of trade between SA and VIC remains largely unchanged.
	Renewables Development Theme:	<b>HICV</b>	40% theme weighting	The High Carbon Value theme assumes that sufficient incentives eventuate to encourage the development of technologies with lower carbon emission rates such as combined cycle natural gas plant, wind energy or biomass.

Available Supply and Peak Demand



Cumulative Capacity Additions (or Retirements)

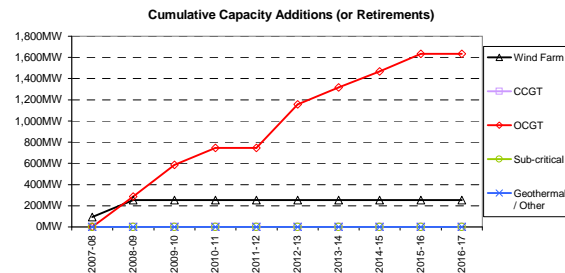
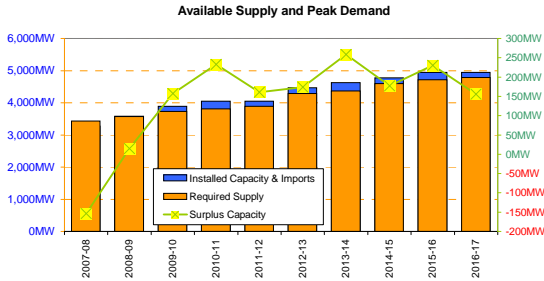


	New Projects	Retirements	Comments
2007-08	Brown Hill (94.5MW Wind Farm).		South Australia requires additional plant for reliability purposes, however ROAM considers that no non-committed plant is sufficiently advanced to be considered likely for this year. It is therefore unlikely that South Australia will achieve its Minimum Reserve requirement.
2008-09	Lake Bonney Stg 2 (159MW Wind Farm), Quarantine (138MW OCGT), Mallala A (160MW OCGT), Coorong (300MW Wind Farm), Mt Benson (130MW Wind Farm), Snowtown Stage 1 (171MW Wind Farm), Mt Byron (60MW Wind Farm), The Bluff (45MW Wind Farm), Willigoltsche Hill (52MW Wind Farm), Snuggery (-51MW OCGT).		A large number of wind projects could be justified in the short term should a High Carbon Value incentive arise. The Quarantine OCGT and Lake Bonney Stage 2 wind farm are both committed developments.
2009-10	Mintaro 2 (70MW OCGT), Worlds End (200MW Wind Farm), Cape Jaffa (200MW Wind Farm), Elliston 1 (55MW Wind Farm), Snowtown Stage 2 (165MW Wind Farm).		2009-10 is the first of three industrial block loads entering South Australia. In order to meet demand, new peaking plant is required.
2010-11	Tallem Bend A (150MW OCGT), Sallicks Hill (Myponga) (40MW Wind Farm), Barn/Red Hill (123MW Wind Farm), Meningie (50MW Wind Farm), Uley (160MW Wind Farm).		Further wind development is likely to proceed, but additional scheduled plant will still be required to maintain sufficient supply levels.
2011-12	Tallem Bend B (150MW OCGT), Lochiel (200MW Wind Farm).		
2012-13	Hallett B (250MW OCGT), Hamley Bridge A (160MW OCGT), Elliston 2 (65MW Wind Farm).		Moderate load growth, with a significant expansion at Olympic Dam, requires additional capacity. ROAM has installed a Hallett B and Hamley Bridge A due to their location, which is suitable to help provide support to the Olympic Dam site via the major 275kV corridor.
2013-14			
2014-15	Hamley Bridge B (160MW OCGT), Mallala B (160MW OCGT), Clements Gap (57.8MW Wind Farm), Lake George (120MW Wind Farm), Sheringa (110MW Wind Farm).		Further expansion at Olympic Dam supports the installation of additional scheduled gas plant, with additional wind support, in 2014-15.
2015-16	Collaby Hill (120MW Wind Farm), Lincoln Gap (123.9MW Wind Farm), Sheringa Beach (100MW Wind Farm).		
2016-17	Barunga (170MW Wind Farm).		

Ranking	Top-Down Weighting	INITIAL Scenario Probability	FINAL Scenario Probability (after moderation)
#5 /18	10.0%	7.2%	7.0%
Other Notes:			



Scenario # <b>9</b>	Load Growth Theme:	<b>MED</b>	50% theme weighting	A medium rate of load growth would favour steady investment in new plant, in line with development in recent years.
	Inter-regional Trade Theme:	<b>EXPT</b>	35% theme weighting	'Export' trading assumes that the general degree of trade between SA and VIC moves towards a significantly higher level of average export from SA to VIC (and the rest of the NEM).
	Renewables Development Theme:	<b>LOCV</b>	60% theme weighting	The Low Carbon Value theme implies that no further significant carbon abatement schemes are mandated that affect the SA power industry over the next ten years.



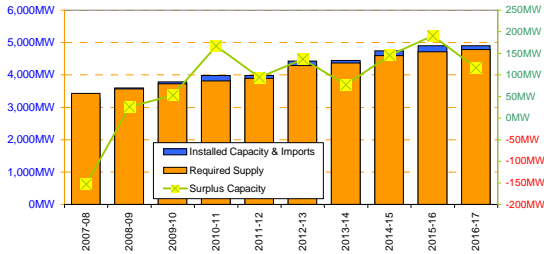
	New Projects	Retirements	Comments
2007-08	Brown Hill (94.5MW Wind Farm).		South Australia requires additional plant for reliability purposes, however ROAM considers that no non-committed plant is sufficiently advanced to be considered likely for this year. It is therefore unlikely that South Australia will achieve its Minimum Reserve requirement.
2008-09	Lake Bonney Stg 2 (159MW Wind Farm), Quarantine (138MW OCGT), Dry Creek Unit 4 (40MW OCGT), Mallala A (160MW OCGT), Snuggery (-51MW OCGT).		By 2008-09 there is potentially sufficient capability for South Australia to meet its local generation requirement by installing additional scheduled generating facilities.  The Quarantine OCGT and Lake Bonney Stage 2 wind farm are both committed developments.
2009-10	Tallem Bend A (150MW OCGT), Tallem Bend B (150MW OCGT).		2009-10 is the first of three industrial block loads entering South Australia. In order to meet demand, a significant injection of new scheduled plant is required.
2010-11	Mallala B (160MW OCGT).		Due to the export-oriented theme in this scenario, additional plant will bolster South Australia's ability to service load outside of the region.
2011-12			
2012-13	Hallett B (250MW OCGT), Hamley Bridge A (160MW OCGT).		Moderate load growth, with a significant expansion at Olympic Dam, requires additional capacity. ROAM has installed a Hallett B and Hamley Bridge A due to their location, which is suitable to help provide support to the Olympic Dam site via the major 275kV corridor.
2013-14	Hamley Bridge B (160MW OCGT).		Several new scheduled gas plants will be necessary over the years 2013-14 to 2015-16 in order to serve the increasing load while also keeping enough additional reserve to support the increased inter-regional exports from South Australia into Victoria and the rest of the NEM.
2014-15	Tallem Bend C (150MW OCGT).		
2015-16	Pelican Point S2 (168MW OCGT).		
2016-17			

Ranking	Top-Down Weighting	INITIAL Scenario Probability	FINAL Scenario Probability (after moderation)
#2 /18	10.5%	12.3%	11.5%
Other Notes:			

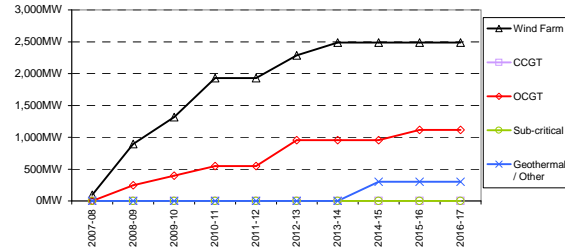


Scenario # <b>10</b>	Load Growth Theme:	<b>MED</b>	50% theme weighting	A medium rate of load growth would favour steady investment in new plant, in line with development in recent years.
	Inter-regional Trade Theme:	<b>EXPT</b>	35% theme weighting	'Export' trading assumes that the general degree of trade between SA and VIC moves towards a significantly higher level of average export from SA to VIC (and the rest of the NEM).
	Renewables Development Theme:	<b>HICV</b>	40% theme weighting	The High Carbon Value theme assumes that sufficient incentives eventuate to encourage the development of technologies with lower carbon emission rates such as combined cycle natural gas plant, wind energy or biomass.

Available Supply and Peak Demand



Cumulative Capacity Additions (or Retirements)

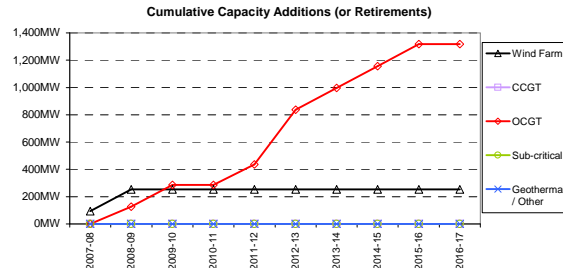
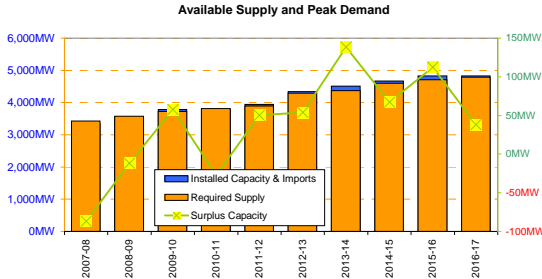


	New Projects	Retirements	Comments
2007-08	Brown Hill (94.5MW Wind Farm).		South Australia requires additional plant for reliability purposes, however ROAM considers that no non-committed plant is sufficiently advanced to be considered likely for this year. It is therefore unlikely that South Australia will achieve its Minimum Reserve requirement.
2008-09	Lake Bonney Stg 2 (159MW Wind Farm), Quarantine (138MW OCGT), Mallala A (160MW OCGT), Barunga (170MW Wind Farm), Coorong (300MW Wind Farm), Snowtown Stage 1 (171MW Wind Farm), Snuggery (-51MW OCGT).		By 2008-09 there is potentially sufficient capability for South Australia to meet its local generation requirement by installing additional scheduled generating facilities.  The Quarantine OCGT and Lake Bonney Stage 2 wind farm are both committed developments.
2009-10	Tallem Bend A (150MW OCGT), Worlds End (200MW Wind Farm), Shea Oak Flat (59MW Wind Farm), Snowtown Stage 2 (165MW Wind Farm).		
2010-11	Tallem Bend B (150MW OCGT), Sellicks Hill (Myponga) (40MW Wind Farm), Lochiel (200MW Wind Farm), Sheringa (110MW Wind Farm), Sheringa Beach (100MW Wind Farm), Uley (160MW Wind Farm).		With a high carbon value and an export oriented inter-regional trade theme, the installation of significant wind generation is a highly likely outcome. Scheduled plant is still required to maintain sufficient reserves.
2011-12			
2012-13	Hallett B (250MW OCGT), Hamley Bridge A (160MW OCGT), Barn/Red Hill (123MW Wind Farm), Clements Gap (57.8MW Wind Farm), Elliston 1 (55MW Wind Farm), Lake George (120MW Wind Farm).		Moderate load growth, with a significant expansion at Olympic Dam, requires additional capacity. ROAM has installed the Tallem Bend open cycle gas turbine with additional wind turbines in order to provide sufficient support for this increase in demand.
2013-14	Elliston 2 (65MW Wind Farm), Troubridge (25MW Wind Farm), Vincent North (59.4MW Wind Farm), Willogateche Hill (52MW Wind Farm).		
2014-15	Innaminka B (300MW Geothermal / Other).		Innaminka B is a large scale geothermal power station proposed by Geodynamics. The project is far more likely under higher load growth and a high carbon value, given the large capital and connection costs associated with the project.
2015-16	Hamley Bridge B (160MW OCGT).		
2016-17			

Ranking	Top-Down Weighting	INITIAL Scenario Probability	FINAL Scenario Probability (after moderation)
#7 /18	7.0%	5.2%	5.5%
Other Notes:			



Scenario # <b>11</b>	Load Growth Theme:	<b>MED</b>	50% theme weighting	A medium rate of load growth would favour steady investment in new plant, in line with development in recent years.
	Inter-regional Trade Theme:	<b>IMPT</b>	15% theme weighting	'Import' trading assumes that the general degree of trade between SA and VIC moves towards a significantly higher level of average import from VIC (and the rest of the NEM).
	Renewables Development Theme:	<b>LOCV</b>	60% theme weighting	The Low Carbon Value theme implies that no further significant carbon abatement schemes are mandated that affect the SA power industry over the next ten years.



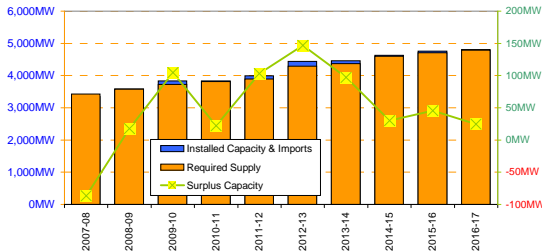
	New Projects	Retirements	Comments
2007-08	Brown Hill (94.5MW Wind Farm).		South Australia requires additional plant for reliability purposes, however ROAM considers that no non-committed plant is sufficiently advanced to be considered likely for this year. It is therefore unlikely that South Australia will achieve its Minimum Reserve requirement.
2008-09	Lake Bonney Stg 2 (159MW Wind Farm), Quarantine (138MW OCGT), Dry Creek Unit 4 (40MW OCGT), Snuggery (-51MW OCGT).		By 2008-09 there is potentially sufficient capability for South Australia to meet its local generation requirement by installing additional scheduled generating facilities. The Quarantine OCGT and Lake Bonney Stage 2 wind farm are both committed developments.
2009-10	Mallala A (160MW OCGT).		The increased import capability from Victoria reduces the capacity required in South Australia somewhat but by this time at least one new large unit is required, and the most likely candidate is a scheduled gas plant.
2010-11			
2011-12	Tallem Bend A (150MW OCGT).		
2012-13	Tallem Bend B (150MW OCGT), Hallett B (250MW OCGT).		Moderate load growth, with a significant expansion at Olympic Dam, requires additional capacity. ROAM has installed a significant level of peaking plant in order to provide sufficient support for this increase in demand. The Hallett B and Tallem Bend units are located at strong connection points that can utilise the 275kV corridor heading towards Olympic Dam.
2013-14	Hamley Bridge A (160MW OCGT).		Further expansion at Olympic Dam will require the progressive installation of several scheduled gas units in 2013-14 to 2015-16.
2014-15	Hamley Bridge B (160MW OCGT).		
2015-16	Mallala B (160MW OCGT).		
2016-17			

Ranking	Top-Down Weighting	INITIAL Scenario Probability	FINAL Scenario Probability (after moderation)
#8 /18	4.5%	5.5%	5.3%
Other Notes:			

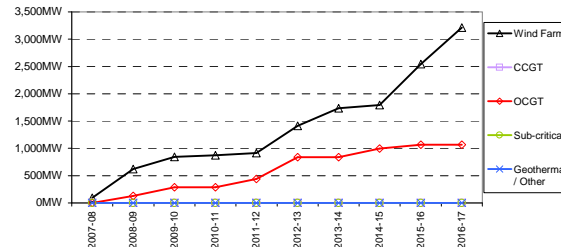


Scenario # <b>12</b>	Load Growth Theme:	<b>MED</b>	50% theme weighting	A medium rate of load growth would favour steady investment in new plant, in line with development in recent years.
	Inter-regional Trade Theme:	<b>IMPT</b>	15% theme weighting	'Import' trading assumes that the general degree of trade between SA and VIC moves towards a significantly higher level of average import from VIC (and the rest of the NEM).
	Renewables Development Theme:	<b>HICV</b>	40% theme weighting	The High Carbon Value theme assumes that sufficient incentives eventuate to encourage the development of technologies with lower carbon emission rates such as combined cycle natural gas plant, wind energy or biomass.

Available Supply and Peak Demand



Cumulative Capacity Additions (or Retirements)

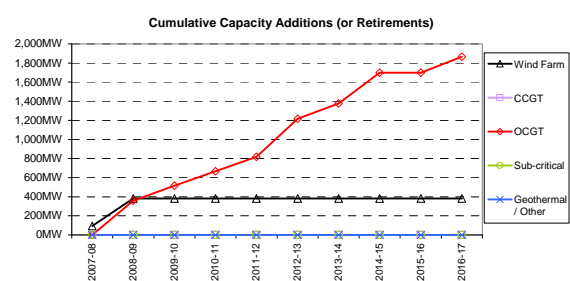
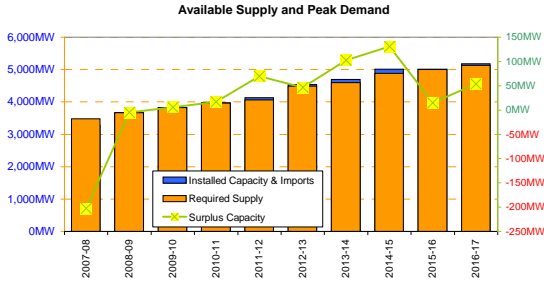


	New Projects	Retirements	Comments
2007-08	Brown Hill (94.5MW Wind Farm).		South Australia requires additional plant for reliability purposes, however ROAM considers that no non-committed plant is sufficiently advanced to be considered likely for this year. It is therefore unlikely that South Australia will achieve its Minimum Reserve requirement.
2008-09	Lake Bonney Stg 2 (159MW Wind Farm), Quarantine (138MW OCGT), Dry Creek Unit 4 (40MW OCGT), Elliston 1 (55MW Wind Farm), Meningie (50MW Wind Farm), Mt Bryan (60MW Wind Farm), Sheringa Beach (100MW Wind Farm), The Bluff (45MW Wind Farm), Vincent North (59.4MW Wind Farm), Snuggery (-51MW OCGT).		By 2008-09 there is potentially sufficient capability for South Australia to meet its local generation requirement by installing additional scheduled generating facilities.  The Quarantine OCGT and Lake Bonney Stage 2 wind farm are both committed developments.
2009-10	Mallala A (160MW OCGT), Barunga (170MW Wind Farm), Lake Eliza (50MW Wind Farm).		2009-10 is the first of three industrial block loads entering South Australia. In order to meet demand, new peaking plant is required. The Mallala A OCGT has been selected, along with the progressive development of a large amount of wind generation to take advantage of the High Carbon Value incentives.
2010-11	Kongorong (30MW Wind Farm).		
2011-12	Tallem Bend A (150MW OCGT), Sellicks Hill (Myponga) (40MW Wind Farm).		
2012-13	Tallem Bend B (150MW OCGT), Hallett B (250MW OCGT), Mt Benson (130MW Wind Farm), Snowtown Stage 1 (171MW Wind Farm), Lochiel (200MW Wind Farm).		Moderate load growth and a significant expansion at Olympic Dam requires additional capacity. ROAM has selected the Hallett B and Tallem Bend units, plus additional wind turbines in order to provide sufficient support for this increase in demand.
2013-14	Worlds End (200MW Wind Farm), Barn/Red Hill (123MW Wind Farm).		
2014-15	Hamley Bridge A (160MW OCGT), Clements Gap (57.8MW Wind Farm).		Further expansion at Olympic Dam supports the installation of the Waseleys open cycle gas turbine in 2014-15. Installation of wind farms provide additional peaking support.
2015-16	Coorong (300MW Wind Farm), Mintaro 2 (70MW OCGT), Collaby Hill (120MW Wind Farm), Sheringa (110MW Wind Farm), Snowtown Stage 2 (165MW Wind Farm), Willogoleche Hill (52MW Wind Farm).		
2016-17	Cape Jaffa (200MW Wind Farm), Elliston 2 (65MW Wind Farm), Lake George (120MW Wind Farm), Lincoln Gap (123.9MW Wind Farm), Uley (160MW Wind Farm).		

Ranking	Top-Down Weighting	INITIAL Scenario Probability	FINAL Scenario Probability (after moderation)
#16 /18	3.0%	2.1%	2.1%
Other Notes:			



Scenario # <b>13</b>	Load Growth Theme:	<b>HI</b>	25% theme weighting	A high rate of load growth would be characterised by a possible moderate under-supply in the early years, until new large generation is able to meet the rapidly growing load.
	Inter-regional Trade Theme:	<b>NTRL</b>	50% theme weighting	Neutral trading assumes that the general degree of trade between SA and VIC remains largely unchanged.
	Renewables Development Theme:	<b>LOCV</b>	60% theme weighting	The Low Carbon Value theme implies that no further significant carbon abatement schemes are mandated that affect the SA power industry over the next ten years.



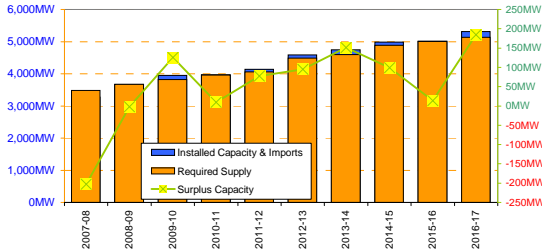
	New Projects	Retirements	Comments
2007-08	Brown Hill (94.5MW Wind Farm),		South Australia requires additional plant for reliability purposes, however ROAM considers that no non-committed plant is sufficiently advanced to be considered likely for this year. It is therefore unlikely that South Australia will achieve its Minimum Reserve requirement.
2008-09	Lake Bonney Stg 2 (159MW Wind Farm), Quarantine (138MW OCGT), Dry Creek Unit 4 (40MW OCGT), Mallala A (160MW OCGT), Mistaro 2 (70MW OCGT), Mt Benson (130MW Wind Farm), Snuggery (-51MW OCGT),		Under the High Load Growth theme, a large amount of generation must be installed by 2008-09 for South Australia to meet its local generation requirement. ROAM has selected those projects deemed most likely in order to fill this gap where possible. The Quarantine OCGT and Lake Bonney Stage 2 wind farm are both committed developments.
2009-10	Mallala B (160MW OCGT),		A second Mallala unit would be needed here to cope with the rapid load growth.
2010-11	Tallem Bend A (150MW OCGT),		Industrial loads will require additional capacity for support during peak load times.
2011-12	Tallem Bend B (150MW OCGT),		
2012-13	Hallett B (250MW OCGT), Tallem Bend C (150MW OCGT),		Moderate load growth and a significant expansion at Olympic Dam requires additional capacity. ROAM has selected the Hallett B and Tallem Bend units, to provide sufficient support for this increase in demand.
2013-14	Hamley Bridge A (160MW OCGT),		
2014-15	Hamley Bridge B (160MW OCGT), Mallala C (160MW OCGT),		Further expansion at Olympic Dam supports the installation of Hamley Bridge and Mallala units.
2015-16			
2016-17	Pelican Point S2 (168MW OCGT),		The rapid and high load growth necessitates the installation of more scheduled plant in 2016-17. Pelican Point S2 was selected as other more 'likely' projects have already been utilised in the preceding years

Ranking	Top-Down Weighting	INITIAL Scenario Probability	FINAL Scenario Probability (after moderation)
#4 /18	7.5%	8.1%	8.0%
Other Notes:			

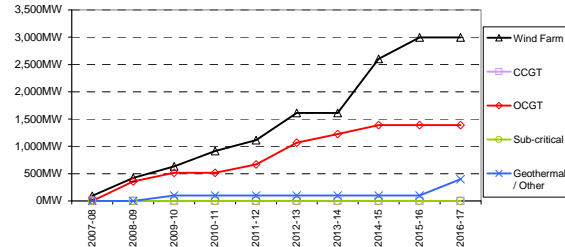


Scenario # <b>14</b>	Load Growth Theme:	<b>HI</b>	25% theme weighting	A high rate of load growth would be characterised by a possible moderate under-supply in the early years, until new large generation is able to meet the rapidly growing load.
	Inter-regional Trade Theme:	<b>NTRL</b>	50% theme weighting	Neutral trading assumes that the general degree of trade between SA and VIC remains largely unchanged.
	Renewables Development Theme:	<b>HICV</b>	40% theme weighting	The High Carbon Value theme assumes that sufficient incentives eventuate to encourage the development of technologies with lower carbon emission rates such as combined cycle natural gas plant, wind energy or biomass.

Available Supply and Peak Demand



Cumulative Capacity Additions (or Retirements)



	New Projects	Retirements	Comments
2007-08	Brown Hill (94.5MW Wind Farm).		South Australia requires additional plant for reliability purposes, however ROAM considers that no non-committed plant is sufficiently advanced to be considered likely for this year. It is therefore unlikely that South Australia will achieve its Minimum Reserve requirement.
2008-09	Lake Bonney Stg 2 (159MW Wind Farm), Quarantine (138MW OCGT), Dry Creek Unit 4 (40MW OCGT), Mallala A (160MW OCGT), Mintaro 2 (70MW OCGT), Elliston 2 (65MW Wind Farm), Mt Bryan (60MW Wind Farm), The Bluff (45MW Wind Farm), Snuggery (-51MW OCGT).		Under the High Load Growth theme, a large amount of generation must be installed by 2008-09 for South Australia to meet its local generation requirement. ROAM has selected those projects deemed most likely in order to fill this gap where possible. Additionally, a significant amount of wind generation was added as with the introduction of a High Carbon Value incentive it can be expected that many projects will locate in South Australia rapidly. The Quarantine OCGT and Lake Bonney Stage 2 wind farm are both committed developments.
2009-10	Barunga (170MW Wind Farm), Mallala B (160MW OCGT), Mannum (100MW Geothermal / Other), Sellicks Hill (Myponga) (40MW Wind Farm).		Further windfarm and other renewables development is expected to occur throughout the duration of the study timeframe. Scheduled plant will still be required, hence the Mallala A OCGT project was selected based on its high initial probability.
2010-11	Snowtown Stage 1 (171MW Wind Farm), Clements Gap (57.8MW Wind Farm), Meningie (50MW Wind Farm).		
2011-12	Tallem Bend A (150MW OCGT), Lochiel (200MW Wind Farm).		Industrial loads will require additional capacity for support during peak load times.
2012-13	Tallem Bend B (150MW OCGT), Hallett B (250MW OCGT), Mt Benson (130MW Wind Farm), Cape Jaffa (200MW Wind Farm), Collaby Hill (120MW Wind Farm), Willogochee Hill (52MW Wind Farm).		Moderate load growth and a significant expansion at Olympic Dam requires additional capacity. ROAM has selected the Hallett B and Tallem Bend units, plus additional wind turbines in order to provide sufficient support for this increase in demand.
2013-14	Hamley Bridge A (160MW OCGT).		
2014-15	Coorong (300MW Wind Farm), Barn/Red Hill (123MW Wind Farm), Elliston 1 (55MW Wind Farm), Lake George (120MW Wind Farm), Lincoln Gap (123.9MW Wind Farm), Mallala C (160MW OCGT), Sheringa (110MW Wind Farm), Sheringa Beach (100MW Wind Farm), Vincent North (59.4MW Wind Farm).		Further expansion at Olympic Dam, combined with a high value for carbon, supports the installation of further scheduled gas plant and also an increased installed base of wind generation.
2015-16	Worlds End (200MW Wind Farm), Snowtown Stage 2 (165MW Wind Farm), Troubridge (25MW Wind Farm).		
2016-17	Innaminka B (300MW Geothermal / Other).		The High Carbon Value encourages the development of significant renewables development, and as such could justify the Innaminka B geothermal project, possibly to support the expanded facilities at Olympic Dam.

Ranking	Top-Down Weighting	INITIAL Scenario Probability	FINAL Scenario Probability (after moderation)
#11 /18	5.0%	3.5%	3.5%
Other Notes:			

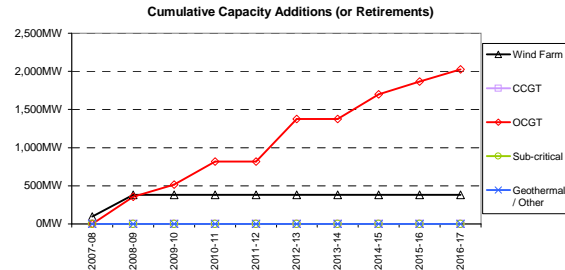
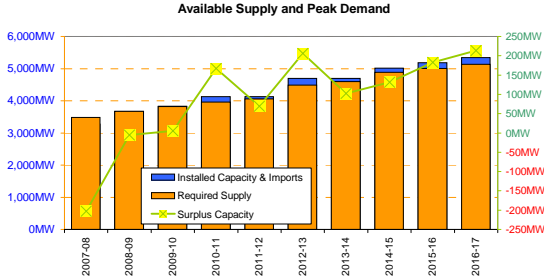




Scenario #  
**15**

Load Growth Theme:  
Inter-regional Trade Theme:  
Renewables Development Theme:

<b>HI</b>	25% theme weighting	A high rate of load growth would be characterised by a possible moderate under-supply in the early years, until new large generation is able to meet the rapidly growing load.
<b>EXPT</b>	35% theme weighting	Export trading assumes that the general degree of trade between SA and VIC moves towards a significantly higher level of average export from SA to VIC (and the rest of the NEM).
<b>LOCV</b>	60% theme weighting	The Low Carbon Value theme implies that no further significant carbon abatement schemes are mandated that affect the SA power industry over the next ten years.



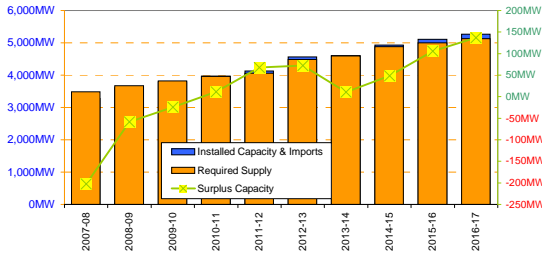
	New Projects	Retirements	Comments
2007-08	Brown Hill (94.5MW Wind Farm).		South Australia requires additional plant for reliability purposes, however ROAM considers that no non-committed plant is sufficiently advanced to be considered likely for this year. It is therefore unlikely that South Australia will achieve its Minimum Reserve requirement.
2008-09	Lake Bonney Stg 2 (159MW Wind Farm), Quarantine (138MW OCGT), Dry Creek Unit 4 (40MW OCGT), Mallala A (160MW OCGT), Mintaro 2 (70MW OCGT), Mt Benson (130MW Wind Farm), Snuggery (-51MW OCGT).		By 2008-09 there is sufficient capability for South Australia to meet its local generation requirement by installing additional scheduled generating facilities. The Quarantine OCGT and Lake Bonney Stage 2 wind farm are both committed developments. Mallala A is considered a likely development in the short time frame and returns South Australia to a reasonable Supply-Demand balance. Due to the high load growth conditions, Dry Creek and Mintaro have also been installed, as these plants should be able to be constructed within a reasonably tight timeframe.
2009-10	Mallala B (160MW OCGT).		Industrial loads will require additional capacity for support during peak load times and for additional export capability.
2010-11	Tallem Bend A (150MW OCGT), Tallem Bend B (150MW OCGT).		
2011-12			
2012-13	Hallett B (250MW OCGT), Hamley Bridge A (160MW OCGT), Tallem Bend C (150MW OCGT).		High load growth and significant expansion at Olympic Dam requires the installation of additional capacity. ROAM has selected the Hallett B and Tallem Bend and Hamley Bridge units to retain sufficient reserves and allow South Australia the capability to export power under most circumstances.
2013-14			
2014-15	Hamley Bridge B (160MW OCGT), Mallala C (160MW OCGT).		Further expansion at Olympic Dam supports the installation of additional peaking plant.
2015-16	Pelican Point S2 (168MW OCGT).		Pelican Point S2 and Hamley Bridge units will be required despite their low initial probability.
2016-17	Hamley Bridge C (160MW OCGT).		

Ranking	Top-Down Weighting	INITIAL Scenario Probability	FINAL Scenario Probability (after moderation)
#9 /18	5.3%	5.5%	5.3%
Other Notes:			

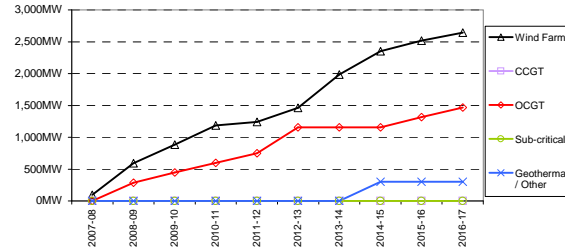


Scenario # <b>16</b>	Load Growth Theme:	<b>HI</b>	25% theme weighting	A high rate of load growth would be characterised by a possible moderate under-supply in the early years, until new large generation is able to meet the rapidly growing load.
	Inter-regional Trade Theme:	<b>EXPT</b>	35% theme weighting	'Export' trading assumes that the general degree of trade between SA and VIC moves towards a significantly higher level of average export from SA to VIC (and the rest of the NEM).
	Renewables Development Theme:	<b>HICV</b>	40% theme weighting	The High Carbon Value theme assumes that sufficient incentives eventuate to encourage the development of technologies with lower carbon emission rates such as combined cycle natural gas plant, wind energy or biomass.

Available Supply and Peak Demand



Cumulative Capacity Additions (or Retirements)

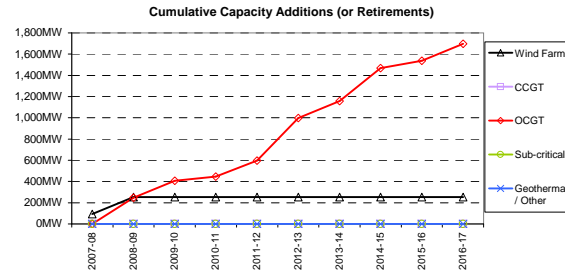
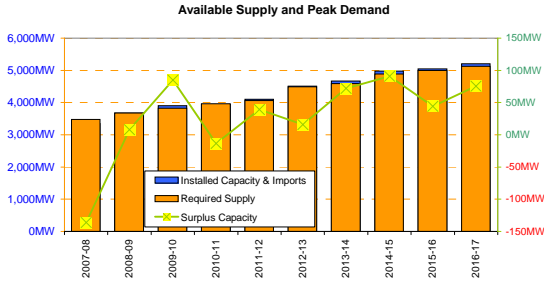


	New Projects	Retirements	Comments
2007-08	Brown Hill (94.5MW Wind Farm).		South Australia requires additional plant for reliability purposes, however ROAM considers that no non-committed plant is sufficiently advanced to be considered likely for this year. It is therefore unlikely that South Australia will achieve its Minimum Reserve requirement.
2008-09	Lake Bonney Stg 2 (159MW Wind Farm), Quarantine (138MW OCGT), Dry Creek Unit 4 (40MW OCGT), Mallala A (160MW OCGT), Barunga (170MW Wind Farm), Snowtown Stage 1 (171MW Wind Farm), Snuggery (-51MW OCGT).		Under the High Load Growth theme, a large amount of generation must be installed by 2008-09 for South Australia to meet its local generation requirement. ROAM has selected those projects deemed most likely in order to fill this gap where possible. Additionally, a significant amount of wind generation was added as with the introduction of a High Carbon Value incentive it can be expected that many projects will locate in South Australia rapidly.  The Quarantine OCGT and Lake Bonney Stage 2 wind farm are both committed developments.
2009-10	Mallala B (160MW OCGT), Sellicks Hill (Myponga) (40MW Wind Farm), Cape Jaffa (200MW Wind Farm), Lake Eliza (50MW Wind Farm).		Further windfarm and other renewables development is expected to occur throughout the duration of the study timeframe. Scheduled plant will still be required, hence the Mallala B project was selected based on its high initial probability.
2010-11	Tallem Bend A (150MW OCGT), Coorong (300MW Wind Farm).		Industrial loads will require additional capacity for support during peak load times. Additional wind generation is likely, taking advantage of the High Carbon Value.
2011-12	Tallem Bend B (150MW OCGT), Clements Gap (57.8MW Wind Farm).		
2012-13	Hallett B (250MW OCGT), Hamley Bridge A (160MW OCGT), Elliston 1 (55MW Wind Farm), Green Point (44MW Wind Farm), Lake George (120MW Wind Farm).		Moderate load growth and a significant expansion at Olympic Dam requires additional capacity. ROAM has selected the Hallett B and Hamley Bridge units, plus additional wind turbines in order to provide sufficient support for this increase in demand.
2013-14	Worlds End (200MW Wind Farm), Barn/Red Hill (123MW Wind Farm), Elliston 2 (65MW Wind Farm), Troubridge (25MW Wind Farm), Vincent North (59.4MW Wind Farm), Willogleche Hill (52MW Wind Farm).		
2014-15	Innaminka B (300MW Geothermal / Other), Lochiel (200MW Wind Farm), Snowtown Stage 2 (165MW Wind Farm).		The High Carbon Value encourages the development of significant renewables development, and as such could justify the Innaminka B geothermal project, possibly to support the expanded facilities at Olympic Dam.
2015-16	Hamley Bridge B (160MW OCGT), Shea Oak Flat (59MW Wind Farm), Sheringa (110MW Wind Farm).		Further windfarm development is likely to continue throughout the scope of the study. This will need to be supplemented with significant investment in new scheduled plant in order to retain a sufficient plant margin to enable the export of power.
2016-17	Tallem Bend C (150MW OCGT), Lincoln Gap (123.9MW Wind Farm).		

Ranking	Top-Down Weighting	INITIAL Scenario Probability	FINAL Scenario Probability (after moderation)
#15 /18	3.5%	2.6%	2.3%
Other Notes:			



Scenario # <b>17</b>	Load Growth Theme:	<b>HI</b>	25% theme weighting	A high rate of load growth would be characterised by a possible moderate under-supply in the early years, until new large generation is able to meet the rapidly growing load.
	Inter-regional Trade Theme:	<b>IMPT</b>	15% theme weighting	'Import' trading assumes that the general degree of trade between SA and VIC moves towards a significantly higher level of average import from VIC (and the rest of the NEM).
	Renewables Development Theme:	<b>LOCV</b>	60% theme weighting	The Low Carbon Value theme implies that no further significant carbon abatement schemes are mandated that affect the SA power industry over the next ten years.



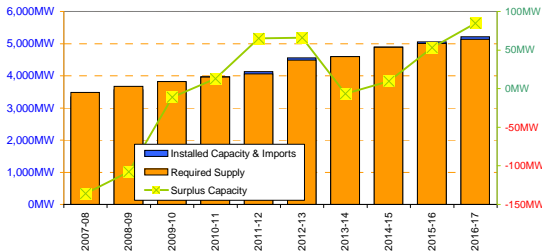
	New Projects	Retirements	Comments
2007-08	Brown Hill (94.5MW Wind Farm).		South Australia requires additional plant for reliability purposes, however ROAM considers that no non-committed plant is sufficiently advanced to be considered likely for this year. It is therefore unlikely that South Australia will achieve its Minimum Reserve requirement.
2008-09	Lake Bonney Stg 2 (159MW Wind Farm), Quarantine (138MW OCGT), Mallala A (160MW OCGT), Snuggery (-51MW OCGT).		By 2008-09 there is sufficient capability for South Australia to meet its local generation requirement by installing additional scheduled generating facilities. The Quarantine OCGT and Lake Bonney Stage 2 wind farm are both committed developments. Mallala A is considered a likely development in the short time frame and returns South Australia to a reasonable Supply-Demand balance. With additional imports from Victoria, no other plant is required in 2008-09.
2009-10	Mallala B (160MW OCGT).		A second large scheduled unit will be required by 2009-10, and Mallala B was selected due to the previous installation of Mallala A and the high initial probability of the plant.
2010-11	Dry Creek Unit 4 (40MW OCGT).		Industrial loads will require additional capacity for support during peak load times.
2011-12	Tallem Bend A (150MW OCGT).		New capacity will be required to service the increasing load.
2012-13	Tallem Bend B (150MW OCGT), Hallett B (250MW OCGT).		High load growth, with a significant expansion at Olympic Dam, requires additional capacity. ROAM has selected the Hallett B and Tallem Bend OCGT plants to maintain a reasonable supply-demand balance.
2013-14	Hamley Bridge A (160MW OCGT).		
2014-15	Hamley Bridge B (160MW OCGT), Tallem Bend C (150MW OCGT).		Further expansion at Olympic Dam supports the installation of a significant amount of additional scheduled gas plant.
2015-16	Mintaro 2 (70MW OCGT).		
2016-17	Mallala C (160MW OCGT).		

Ranking	Top-Down Weighting	INITIAL Scenario Probability	FINAL Scenario Probability (after moderation)
#14 /18	2.3%	2.5%	2.4%
Other Notes:			

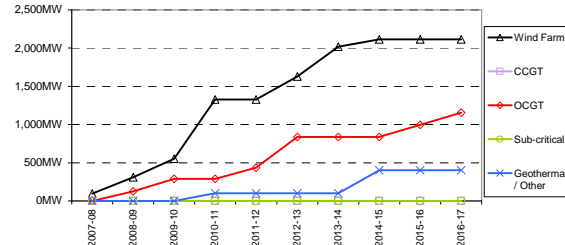


Scenario # <b>18</b>	Load Growth Theme:	<b>HI</b>	25% theme weighting	A high rate of load growth would be characterised by a possible moderate under-supply in the early years, until new large generation is able to meet the rapidly growing load.
	Inter-regional Trade Theme:	<b>IMPT</b>	15% theme weighting	'Import' trading assumes that the general degree of trade between SA and VIC moves towards a significantly higher level of average import from VIC (and the rest of the NEM).
	Renewables Development Theme:	<b>HICV</b>	40% theme weighting	The High Carbon Value theme assumes that sufficient incentives eventuate to encourage the development of technologies with lower carbon emission rates such as combined cycle natural gas plant, wind energy or biomass.

Available Supply and Peak Demand



Cumulative Capacity Additions (or Retirements)



	New Projects	Retirements	Comments
2007-08	Brown Hill (94.5MW Wind Farm).		South Australia requires additional plant for reliability purposes, however ROAM considers that no non-committed plant is sufficiently advanced to be considered likely for this year. It is therefore unlikely that South Australia will achieve its Minimum Reserve requirement.
2008-09	Lake Bonney Stg 2 (159MW Wind Farm), Quarantine (138MW OCGT), Dry Creek Unit 4 (40MW OCGT), Elliston 1 (55MW Wind Farm), Snuggery (-51MW OCGT).		The Quarantine OCGT and Lake Bonney Stage 2 wind farm are both committed developments. With additional imports from Victoria, no other plant is required in 2008-09. South Australia is still somewhat short of plant in this year.
2009-10	Mallala A (160MW OCGT), Cape Jaffa (200MW Wind Farm), The Bluff (45MW Wind Farm).		The addition of new scheduled plant will allow South Australia to gain a positive plant margin in 2009-10 in this scenario.
2010-11	Coorong (300MW Wind Farm), Mannum (100MW Geothermal / Other), Sellicks Hill (Myponga) (40MW Wind Farm), Snowtown Stage 1 (171MW Wind Farm), Worlds End (200MW Wind Farm), Elliston 2 (65MW Wind Farm).		Industrial loads will require additional capacity for support during peak load times. With increased imports, and a high carbon value, this is likely to come from a combination of wind generation and other renewables development such as the Mannum biodiesel plant.
2011-12	Tallem Bend B (150MW OCGT).		
2012-13	Tallem Bend A (150MW OCGT), Hallett B (250MW OCGT), Mt Benson (130MW Wind Farm), Mt Bryan (60MW Wind Farm), Sheringa (110MW Wind Farm).		High load growth, with a significant expansion at Olympic Dam, requires additional capacity. ROAM has selected the Hallett B and Tallem Bend OCGT units to maintain a reasonable supply-demand balance. The Hallett B station is a strategic location for supply to Olympic Dam as it is located very near the 275kV corridor heading towards the remote site.
2013-14	Barunga (170MW Wind Farm), Snowtown Stage 2 (165MW Wind Farm), Willogleche Hill (52MW Wind Farm).		Further windpower development is very likely under the High Carbon Value theme.
2014-15	Innaminka B (300MW Geothermal / Other), Sheringa Beach (100MW Wind Farm).		Further expansion at Olympic Dam, combined with a high value for carbon, encourages the installation of the Innaminka B geothermal station at near Moomba.
2015-16	Mallala B (160MW OCGT).		Further progressively installed thermal plant will still be required in the South Australian region to maintain sufficient capacity to meet rapidly growing industrial and residential load.
2016-17	Hamley Bridge A (160MW OCGT).		

Ranking	Top-Down Weighting	INITIAL Scenario Probability	FINAL Scenario Probability (after moderation)
#18 /18	1.5%	1.2%	1.0%
Other Notes:			



Potential Project # (This is a potential New Plant)

**1** **Brown Hill (7.56 Wind Farm)** located in the **ADE** node. This is a wind farm with a maximum rating of 94.5MW.

Initially this project was rated a **Definite** likelihood of proceeding, which was deemed to correspond to a **100% probability of proceeding**

At the completion of the scenario analysis project, the **FINAL Project Probability** for this project was calculated (across all the scenarios that were developed) to be **100.0% probability of proceeding**

The following table illustrates the year in which (for each scenario) the plant is assumed to be fully operational:

	Load Growth	Inter Regional Trade	Carbon Value	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Final Scenario Probability
Scenario 1	LOW	NTRL	LOCV	YES										9.74%
Scenario 2	LOW	NTRL	HICV	YES										4.5%
Scenario 3	LOW	EXPT	LOCV	YES										6.83%
Scenario 4	LOW	EXPT	HICV	YES										2.76%
Scenario 5	LOW	IMPT	LOCV	YES										3.27%
Scenario 6	LOW	IMPT	HICV	YES										1.29%
Scenario 7	MED	NTRL	LOCV	YES										17.73%
Scenario 8	MED	NTRL	HICV	YES										6.97%
Scenario 9	MED	EXPT	LOCV	YES										11.51%
Scenario 10	MED	EXPT	HICV	YES										5.48%
Scenario 11	MED	IMPT	LOCV	YES										5.29%
Scenario 12	MED	IMPT	HICV	YES										2.12%
Scenario 13	HI	NTRL	LOCV	YES										8.04%
Scenario 14	HI	NTRL	HICV	YES										3.52%
Scenario 15	HI	EXPT	LOCV	YES										5.27%
Scenario 16	HI	EXPT	HICV	YES										2.28%
Scenario 17	HI	IMPT	LOCV	YES										2.41%
Scenario 18	HI	IMPT	HICV	YES										0.99%
<b>Probability of Proceeding in this Year:</b>				<b>100%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	
<b>Cumulative Probability</b>				<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	

Load Growth			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOW	9	9	100%
MED	6	6	100%
HI	6	6	100%

Inter-Regional Trade			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
NTRL	9	9	100%
EXPT	6	6	100%

Carbon Value			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOCV	9	9	100%
HICV	9	9	100%



Potential Project # (This is a potential New Plant)

**2** Lake Bonney Stg 2 (12.72 Wind Farm) located in the **SESA** node. This is a wind farm with a maximum rating of 159MW.

Initially this project was rated a **Definite** likelihood of proceeding, which was deemed to correspond to a **100% probability of proceeding**

At the completion of the scenario analysis project, the **FINAL Project Probability** for this project was calculated (across all the scenarios that were developed) to be **100.0% probability of proceeding**

The following table illustrates the year in which (for each scenario) the plant is assumed to be fully operational:

	Load Growth	Inter Regional Trade	Carbon Value	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Final Scenario Probability
Scenario 1	LOW	NTRL	LOCV		YES									9.74%
Scenario 2	LOW	NTRL	HICV		YES									4.5%
Scenario 3	LOW	EXPT	LOCV		YES									6.83%
Scenario 4	LOW	EXPT	HICV		YES									2.76%
Scenario 5	LOW	IMPT	LOCV		YES									3.27%
Scenario 6	LOW	IMPT	HICV		YES									1.29%
Scenario 7	MED	NTRL	LOCV		YES									17.73%
Scenario 8	MED	NTRL	HICV		YES									6.97%
Scenario 9	MED	EXPT	LOCV		YES									11.51%
Scenario 10	MED	EXPT	HICV		YES									5.48%
Scenario 11	MED	IMPT	LOCV		YES									5.29%
Scenario 12	MED	IMPT	HICV		YES									2.12%
Scenario 13	HI	NTRL	LOCV		YES									8.04%
Scenario 14	HI	NTRL	HICV		YES									3.52%
Scenario 15	HI	EXPT	LOCV		YES									5.27%
Scenario 16	HI	EXPT	HICV		YES									2.28%
Scenario 17	HI	IMPT	LOCV		YES									2.41%
Scenario 18	HI	IMPT	HICV		YES									0.99%
<b>Probability of Proceeding in this Year:</b>				0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
<b>Cumulative Probability</b>				0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	

Load Growth			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOW	9	9	100%
MED	6	6	100%
HI	6	6	100%

Inter-Regional Trade			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
NTRL	9	9	100%
EXPT	6	6	100%

Carbon Value			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOCV	9	9	100%
HICV	9	9	100%



Potential Project # (This is a potential New Plant)

**3** Quarantine (138 OCGT) located in the ADE node.

Initially this project was rated a **Definite** likelihood of proceeding, which was deemed to correspond to a **100% probability of proceeding**

At the completion of the scenario analysis project, the **FINAL Project Probability** for this project was calculated (across all the scenarios that were developed) to be **100.0% probability of proceeding**

The following table illustrates the year in which (for each scenario) the plant is assumed to be fully operational:

	Load Growth	Inter Regional Trade	Carbon Value	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Final Scenario Probability
Scenario 1	LOW	NTRL	LOCV		YES									9.74%
Scenario 2	LOW	NTRL	HICV		YES									4.5%
Scenario 3	LOW	EXPT	LOCV		YES									6.83%
Scenario 4	LOW	EXPT	HICV		YES									2.76%
Scenario 5	LOW	IMPT	LOCV		YES									3.27%
Scenario 6	LOW	IMPT	HICV		YES									1.29%
Scenario 7	MED	NTRL	LOCV		YES									17.73%
Scenario 8	MED	NTRL	HICV		YES									6.97%
Scenario 9	MED	EXPT	LOCV		YES									11.51%
Scenario 10	MED	EXPT	HICV		YES									5.48%
Scenario 11	MED	IMPT	LOCV		YES									5.29%
Scenario 12	MED	IMPT	HICV		YES									2.12%
Scenario 13	HI	NTRL	LOCV		YES									8.04%
Scenario 14	HI	NTRL	HICV		YES									3.52%
Scenario 15	HI	EXPT	LOCV		YES									5.27%
Scenario 16	HI	EXPT	HICV		YES									2.28%
Scenario 17	HI	IMPT	LOCV		YES									2.41%
Scenario 18	HI	IMPT	HICV		YES									0.99%
<b>Probability of Proceeding in this Year:</b>				0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
<b>Cumulative Probability</b>				0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	

	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOW	9	9	100%
MED	6	6	100%
HI	6	6	100%

	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
NTRL	9	9	100%
EXPT	6	6	100%

	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOCV	9	9	100%
HICV	9	9	100%





Potential Project # (This is a potential New Plant)

**4** Dry Creek Unit 4 (40 OCGT) located in the ADE node.

Initially this project was rated a **High** likelihood of proceeding, which was deemed to correspond to a **70% probability of proceeding**

At the completion of the scenario analysis project, the **FINAL Project Probability** for this project was calculated (across all the scenarios that were developed) to be **65.8% probability of proceeding**

The following table illustrates the year in which (for each scenario) the plant is assumed to be fully operational:

	Load Growth	Inter Regional Trade	Carbon Value	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Final Scenario Probability
Scenario 1	LOW	NTRL	LOCV									YES		9.74%
Scenario 2	LOW	NTRL	HICV								YES			4.5%
Scenario 3	LOW	EXPT	LOCV						YES					6.83%
Scenario 4	LOW	EXPT	HICV											2.76%
Scenario 5	LOW	IMPT	LOCV		YES									3.27%
Scenario 6	LOW	IMPT	HICV											1.29%
Scenario 7	MED	NTRL	LOCV											17.73%
Scenario 8	MED	NTRL	HICV											6.97%
Scenario 9	MED	EXPT	LOCV		YES									11.51%
Scenario 10	MED	EXPT	HICV											5.48%
Scenario 11	MED	IMPT	LOCV		YES									5.29%
Scenario 12	MED	IMPT	HICV		YES									2.12%
Scenario 13	HI	NTRL	LOCV		YES									8.04%
Scenario 14	HI	NTRL	HICV		YES									3.52%
Scenario 15	HI	EXPT	LOCV		YES									5.27%
Scenario 16	HI	EXPT	HICV		YES									2.28%
Scenario 17	HI	IMPT	LOCV				YES							2.41%
Scenario 18	HI	IMPT	HICV		YES									0.99%
<b>Probability of Proceeding in this Year:</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>0%</b>	
<b>Cumulative Probability</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>66%</b>	<b>66%</b>	

Load Growth			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOW	6	4	67%
MED	6	3	50%
HI	6	6	100%

Inter-Regional Trade			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
NTRL	9	4	67%
EXPT	6	4	67%

Carbon Value			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOCV	6	6	89%
HICV	9	5	56%



Potential Project # (This is a potential New Plant)

**5** Mallala A (160 OCGT) located in the ADE node.

Initially this project was rated a **High** likelihood of proceeding, which was deemed to correspond to a **70% probability of proceeding**

At the completion of the scenario analysis project, the **FINAL Project Probability** for this project was calculated (across all the scenarios that were developed) to be **100.0% probability of proceeding**

The following table illustrates the year in which (for each scenario) the plant is assumed to be fully operational:

	Load Growth	Inter Regional Trade	Carbon Value	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Final Scenario Probability
Scenario 1	LOW	NTRL	LOCV		YES									9.74%
Scenario 2	LOW	NTRL	HICV		YES									4.5%
Scenario 3	LOW	EXPT	LOCV		YES									6.83%
Scenario 4	LOW	EXPT	HICV		YES									2.76%
Scenario 5	LOW	IMPT	LOCV					YES						3.27%
Scenario 6	LOW	IMPT	HICV					YES						1.29%
Scenario 7	MED	NTRL	LOCV		YES									17.73%
Scenario 8	MED	NTRL	HICV		YES									6.97%
Scenario 9	MED	EXPT	LOCV		YES									11.51%
Scenario 10	MED	EXPT	HICV		YES									5.48%
Scenario 11	MED	IMPT	LOCV			YES								5.29%
Scenario 12	MED	IMPT	HICV			YES								2.12%
Scenario 13	HI	NTRL	LOCV		YES									8.04%
Scenario 14	HI	NTRL	HICV		YES									3.52%
Scenario 15	HI	EXPT	LOCV		YES									5.27%
Scenario 16	HI	EXPT	HICV		YES									2.28%
Scenario 17	HI	IMPT	LOCV		YES									2.41%
Scenario 18	HI	IMPT	HICV			YES								0.99%
<b>Probability of Proceeding in this Year:</b>				0%	87%	8%	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
<b>Cumulative Probability</b>				0%	87%	95%	95%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	

Load Growth			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOW	9	9	100%
MED	6	6	100%
HI	6	6	100%

Inter-Regional Trade			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
NTRL	9	9	100%
EXPT	6	6	100%

Carbon Value			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOCV	9	9	100%
HICV	9	9	100%



Potential Project # (This is a potential New Plant)

**6** Taillem Bend A (150 OCGT) located in the ADE node.

Initially this project was rated a **High** likelihood of proceeding, which was deemed to correspond to a **70% probability of proceeding**

At the completion of the scenario analysis project, the **FINAL Project Probability** for this project was calculated (across all the scenarios that were developed) to be **100.0% probability of proceeding**

The following table illustrates the year in which (for each scenario) the plant is assumed to be fully operational:

	Load Growth	Inter Regional Trade	Carbon Value	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Final Scenario Probability
Scenario 1	LOW	NTRL	LOCV			YES								9.74%
Scenario 2	LOW	NTRL	HICV			YES								4.5%
Scenario 3	LOW	EXPT	LOCV			YES								6.83%
Scenario 4	LOW	EXPT	HICV			YES								2.76%
Scenario 5	LOW	IMPT	LOCV							YES				3.27%
Scenario 6	LOW	IMPT	HICV								YES			1.29%
Scenario 7	MED	NTRL	LOCV			YES								17.73%
Scenario 8	MED	NTRL	HICV				YES							6.97%
Scenario 9	MED	EXPT	LOCV			YES								11.51%
Scenario 10	MED	EXPT	HICV			YES								5.48%
Scenario 11	MED	IMPT	LOCV					YES						5.29%
Scenario 12	MED	IMPT	HICV					YES						2.12%
Scenario 13	HI	NTRL	LOCV				YES							8.04%
Scenario 14	HI	NTRL	HICV					YES						3.52%
Scenario 15	HI	EXPT	LOCV				YES							5.27%
Scenario 16	HI	EXPT	HICV				YES							2.28%
Scenario 17	HI	IMPT	LOCV					YES						2.41%
Scenario 18	HI	IMPT	HICV						YES					0.99%
<b>Probability of Proceeding in this Year:</b>				0%	0%	59%	23%	13%	1%	3%	1%	0%	0%	
<b>Cumulative Probability</b>				0%	0%	59%	81%	94%	95%	99%	100%	100%	100%	

Load Growth			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOW	6	6	100%
MED	6	6	100%
HI	6	6	100%

Inter-Regional Trade			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
NTRL	6	6	100%
EXPT	6	6	100%

Carbon Value			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOCV	6	6	100%
HICV	6	6	100%



Potential Project # (This is a potential New Plant)

**7** Taillem Bend B (150 OCGT) located in the ADE node.

Initially this project was rated a **High** likelihood of proceeding, which was deemed to correspond to a **70% probability of proceeding**

At the completion of the scenario analysis project, the **FINAL Project Probability** for this project was calculated (across all the scenarios that were developed) to be **96.7% probability of proceeding**

The following table illustrates the year in which (for each scenario) the plant is assumed to be fully operational:

	Load Growth	Inter Regional Trade	Carbon Value	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Final Scenario Probability
Scenario 1	LOW	NTRL	LOCV					YES						9.74%
Scenario 2	LOW	NTRL	HICV					YES						4.5%
Scenario 3	LOW	EXPT	LOCV					YES						6.83%
Scenario 4	LOW	EXPT	HICV					YES						2.76%
Scenario 5	LOW	IMPT	LOCV											3.27%
Scenario 6	LOW	IMPT	HICV										YES	1.29%
Scenario 7	MED	NTRL	LOCV			YES								17.73%
Scenario 8	MED	NTRL	HICV					YES						6.97%
Scenario 9	MED	EXPT	LOCV			YES								11.51%
Scenario 10	MED	EXPT	HICV				YES							5.48%
Scenario 11	MED	IMPT	LOCV						YES					5.29%
Scenario 12	MED	IMPT	HICV						YES					2.12%
Scenario 13	HI	NTRL	LOCV					YES						8.04%
Scenario 14	HI	NTRL	HICV						YES					3.52%
Scenario 15	HI	EXPT	LOCV				YES							5.27%
Scenario 16	HI	EXPT	HICV					YES						2.28%
Scenario 17	HI	IMPT	LOCV						YES					2.41%
Scenario 18	HI	IMPT	HICV					YES						0.99%
<b>Probability of Proceeding in this Year:</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1%</b>	
<b>Cumulative Probability</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>97%</b>	

Load Growth			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOW	6	5	83%
MED	6	6	100%
HI	6	6	100%

Inter-Regional Trade			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
NTRL	9	9	100%
EXPT	6	6	100%

Carbon Value			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOCV	9	9	89%
HICV	9	9	100%



Potential Project # (This is a potential New Plant)

**8** Barunga (13.6 Wind Farm) located in the **NSA** node. This is a wind farm with a maximum rating of 170MW.

Initially this project was rated a **Moderate** likelihood of proceeding, which was deemed to correspond to a **50% probability of proceeding**

At the completion of the scenario analysis project, the **FINAL Project Probability** for this project was calculated (across all the scenarios that were developed) to be **24.1% probability of proceeding**

The following table illustrates the year in which (for each scenario) the plant is assumed to be fully operational:

	Load Growth	Inter Regional Trade	Carbon Value	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Final Scenario Probability
Scenario 1	LOW	NTRL	LOCV											9.74%
Scenario 2	LOW	NTRL	HICV											4.5%
Scenario 3	LOW	EXPT	LOCV											6.83%
Scenario 4	LOW	EXPT	HICV								YES			2.76%
Scenario 5	LOW	IMPT	LOCV											3.27%
Scenario 6	LOW	IMPT	HICV											1.29%
Scenario 7	MED	NTRL	LOCV											17.73%
Scenario 8	MED	NTRL	HICV										YES	6.97%
Scenario 9	MED	EXPT	LOCV											11.51%
Scenario 10	MED	EXPT	HICV		YES									5.48%
Scenario 11	MED	IMPT	LOCV											5.29%
Scenario 12	MED	IMPT	HICV			YES								2.12%
Scenario 13	HI	NTRL	LOCV											8.04%
Scenario 14	HI	NTRL	HICV			YES								3.52%
Scenario 15	HI	EXPT	LOCV											5.27%
Scenario 16	HI	EXPT	HICV		YES									2.28%
Scenario 17	HI	IMPT	LOCV											2.41%
Scenario 18	HI	IMPT	HICV							YES				0.99%
<b>Probability of Proceeding in this Year:</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>7%</b>	
<b>Cumulative Probability</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>24%</b>	

	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOW	6	1	17%
MED	6	3	50%
HI	6	3	50%

	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
NTRL	9	2	33%
EXPT	6	3	50%

	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOCV	6	0	0%
HICV	9	7	78%



Potential Project # (This is a potential New Plant)

**9** **Coorong (24 Wind Farm)** located in the **ADE** node. This is a wind farm with a maximum rating of 300MW.

Initially this project was rated a **Moderate** likelihood of proceeding, which was deemed to correspond to a **50% probability of proceeding**

At the completion of the scenario analysis project, the **FINAL Project Probability** for this project was calculated (across all the scenarios that were developed) to be **29.9% probability of proceeding**

The following table illustrates the year in which (for each scenario) the plant is assumed to be fully operational:

	Load Growth	Inter Regional Trade	Carbon Value	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Final Scenario Probability
Scenario 1	LOW	NTRL	LOCV					YES						9.74%
Scenario 2	LOW	NTRL	HICV											4.5%
Scenario 3	LOW	EXPT	LOCV											6.83%
Scenario 4	LOW	EXPT	HICV					YES						2.76%
Scenario 5	LOW	IMPT	LOCV											3.27%
Scenario 6	LOW	IMPT	HICV		YES									1.29%
Scenario 7	MED	NTRL	LOCV											17.73%
Scenario 8	MED	NTRL	HICV		YES									6.97%
Scenario 9	MED	EXPT	LOCV											11.51%
Scenario 10	MED	EXPT	HICV		YES									5.48%
Scenario 11	MED	IMPT	LOCV											5.29%
Scenario 12	MED	IMPT	HICV									YES		2.12%
Scenario 13	HI	NTRL	LOCV											8.04%
Scenario 14	HI	NTRL	HICV								YES			3.52%
Scenario 15	HI	EXPT	LOCV											5.27%
Scenario 16	HI	EXPT	HICV				YES							2.28%
Scenario 17	HI	IMPT	LOCV											2.41%
Scenario 18	HI	IMPT	HICV				YES							0.99%
<b>Probability of Proceeding in this Year:</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>0%</b>	
<b>Cumulative Probability</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>30%</b>	

Load Growth			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOW	6	3	50%
MED	6	3	50%
HI	6	3	50%

Inter-Regional Trade			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
NTRL	9	3	50%
EXPT	6	3	50%

Carbon Value			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOCV	6	0	0%
HICV	9	9	100%



Potential Project # (This is a potential New Plant)

**10** Hallett B (250 OCGT) located in the ADE node.

Initially this project was rated a **Moderate** likelihood of proceeding, which was deemed to correspond to a **50% probability of proceeding**

At the completion of the scenario analysis project, the **FINAL Project Probability** for this project was calculated (across all the scenarios that were developed) to be **100.0% probability of proceeding**

The following table illustrates the year in which (for each scenario) the plant is assumed to be fully operational:

	Load Growth	Inter Regional Trade	Carbon Value	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Final Scenario Probability
Scenario 1	LOW	NTRL	LOCV										YES	9.74%
Scenario 2	LOW	NTRL	HICV										YES	4.5%
Scenario 3	LOW	EXPT	LOCV										YES	6.83%
Scenario 4	LOW	EXPT	HICV										YES	2.76%
Scenario 5	LOW	IMPT	LOCV										YES	3.27%
Scenario 6	LOW	IMPT	HICV										YES	1.29%
Scenario 7	MED	NTRL	LOCV						YES					17.73%
Scenario 8	MED	NTRL	HICV						YES					6.97%
Scenario 9	MED	EXPT	LOCV						YES					11.51%
Scenario 10	MED	EXPT	HICV						YES					5.48%
Scenario 11	MED	IMPT	LOCV						YES					5.29%
Scenario 12	MED	IMPT	HICV						YES					2.12%
Scenario 13	HI	NTRL	LOCV						YES					8.04%
Scenario 14	HI	NTRL	HICV						YES					3.52%
Scenario 15	HI	EXPT	LOCV						YES					5.27%
Scenario 16	HI	EXPT	HICV						YES					2.28%
Scenario 17	HI	IMPT	LOCV						YES					2.41%
Scenario 18	HI	IMPT	HICV						YES					0.99%
<b>Probability of Proceeding in this Year:</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>28%</b>	
<b>Cumulative Probability</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>100%</b>	

Load Growth			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOW	9	9	100%
MED	6	6	100%
HI	6	6	100%

Inter-Regional Trade			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
NTRL	9	9	100%
EXPT	6	6	100%

Carbon Value			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOCV	9	9	100%
HICV	9	9	100%





Potential Project # (This is a potential New Plant)

**11** Hamley Bridge A (160 OCGT) located in the ADE node.

Initially this project was rated a **Moderate** likelihood of proceeding, which was deemed to correspond to a **50% probability of proceeding**

At the completion of the scenario analysis project, the **FINAL Project Probability** for this project was calculated (across all the scenarios that were developed) to be **98.7% probability of proceeding**

The following table illustrates the year in which (for each scenario) the plant is assumed to be fully operational:

	Load Growth	Inter Regional Trade	Carbon Value	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Final Scenario Probability
Scenario 1	LOW	NTRL	LOCV							YES				9.74%
Scenario 2	LOW	NTRL	HICV									YES		4.5%
Scenario 3	LOW	EXPT	LOCV								YES			6.83%
Scenario 4	LOW	EXPT	HICV								YES			2.76%
Scenario 5	LOW	IMPT	LOCV									YES		3.27%
Scenario 6	LOW	IMPT	HICV											1.29%
Scenario 7	MED	NTRL	LOCV						YES					17.73%
Scenario 8	MED	NTRL	HICV						YES					6.97%
Scenario 9	MED	EXPT	LOCV						YES					11.51%
Scenario 10	MED	EXPT	HICV						YES					5.48%
Scenario 11	MED	IMPT	LOCV							YES				5.29%
Scenario 12	MED	IMPT	HICV								YES			2.12%
Scenario 13	HI	NTRL	LOCV							YES				8.04%
Scenario 14	HI	NTRL	HICV							YES				3.52%
Scenario 15	HI	EXPT	LOCV						YES					5.27%
Scenario 16	HI	EXPT	HICV						YES					2.28%
Scenario 17	HI	IMPT	LOCV							YES				2.41%
Scenario 18	HI	IMPT	HICV										YES	0.99%
<b>Probability of Proceeding in this Year:</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>1%</b>	
<b>Cumulative Probability</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>99%</b>	

Load Growth			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOW	6	5	83%
MED	6	6	100%
HI	6	6	100%

Inter-Regional Trade			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
NTRL	9	9	100%
EXPT	6	6	100%

Carbon Value			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOCV	9	9	100%
HICV	9	8	89%



Potential Project # (This is a potential New Plant)

**12** Hamley Bridge B (160 OCGT) located in the ADE node.

Initially this project was rated a **Moderate** likelihood of proceeding, which was deemed to correspond to a **50% probability of proceeding**

At the completion of the scenario analysis project, the **FINAL Project Probability** for this project was calculated (across all the scenarios that were developed) to be **81.6% probability of proceeding**

The following table illustrates the year in which (for each scenario) the plant is assumed to be fully operational:

	Load Growth	Inter Regional Trade	Carbon Value	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Final Scenario Probability
Scenario 1	LOW	NTRL	LOCV										YES	9.74%
Scenario 2	LOW	NTRL	HICV											4.5%
Scenario 3	LOW	EXPT	LOCV									YES		6.83%
Scenario 4	LOW	EXPT	HICV											2.76%
Scenario 5	LOW	IMPT	LOCV											3.27%
Scenario 6	LOW	IMPT	HICV											1.29%
Scenario 7	MED	NTRL	LOCV								YES			17.73%
Scenario 8	MED	NTRL	HICV								YES			6.97%
Scenario 9	MED	EXPT	LOCV							YES				11.51%
Scenario 10	MED	EXPT	HICV									YES		5.48%
Scenario 11	MED	IMPT	LOCV								YES			5.29%
Scenario 12	MED	IMPT	HICV											2.12%
Scenario 13	HI	NTRL	LOCV								YES			8.04%
Scenario 14	HI	NTRL	HICV											3.52%
Scenario 15	HI	EXPT	LOCV								YES			5.27%
Scenario 16	HI	EXPT	HICV									YES		2.28%
Scenario 17	HI	IMPT	LOCV								YES			2.41%
Scenario 18	HI	IMPT	HICV											0.99%
<b>Probability of Proceeding in this Year:</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>10%</b>	
<b>Cumulative Probability</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>82%</b>	

Load Growth			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOW	6	2	33%
MED	6	5	83%
HI	6	4	67%

Inter-Regional Trade			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
NTRL	9	4	67%
EXPT	6	5	83%

Carbon Value			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOCV	9	8	89%
HICV	9	3	33%



Potential Project # (This is a potential New Plant)

**13** Mallala B (160 OCGT) located in the ADE node.

Initially this project was rated a **Moderate** likelihood of proceeding, which was deemed to correspond to a **50% probability of proceeding**

At the completion of the scenario analysis project, the **FINAL Project Probability** for this project was calculated (across all the scenarios that were developed) to be **64.0% probability of proceeding**

The following table illustrates the year in which (for each scenario) the plant is assumed to be fully operational:

	Load Growth	Inter-Regional Trade	Carbon Value	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Final Scenario Probability
Scenario 1	LOW	NTRL	LOCV											9.74%
Scenario 2	LOW	NTRL	HICV											4.5%
Scenario 3	LOW	EXPT	LOCV											6.83%
Scenario 4	LOW	EXPT	HICV											2.76%
Scenario 5	LOW	IMPT	LOCV											3.27%
Scenario 6	LOW	IMPT	HICV											1.29%
Scenario 7	MED	NTRL	LOCV					YES						17.73%
Scenario 8	MED	NTRL	HICV								YES			6.97%
Scenario 9	MED	EXPT	LOCV				YES							11.51%
Scenario 10	MED	EXPT	HICV											5.48%
Scenario 11	MED	IMPT	LOCV									YES		5.29%
Scenario 12	MED	IMPT	HICV											2.12%
Scenario 13	HI	NTRL	LOCV			YES								8.04%
Scenario 14	HI	NTRL	HICV			YES								3.52%
Scenario 15	HI	EXPT	LOCV			YES								5.27%
Scenario 16	HI	EXPT	HICV			YES								2.28%
Scenario 17	HI	IMPT	LOCV			YES								2.41%
Scenario 18	HI	IMPT	HICV									YES		0.99%
<b>Probability of Proceeding in this Year:</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>0%</b>	
<b>Cumulative Probability</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>64%</b>	

Load Growth			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOW	6	0	0%
MED	6	4	67%
HI	6	6	100%

Inter-Regional Trade			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
NTRL	9	4	67%
EXPT	6	3	50%

Carbon Value			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOCV	6	9	67%
HICV	9	4	44%



Potential Project # (This is a potential New Plant)

**14** Mannum (100 Geothermal / Other) located in the ADE node.

Initially this project was rated a **Low** likelihood of proceeding, which was deemed to correspond to a **20% probability of proceeding**

At the completion of the scenario analysis project, the **FINAL Project Probability** for this project was calculated (across all the scenarios that were developed) to be **4.5% probability of proceeding**

The following table illustrates the year in which (for each scenario) the plant is assumed to be fully operational:

	Load Growth	Inter Regional Trade	Carbon Value	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Final Scenario Probability
Scenario 1	LOW	NTRL	LOCV											9.74%
Scenario 2	LOW	NTRL	HICV											4.5%
Scenario 3	LOW	EXPT	LOCV											6.83%
Scenario 4	LOW	EXPT	HICV											2.76%
Scenario 5	LOW	IMPT	LOCV											3.27%
Scenario 6	LOW	IMPT	HICV											1.29%
Scenario 7	MED	NTRL	LOCV											17.73%
Scenario 8	MED	NTRL	HICV											6.97%
Scenario 9	MED	EXPT	LOCV											11.51%
Scenario 10	MED	EXPT	HICV											5.48%
Scenario 11	MED	IMPT	LOCV											5.29%
Scenario 12	MED	IMPT	HICV											2.12%
Scenario 13	HI	NTRL	LOCV											8.04%
Scenario 14	HI	NTRL	HICV			YES								3.52%
Scenario 15	HI	EXPT	LOCV											5.27%
Scenario 16	HI	EXPT	HICV											2.28%
Scenario 17	HI	IMPT	LOCV											2.41%
Scenario 18	HI	IMPT	HICV				YES							0.99%
<b>Probability of Proceeding in this Year:</b>				0%	0%	4%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
<b>Cumulative Probability</b>				0%	0%	4%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	

Load Growth			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOW	6	0	0%
MED	6	0	0%
HI	6	2	33%

Inter-Regional Trade			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
NTRL	9	1	17%
EXPT	6	0	0%

Carbon Value			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOCV	6	0	0%
HICV	9	2	22%



Potential Project # (This is a potential New Plant)

**15** Mintaro 2 (70 OCGT) located in the ADE node.

Initially this project was rated a **Moderate** likelihood of proceeding, which was deemed to correspond to a **50% probability of proceeding**

At the completion of the scenario analysis project, the **FINAL Project Probability** for this project was calculated (across all the scenarios that were developed) to be **28.3% probability of proceeding**

The following table illustrates the year in which (for each scenario) the plant is assumed to be fully operational:

	Load Growth	Inter-Regional Trade	Carbon Value	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Final Scenario Probability
Scenario 1	LOW	NTRL	LOCV											9.74%
Scenario 2	LOW	NTRL	HICV											4.5%
Scenario 3	LOW	EXPT	LOCV											6.83%
Scenario 4	LOW	EXPT	HICV											2.76%
Scenario 5	LOW	IMPT	LOCV											3.27%
Scenario 6	LOW	IMPT	HICV											1.29%
Scenario 7	MED	NTRL	LOCV											17.73%
Scenario 8	MED	NTRL	HICV			YES								6.97%
Scenario 9	MED	EXPT	LOCV											11.51%
Scenario 10	MED	EXPT	HICV											5.48%
Scenario 11	MED	IMPT	LOCV											5.29%
Scenario 12	MED	IMPT	HICV									YES		2.12%
Scenario 13	HI	NTRL	LOCV		YES									8.04%
Scenario 14	HI	NTRL	HICV		YES									3.52%
Scenario 15	HI	EXPT	LOCV		YES									5.27%
Scenario 16	HI	EXPT	HICV											2.28%
Scenario 17	HI	IMPT	LOCV									YES		2.41%
Scenario 18	HI	IMPT	HICV											0.99%
<b>Probability of Proceeding in this Year:</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>0%</b>	
<b>Cumulative Probability</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>28%</b>	

Load Growth			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOW	6	0	0%
MED	6	2	33%
HI	6	4	67%

Inter-Regional Trade			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
NTRL	9	3	50%
EXPT	6	1	17%

Carbon Value			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOCV	6	3	33%
HICV	9	3	33%



Potential Project # (This is a potential New Plant)

**16** Mt Benson (10.4 Wind Farm) located in the ADE node. This is a wind farm with a maximum rating of 130MW.

Initially this project was rated a **Moderate** likelihood of proceeding, which was deemed to correspond to a **50% probability of proceeding**

At the completion of the scenario analysis project, the **FINAL Project Probability** for this project was calculated (across all the scenarios that were developed) to be **40.7% probability of proceeding**

The following table illustrates the year in which (for each scenario) the plant is assumed to be fully operational:

	Load Growth	Inter Regional Trade	Carbon Value	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Final Scenario Probability
Scenario 1	LOW	NTRL	LOCV								YES			9.74%
Scenario 2	LOW	NTRL	HICV											4.5%
Scenario 3	LOW	EXPT	LOCV											6.83%
Scenario 4	LOW	EXPT	HICV					YES						2.76%
Scenario 5	LOW	IMPT	LOCV											3.27%
Scenario 6	LOW	IMPT	HICV			YES								1.29%
Scenario 7	MED	NTRL	LOCV											17.73%
Scenario 8	MED	NTRL	HICV		YES									6.97%
Scenario 9	MED	EXPT	LOCV											11.51%
Scenario 10	MED	EXPT	HICV											5.48%
Scenario 11	MED	IMPT	LOCV											5.29%
Scenario 12	MED	IMPT	HICV						YES					2.12%
Scenario 13	HI	NTRL	LOCV		YES									8.04%
Scenario 14	HI	NTRL	HICV						YES					3.52%
Scenario 15	HI	EXPT	LOCV		YES									5.27%
Scenario 16	HI	EXPT	HICV											2.28%
Scenario 17	HI	IMPT	LOCV											2.41%
Scenario 18	HI	IMPT	HICV						YES					0.99%
<b>Probability of Proceeding in this Year:</b>				0%	20%	1%	0%	3%	7%	0%	10%	0%	0%	
<b>Cumulative Probability</b>				0%	20%	22%	22%	24%	31%	31%	41%	41%	41%	

	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOW	6	3	50%
MED	6	2	33%
HI	6	4	67%

	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
NTRL	9	4	67%
EXPT	6	2	33%

	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOCV	6	3	33%
HICV	9	6	67%



Potential Project # (This is a potential New Plant)

**17** Pelican Point S2 (168 OCGT) located in the ADE node.

Initially this project was rated a **Moderate** likelihood of proceeding, which was deemed to correspond to a **50% probability of proceeding**

At the completion of the scenario analysis project, the **FINAL Project Probability** for this project was calculated (across all the scenarios that were developed) to be **42.6% probability of proceeding**

The following table illustrates the year in which (for each scenario) the plant is assumed to be fully operational:

	Load Growth	Inter Regional Trade	Carbon Value	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Final Scenario Probability
Scenario 1	LOW	NTRL	LOCV											9.74%
Scenario 2	LOW	NTRL	HICV											4.5%
Scenario 3	LOW	EXPT	LOCV											6.83%
Scenario 4	LOW	EXPT	HICV											2.76%
Scenario 5	LOW	IMPT	LOCV											3.27%
Scenario 6	LOW	IMPT	HICV											1.29%
Scenario 7	MED	NTRL	LOCV									YES		17.73%
Scenario 8	MED	NTRL	HICV											6.97%
Scenario 9	MED	EXPT	LOCV									YES		11.51%
Scenario 10	MED	EXPT	HICV											5.48%
Scenario 11	MED	IMPT	LOCV											5.29%
Scenario 12	MED	IMPT	HICV											2.12%
Scenario 13	HI	NTRL	LOCV										YES	8.04%
Scenario 14	HI	NTRL	HICV											3.52%
Scenario 15	HI	EXPT	LOCV									YES		5.27%
Scenario 16	HI	EXPT	HICV											2.28%
Scenario 17	HI	IMPT	LOCV											2.41%
Scenario 18	HI	IMPT	HICV											0.99%
<b>Probability of Proceeding in this Year:</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>8%</b>	
<b>Cumulative Probability</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>43%</b>	

	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOW	6	0	0%
MED	6	2	33%
HI	6	2	33%

	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
NTRL	9	2	33%
EXPT	6	2	33%

	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOCV	6	4	44%
HICV	9	0	0%



Potential Project # (This is a potential New Plant)

**18** Sellicks Hill (Myponga) (3.2 Wind Farm) located in the ADE node. This is a wind farm with a maximum rating of 40MW.

Initially this project was rated a **Moderate** likelihood of proceeding, which was deemed to correspond to a **50% probability of proceeding**

At the completion of the scenario analysis project, the **FINAL Project Probability** for this project was calculated (across all the scenarios that were developed) to be **29.9% probability of proceeding**

The following table illustrates the year in which (for each scenario) the plant is assumed to be fully operational:

	Load Growth	Inter Regional Trade	Carbon Value	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Final Scenario Probability
Scenario 1	LOW	NTRL	LOCV											9.74%
Scenario 2	LOW	NTRL	HICV				YES							4.5%
Scenario 3	LOW	EXPT	LOCV											6.83%
Scenario 4	LOW	EXPT	HICV			YES								2.76%
Scenario 5	LOW	IMPT	LOCV											3.27%
Scenario 6	LOW	IMPT	HICV							YES				1.29%
Scenario 7	MED	NTRL	LOCV											17.73%
Scenario 8	MED	NTRL	HICV				YES							6.97%
Scenario 9	MED	EXPT	LOCV											11.51%
Scenario 10	MED	EXPT	HICV				YES							5.48%
Scenario 11	MED	IMPT	LOCV											5.29%
Scenario 12	MED	IMPT	HICV					YES						2.12%
Scenario 13	HI	NTRL	LOCV											8.04%
Scenario 14	HI	NTRL	HICV			YES								3.52%
Scenario 15	HI	EXPT	LOCV											5.27%
Scenario 16	HI	EXPT	HICV			YES								2.28%
Scenario 17	HI	IMPT	LOCV											2.41%
Scenario 18	HI	IMPT	HICV				YES							0.99%
<b>Probability of Proceeding in this Year:</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	
<b>Cumulative Probability</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>30%</b>	

Load Growth			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOW	6	3	50%
MED	6	3	50%
HI	6	3	50%

Inter-Regional Trade			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
NTRL	9	3	50%
EXPT	6	3	50%

Carbon Value			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOCV	6	0	0%
HICV	9	9	100%





Potential Project # (This is a potential New Plant)

**19** **Snowtown Stage 1 (13.68 Wind Farm)** located in the **ADE** node. This is a wind farm with a maximum rating of 171MW.

Initially this project was rated a **Moderate** likelihood of proceeding, which was deemed to correspond to a **50% probability of proceeding**

At the completion of the scenario analysis project, the **FINAL Project Probability** for this project was calculated (across all the scenarios that were developed) to be **29.9% probability of proceeding**

The following table illustrates the year in which (for each scenario) the plant is assumed to be fully operational:

	Load Growth	Inter Regional Trade	Carbon Value	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Final Scenario Probability
Scenario 1	LOW	NTRL	LOCV											9.74%
Scenario 2	LOW	NTRL	HICV							YES				4.5%
Scenario 3	LOW	EXPT	LOCV											6.83%
Scenario 4	LOW	EXPT	HICV					YES						2.76%
Scenario 5	LOW	IMPT	LOCV											3.27%
Scenario 6	LOW	IMPT	HICV		YES									1.29%
Scenario 7	MED	NTRL	LOCV											17.73%
Scenario 8	MED	NTRL	HICV		YES									6.97%
Scenario 9	MED	EXPT	LOCV											11.51%
Scenario 10	MED	EXPT	HICV		YES									5.48%
Scenario 11	MED	IMPT	LOCV											5.29%
Scenario 12	MED	IMPT	HICV						YES					2.12%
Scenario 13	HI	NTRL	LOCV											8.04%
Scenario 14	HI	NTRL	HICV				YES							3.52%
Scenario 15	HI	EXPT	LOCV											5.27%
Scenario 16	HI	EXPT	HICV		YES									2.28%
Scenario 17	HI	IMPT	LOCV											2.41%
Scenario 18	HI	IMPT	HICV				YES							0.99%
<b>Probability of Proceeding in this Year:</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	
<b>Cumulative Probability</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>30%</b>	

Load Growth			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOW	6	3	50%
MED	6	3	50%
HI	6	3	50%

Inter-Regional Trade			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
NTRL	9	3	50%
EXPT	6	3	50%

Carbon Value			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOCV	6	0	0%
HICV	9	9	100%



Potential Project # (This is a potential New Plant)

**20** Taillem Bend C (150 OCGT) located in the ADE node.

Initially this project was rated a **Moderate** likelihood of proceeding, which was deemed to correspond to a **50% probability of proceeding**

At the completion of the scenario analysis project, the **FINAL Project Probability** for this project was calculated (across all the scenarios that were developed) to be **47.2% probability of proceeding**

The following table illustrates the year in which (for each scenario) the plant is assumed to be fully operational:

	Load Growth	Inter Regional Trade	Carbon Value	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Final Scenario Probability
Scenario 1	LOW	NTRL	LOCV											9.74%
Scenario 2	LOW	NTRL	HICV											4.5%
Scenario 3	LOW	EXPT	LOCV											6.83%
Scenario 4	LOW	EXPT	HICV											2.76%
Scenario 5	LOW	IMPT	LOCV											3.27%
Scenario 6	LOW	IMPT	HICV											1.29%
Scenario 7	MED	NTRL	LOCV								YES			17.73%
Scenario 8	MED	NTRL	HICV											6.97%
Scenario 9	MED	EXPT	LOCV								YES			11.51%
Scenario 10	MED	EXPT	HICV											5.48%
Scenario 11	MED	IMPT	LOCV											5.29%
Scenario 12	MED	IMPT	HICV											2.12%
Scenario 13	HI	NTRL	LOCV						YES					8.04%
Scenario 14	HI	NTRL	HICV											3.52%
Scenario 15	HI	EXPT	LOCV						YES					5.27%
Scenario 16	HI	EXPT	HICV										YES	2.28%
Scenario 17	HI	IMPT	LOCV								YES			2.41%
Scenario 18	HI	IMPT	HICV											0.99%
<b>Probability of Proceeding in this Year:</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>2%</b>	
<b>Cumulative Probability</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>47%</b>	

	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOW	6	0	0%
MED	6	2	33%
HI	6	4	67%

	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
NTRL	9	2	33%
EXPT	6	3	50%

	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOCV	6	5	56%
HICV	9	1	11%



Potential Project # (This is a potential New Plant)

**21** **Worlds End (16 Wind Farm)** located in the **ADE** node. This is a wind farm with a maximum rating of 200MW.

Initially this project was rated a **Moderate** likelihood of proceeding, which was deemed to correspond to a **50% probability of proceeding**

At the completion of the scenario analysis project, the **FINAL Project Probability** for this project was calculated (across all the scenarios that were developed) to be **24.1% probability of proceeding**

The following table illustrates the year in which (for each scenario) the plant is assumed to be fully operational:

	Load Growth	Inter Regional Trade	Carbon Value	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Final Scenario Probability
Scenario 1	LOW	NTRL	LOCV											9.74%
Scenario 2	LOW	NTRL	HICV											4.5%
Scenario 3	LOW	EXPT	LOCV											6.83%
Scenario 4	LOW	EXPT	HICV							YES				2.76%
Scenario 5	LOW	IMPT	LOCV											3.27%
Scenario 6	LOW	IMPT	HICV											1.29%
Scenario 7	MED	NTRL	LOCV											17.73%
Scenario 8	MED	NTRL	HICV			YES								6.97%
Scenario 9	MED	EXPT	LOCV											11.51%
Scenario 10	MED	EXPT	HICV			YES								5.48%
Scenario 11	MED	IMPT	LOCV											5.29%
Scenario 12	MED	IMPT	HICV							YES				2.12%
Scenario 13	HI	NTRL	LOCV											8.04%
Scenario 14	HI	NTRL	HICV									YES		3.52%
Scenario 15	HI	EXPT	LOCV											5.27%
Scenario 16	HI	EXPT	HICV							YES				2.28%
Scenario 17	HI	IMPT	LOCV											2.41%
Scenario 18	HI	IMPT	HICV				YES							0.99%
<b>Probability of Proceeding in this Year:</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>0%</b>	
<b>Cumulative Probability</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>24%</b>	

Load Growth			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOW	6	1	17%
MED	6	3	50%
HI	6	3	50%

Inter-Regional Trade			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
NTRL	9	2	33%
EXPT	6	3	50%

Carbon Value			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOCV	6	0	0%
HICV	9	7	78%



Potential Project # (This is a potential New Plant)

**22** **Barn/Red Hill (9.84 Wind Farm)** located in the **NSA** node. This is a wind farm with a maximum rating of 123MW.

Initially this project was rated a **Low** likelihood of proceeding, which was deemed to correspond to a **20% probability of proceeding**

At the completion of the scenario analysis project, the **FINAL Project Probability** for this project was calculated (across all the scenarios that were developed) to be **23.1% probability of proceeding**

The following table illustrates the year in which (for each scenario) the plant is assumed to be fully operational:

	Load Growth	Inter Regional Trade	Carbon Value	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Final Scenario Probability
Scenario 1	LOW	NTRL	LOCV											9.74%
Scenario 2	LOW	NTRL	HICV											4.5%
Scenario 3	LOW	EXPT	LOCV											6.83%
Scenario 4	LOW	EXPT	HICV							YES				2.76%
Scenario 5	LOW	IMPT	LOCV											3.27%
Scenario 6	LOW	IMPT	HICV											1.29%
Scenario 7	MED	NTRL	LOCV											17.73%
Scenario 8	MED	NTRL	HICV				YES							6.97%
Scenario 9	MED	EXPT	LOCV											11.51%
Scenario 10	MED	EXPT	HICV						YES					5.48%
Scenario 11	MED	IMPT	LOCV											5.29%
Scenario 12	MED	IMPT	HICV							YES				2.12%
Scenario 13	HI	NTRL	LOCV											8.04%
Scenario 14	HI	NTRL	HICV								YES			3.52%
Scenario 15	HI	EXPT	LOCV											5.27%
Scenario 16	HI	EXPT	HICV							YES				2.28%
Scenario 17	HI	IMPT	LOCV											2.41%
Scenario 18	HI	IMPT	HICV											0.99%
<b>Probability of Proceeding in this Year:</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	
<b>Cumulative Probability</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>23%</b>	

	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOW	6	1	17%
MED	6	3	50%
HI	6	2	33%

	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
NTRL	9	2	33%
EXPT	6	3	50%

	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOCV	6	0	0%
HICV	9	6	67%



Potential Project # (This is a potential New Plant)

**23** Cape Jaffa (16 Wind Farm) located in the **SESA** node. This is a wind farm with a maximum rating of 200MW.

Initially this project was rated a **Low** likelihood of proceeding, which was deemed to correspond to a **20% probability of proceeding**

At the completion of the scenario analysis project, the **FINAL Project Probability** for this project was calculated (across all the scenarios that were developed) to be **20.4% probability of proceeding**

The following table illustrates the year in which (for each scenario) the plant is assumed to be fully operational:

	Load Growth	Inter-Regional Trade	Carbon Value	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Final Scenario Probability
Scenario 1	LOW	NTRL	LOCV											9.74%
Scenario 2	LOW	NTRL	HICV							YES				4.5%
Scenario 3	LOW	EXPT	LOCV											6.83%
Scenario 4	LOW	EXPT	HICV											2.76%
Scenario 5	LOW	IMPT	LOCV											3.27%
Scenario 6	LOW	IMPT	HICV											1.29%
Scenario 7	MED	NTRL	LOCV											17.73%
Scenario 8	MED	NTRL	HICV			YES								6.97%
Scenario 9	MED	EXPT	LOCV											11.51%
Scenario 10	MED	EXPT	HICV											5.48%
Scenario 11	MED	IMPT	LOCV											5.29%
Scenario 12	MED	IMPT	HICV										YES	2.12%
Scenario 13	HI	NTRL	LOCV											8.04%
Scenario 14	HI	NTRL	HICV						YES					3.52%
Scenario 15	HI	EXPT	LOCV											5.27%
Scenario 16	HI	EXPT	HICV			YES								2.28%
Scenario 17	HI	IMPT	LOCV											2.41%
Scenario 18	HI	IMPT	HICV			YES								0.99%
<b>Probability of Proceeding in this Year:</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>2%</b>	
<b>Cumulative Probability</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>20%</b>	

Load Growth			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOW	6	1	17%
MED	6	2	33%
HI	6	3	50%

Inter-Regional Trade			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
NTRL	9	3	50%
EXPT	6	1	17%

Carbon Value			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOCV	6	0	0%
HICV	9	6	67%



Potential Project # (This is a potential New Plant)

**24** **Clements Gap (4.624 Wind Farm)** located in the **NSA** node. This is a wind farm with a maximum rating of 57.8MW.

Initially this project was rated a **Low** likelihood of proceeding, which was deemed to correspond to a **20% probability of proceeding**

At the completion of the scenario analysis project, the **FINAL Project Probability** for this project was calculated (across all the scenarios that were developed) to be **24.4% probability of proceeding**

The following table illustrates the year in which (for each scenario) the plant is assumed to be fully operational:

	Load Growth	Inter-Regional Trade	Carbon Value	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Final Scenario Probability
Scenario 1	LOW	NTRL	LOCV											9.74%
Scenario 2	LOW	NTRL	HICV											4.5%
Scenario 3	LOW	EXPT	LOCV											6.83%
Scenario 4	LOW	EXPT	HICV									YES		2.76%
Scenario 5	LOW	IMPT	LOCV											3.27%
Scenario 6	LOW	IMPT	HICV					YES						1.29%
Scenario 7	MED	NTRL	LOCV											17.73%
Scenario 8	MED	NTRL	HICV								YES			6.97%
Scenario 9	MED	EXPT	LOCV											11.51%
Scenario 10	MED	EXPT	HICV					YES						5.48%
Scenario 11	MED	IMPT	LOCV											5.29%
Scenario 12	MED	IMPT	HICV								YES			2.12%
Scenario 13	HI	NTRL	LOCV											8.04%
Scenario 14	HI	NTRL	HICV				YES							3.52%
Scenario 15	HI	EXPT	LOCV											5.27%
Scenario 16	HI	EXPT	HICV					YES						2.28%
Scenario 17	HI	IMPT	LOCV											2.41%
Scenario 18	HI	IMPT	HICV											0.99%
<b>Probability of Proceeding in this Year:</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>0%</b>	
<b>Cumulative Probability</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>24%</b>	

Load Growth			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOW	6	2	33%
MED	6	3	50%
HI	6	2	33%

Inter-Regional Trade			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
NTRL	9	2	33%
EXPT	6	3	50%

Carbon Value			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOCV	6	0	0%
HICV	9	7	78%



Potential Project # (This is a potential New Plant)

**25** Collaby Hill (9.6 Wind Farm) located in the **NSA** node. This is a wind farm with a maximum rating of 120MW.

Initially this project was rated a **Low** likelihood of proceeding, which was deemed to correspond to a **20% probability of proceeding**

At the completion of the scenario analysis project, the **FINAL Project Probability** for this project was calculated (across all the scenarios that were developed) to be **21.2% probability of proceeding**

The following table illustrates the year in which (for each scenario) the plant is assumed to be fully operational:

	Load Growth	Inter Regional Trade	Carbon Value	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Final Scenario Probability
Scenario 1	LOW	NTRL	LOCV											9.74%
Scenario 2	LOW	NTRL	HICV									YES		4.5%
Scenario 3	LOW	EXPT	LOCV											6.83%
Scenario 4	LOW	EXPT	HICV						YES					2.76%
Scenario 5	LOW	IMPT	LOCV											3.27%
Scenario 6	LOW	IMPT	HICV				YES							1.29%
Scenario 7	MED	NTRL	LOCV											17.73%
Scenario 8	MED	NTRL	HICV									YES		6.97%
Scenario 9	MED	EXPT	LOCV											11.51%
Scenario 10	MED	EXPT	HICV											5.48%
Scenario 11	MED	IMPT	LOCV											5.29%
Scenario 12	MED	IMPT	HICV									YES		2.12%
Scenario 13	HI	NTRL	LOCV											8.04%
Scenario 14	HI	NTRL	HICV						YES					3.52%
Scenario 15	HI	EXPT	LOCV											5.27%
Scenario 16	HI	EXPT	HICV											2.28%
Scenario 17	HI	IMPT	LOCV											2.41%
Scenario 18	HI	IMPT	HICV											0.99%
<b>Probability of Proceeding in this Year:</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>0%</b>	
<b>Cumulative Probability</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>21%</b>	

	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOW	6	3	50%
MED	6	2	33%
HI	6	1	17%

	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
NTRL	9	3	50%
EXPT	6	1	17%

	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOCV	6	0	0%
HICV	9	6	67%



Potential Project # (This is a potential New Plant)

**26** Elliston 1 (4.4 Wind Farm) located in the **NSA** node. This is a wind farm with a maximum rating of 55MW.

Initially this project was rated a **Low** likelihood of proceeding, which was deemed to correspond to a **20% probability of proceeding**

At the completion of the scenario analysis project, the **FINAL Project Probability** for this project was calculated (across all the scenarios that were developed) to be **29.9% probability of proceeding**

The following table illustrates the year in which (for each scenario) the plant is assumed to be fully operational:

	Load Growth	Inter-Regional Trade	Carbon Value	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Final Scenario Probability
Scenario 1	LOW	NTRL	LOCV											9.74%
Scenario 2	LOW	NTRL	HICV								YES			4.5%
Scenario 3	LOW	EXPT	LOCV											6.83%
Scenario 4	LOW	EXPT	HICV								YES			2.76%
Scenario 5	LOW	IMPT	LOCV											3.27%
Scenario 6	LOW	IMPT	HICV								YES			1.29%
Scenario 7	MED	NTRL	LOCV											17.73%
Scenario 8	MED	NTRL	HICV			YES								6.97%
Scenario 9	MED	EXPT	LOCV											11.51%
Scenario 10	MED	EXPT	HICV						YES					5.48%
Scenario 11	MED	IMPT	LOCV											5.29%
Scenario 12	MED	IMPT	HICV		YES									2.12%
Scenario 13	HI	NTRL	LOCV											8.04%
Scenario 14	HI	NTRL	HICV								YES			3.52%
Scenario 15	HI	EXPT	LOCV											5.27%
Scenario 16	HI	EXPT	HICV						YES					2.28%
Scenario 17	HI	IMPT	LOCV											2.41%
Scenario 18	HI	IMPT	HICV		YES									0.99%
<b>Probability of Proceeding in this Year:</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	
<b>Cumulative Probability</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>30%</b>	

Load Growth			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOW	6	3	50%
MED	6	3	50%
HI	6	3	50%

Inter-Regional Trade			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
NTRL	9	3	50%
EXPT	6	3	50%

Carbon Value			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOCV	6	0	0%
HICV	9	9	100%





Potential Project # (This is a potential New Plant)

**27** Elliston 2 (5.2 Wind Farm) located in the **NSA** node. This is a wind farm with a maximum rating of 65MW.

Initially this project was rated a **Low** likelihood of proceeding, which was deemed to correspond to a **20% probability of proceeding**

At the completion of the scenario analysis project, the **FINAL Project Probability** for this project was calculated (across all the scenarios that were developed) to be **24.1% probability of proceeding**

The following table illustrates the year in which (for each scenario) the plant is assumed to be fully operational:

	Load Growth	Inter-Regional Trade	Carbon Value	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Final Scenario Probability
Scenario 1	LOW	NTRL	LOCV											9.74%
Scenario 2	LOW	NTRL	HICV											4.5%
Scenario 3	LOW	EXPT	LOCV											6.83%
Scenario 4	LOW	EXPT	HICV									YES		2.76%
Scenario 5	LOW	IMPT	LOCV											3.27%
Scenario 6	LOW	IMPT	HICV											1.29%
Scenario 7	MED	NTRL	LOCV											17.73%
Scenario 8	MED	NTRL	HICV					YES						6.97%
Scenario 9	MED	EXPT	LOCV											11.51%
Scenario 10	MED	EXPT	HICV						YES					5.48%
Scenario 11	MED	IMPT	LOCV											5.29%
Scenario 12	MED	IMPT	HICV										YES	2.12%
Scenario 13	HI	NTRL	LOCV											8.04%
Scenario 14	HI	NTRL	HICV		YES									3.52%
Scenario 15	HI	EXPT	LOCV											5.27%
Scenario 16	HI	EXPT	HICV							YES				2.28%
Scenario 17	HI	IMPT	LOCV											2.41%
Scenario 18	HI	IMPT	HICV				YES							0.99%
<b>Probability of Proceeding in this Year:</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>2%</b>	
<b>Cumulative Probability</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>24%</b>	

	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOW	6	1	17%
MED	6	3	50%
HI	6	3	50%

	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
NTRL	9	2	33%
EXPT	6	3	50%

	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOCV	6	0	0%
HICV	9	7	78%



Potential Project # (This is a potential New Plant)

**28** **Green Point (3.52 Wind Farm)** located in the **SESA** node. This is a wind farm with a maximum rating of 44MW.

Initially this project was rated a **Low** likelihood of proceeding, which was deemed to correspond to a **20% probability of proceeding**

At the completion of the scenario analysis project, the **FINAL Project Probability** for this project was calculated (across all the scenarios that were developed) to be **3.6% probability of proceeding**

The following table illustrates the year in which (for each scenario) the plant is assumed to be fully operational:

	Load Growth	Inter Regional Trade	Carbon Value	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Final Scenario Probability
Scenario 1	LOW	NTRL	LOCV											9.74%
Scenario 2	LOW	NTRL	HICV											4.5%
Scenario 3	LOW	EXPT	LOCV											6.83%
Scenario 4	LOW	EXPT	HICV											2.76%
Scenario 5	LOW	IMPT	LOCV											3.27%
Scenario 6	LOW	IMPT	HICV							YES				1.29%
Scenario 7	MED	NTRL	LOCV											17.73%
Scenario 8	MED	NTRL	HICV											6.97%
Scenario 9	MED	EXPT	LOCV											11.51%
Scenario 10	MED	EXPT	HICV											5.48%
Scenario 11	MED	IMPT	LOCV											5.29%
Scenario 12	MED	IMPT	HICV											2.12%
Scenario 13	HI	NTRL	LOCV											8.04%
Scenario 14	HI	NTRL	HICV											3.52%
Scenario 15	HI	EXPT	LOCV											5.27%
Scenario 16	HI	EXPT	HICV						YES					2.28%
Scenario 17	HI	IMPT	LOCV											2.41%
Scenario 18	HI	IMPT	HICV											0.99%
<b>Probability of Proceeding in this Year:</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	
<b>Cumulative Probability</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>4%</b>	

Load Growth			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOW	6	1	17%
MED	6	0	0%
HI	6	1	17%

Inter-Regional Trade			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
NTRL	9	0	0%
EXPT	6	1	17%

Carbon Value			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOCV	6	0	0%
HICV	9	2	22%



Potential Project # (This is a potential New Plant)

**29** Hamley Bridge C (160 OCGT) located in the ADE node.

Initially this project was rated a **Low** likelihood of proceeding, which was deemed to correspond to a **20% probability of proceeding**

At the completion of the scenario analysis project, the **FINAL Project Probability** for this project was calculated (across all the scenarios that were developed) to be **5.3% probability of proceeding**

The following table illustrates the year in which (for each scenario) the plant is assumed to be fully operational:

	Load Growth	Inter Regional Trade	Carbon Value	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Final Scenario Probability
Scenario 1	LOW	NTRL	LOCV											9.74%
Scenario 2	LOW	NTRL	HICV											4.5%
Scenario 3	LOW	EXPT	LOCV											6.83%
Scenario 4	LOW	EXPT	HICV											2.76%
Scenario 5	LOW	IMPT	LOCV											3.27%
Scenario 6	LOW	IMPT	HICV											1.29%
Scenario 7	MED	NTRL	LOCV											17.73%
Scenario 8	MED	NTRL	HICV											6.97%
Scenario 9	MED	EXPT	LOCV											11.51%
Scenario 10	MED	EXPT	HICV											5.48%
Scenario 11	MED	IMPT	LOCV											5.29%
Scenario 12	MED	IMPT	HICV											2.12%
Scenario 13	HI	NTRL	LOCV											8.04%
Scenario 14	HI	NTRL	HICV											3.52%
Scenario 15	HI	EXPT	LOCV										YES	5.27%
Scenario 16	HI	EXPT	HICV											2.28%
Scenario 17	HI	IMPT	LOCV											2.41%
Scenario 18	HI	IMPT	HICV											0.99%
<b>Probability of Proceeding in this Year:</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>5%</b>	
<b>Cumulative Probability</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>5%</b>	

Load Growth			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOW	6	0	0%
MED	6	0	0%
HI	6	1	17%

Inter-Regional Trade			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
NTRL	9	0	0%
EXPT	6	1	17%

Carbon Value			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOCV	6	1	11%
HICV	9	0	0%



Potential Project # (This is a potential New Plant)

**30** Innamincka B (300 Geothermal / Other) located in the **NSA** node.

Initially this project was rated a **Low** likelihood of proceeding, which was deemed to correspond to a **20% probability of proceeding**

At the completion of the scenario analysis project, the **FINAL Project Probability** for this project was calculated (across all the scenarios that were developed) to be **12.3% probability of proceeding**

The following table illustrates the year in which (for each scenario) the plant is assumed to be fully operational:

	Load Growth	Inter Regional Trade	Carbon Value	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Final Scenario Probability
Scenario 1	LOW	NTRL	LOCV											9.74%
Scenario 2	LOW	NTRL	HICV											4.5%
Scenario 3	LOW	EXPT	LOCV											6.83%
Scenario 4	LOW	EXPT	HICV											2.76%
Scenario 5	LOW	IMPT	LOCV											3.27%
Scenario 6	LOW	IMPT	HICV											1.29%
Scenario 7	MED	NTRL	LOCV											17.73%
Scenario 8	MED	NTRL	HICV											6.97%
Scenario 9	MED	EXPT	LOCV											11.51%
Scenario 10	MED	EXPT	HICV							YES				5.48%
Scenario 11	MED	IMPT	LOCV											5.29%
Scenario 12	MED	IMPT	HICV											2.12%
Scenario 13	HI	NTRL	LOCV											8.04%
Scenario 14	HI	NTRL	HICV										YES	3.52%
Scenario 15	HI	EXPT	LOCV											5.27%
Scenario 16	HI	EXPT	HICV							YES				2.28%
Scenario 17	HI	IMPT	LOCV											2.41%
Scenario 18	HI	IMPT	HICV							YES				0.99%
<b>Probability of Proceeding in this Year:</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>4%</b>	
<b>Cumulative Probability</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>12%</b>	

	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOW	6	0	0%
MED	6	1	17%
HI	6	3	50%

	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
NTRL	9	1	17%
EXPT	6	2	33%

	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOCV	6	0	0%
HICV	9	4	44%



Potential Project # (This is a potential New Plant)

**31** **Kongorong (2.4 Wind Farm)** located in the **SESA** node. This is a wind farm with a maximum rating of 30MW.

Initially this project was rated a **Low** likelihood of proceeding, which was deemed to correspond to a **20% probability of proceeding**

At the completion of the scenario analysis project, the **FINAL Project Probability** for this project was calculated (across all the scenarios that were developed) to be **3.4% probability of proceeding**

The following table illustrates the year in which (for each scenario) the plant is assumed to be fully operational:

	Load Growth	Inter Regional Trade	Carbon Value	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Final Scenario Probability
Scenario 1	LOW	NTRL	LOCV											9.74%
Scenario 2	LOW	NTRL	HICV											4.5%
Scenario 3	LOW	EXPT	LOCV											6.83%
Scenario 4	LOW	EXPT	HICV											2.76%
Scenario 5	LOW	IMPT	LOCV											3.27%
Scenario 6	LOW	IMPT	HICV							YES				1.29%
Scenario 7	MED	NTRL	LOCV											17.73%
Scenario 8	MED	NTRL	HICV											6.97%
Scenario 9	MED	EXPT	LOCV											11.51%
Scenario 10	MED	EXPT	HICV											5.48%
Scenario 11	MED	IMPT	LOCV											5.29%
Scenario 12	MED	IMPT	HICV				YES							2.12%
Scenario 13	HI	NTRL	LOCV											8.04%
Scenario 14	HI	NTRL	HICV											3.52%
Scenario 15	HI	EXPT	LOCV											5.27%
Scenario 16	HI	EXPT	HICV											2.28%
Scenario 17	HI	IMPT	LOCV											2.41%
Scenario 18	HI	IMPT	HICV											0.99%
<b>Probability of Proceeding in this Year:</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	
<b>Cumulative Probability</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>3%</b>	

Load Growth			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOW	6	1	17%
MED	6	1	17%
HI	6	0	0%

Inter-Regional Trade			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
NTRL	9	0	0%
EXPT	6	0	0%

Carbon Value			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOCV	6	0	0%
HICV	9	2	22%



Potential Project # (This is a potential New Plant)

**32** Lake Eliza (4 Wind Farm) located in the **SESA** node. This is a wind farm with a maximum rating of 50MW.

Initially this project was rated a **Low** likelihood of proceeding, which was deemed to correspond to a **20% probability of proceeding**

At the completion of the scenario analysis project, the **FINAL Project Probability** for this project was calculated (across all the scenarios that were developed) to be **5.7% probability of proceeding**

The following table illustrates the year in which (for each scenario) the plant is assumed to be fully operational:

	Load Growth	Inter Regional Trade	Carbon Value	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Final Scenario Probability
Scenario 1	LOW	NTRL	LOCV											9.74%
Scenario 2	LOW	NTRL	HICV											4.5%
Scenario 3	LOW	EXPT	LOCV											6.83%
Scenario 4	LOW	EXPT	HICV											2.76%
Scenario 5	LOW	IMPT	LOCV											3.27%
Scenario 6	LOW	IMPT	HICV					YES						1.29%
Scenario 7	MED	NTRL	LOCV											17.73%
Scenario 8	MED	NTRL	HICV											6.97%
Scenario 9	MED	EXPT	LOCV											11.51%
Scenario 10	MED	EXPT	HICV											5.48%
Scenario 11	MED	IMPT	LOCV											5.29%
Scenario 12	MED	IMPT	HICV			YES								2.12%
Scenario 13	HI	NTRL	LOCV											8.04%
Scenario 14	HI	NTRL	HICV											3.52%
Scenario 15	HI	EXPT	LOCV											5.27%
Scenario 16	HI	EXPT	HICV			YES								2.28%
Scenario 17	HI	IMPT	LOCV											2.41%
Scenario 18	HI	IMPT	HICV											0.99%
<b>Probability of Proceeding in this Year:</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	
<b>Cumulative Probability</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>6%</b>	

	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOW	6	1	17%
MED	6	1	17%
HI	6	1	17%

	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
NTRL	9	0	0%
EXPT	6	1	17%

	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOCV	6	0	0%
HICV	9	3	33%



Potential Project # (This is a potential New Plant)

**33** Lake George (9.6 Wind Farm) located in the **SESA** node. This is a wind farm with a maximum rating of 120MW.

Initially this project was rated a **Low** likelihood of proceeding, which was deemed to correspond to a **20% probability of proceeding**

At the completion of the scenario analysis project, the **FINAL Project Probability** for this project was calculated (across all the scenarios that were developed) to be **24.9% probability of proceeding**

The following table illustrates the year in which (for each scenario) the plant is assumed to be fully operational:

	Load Growth	Inter Regional Trade	Carbon Value	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Final Scenario Probability
Scenario 1	LOW	NTRL	LOCV											9.74%
Scenario 2	LOW	NTRL	HICV										YES	4.5%
Scenario 3	LOW	EXPT	LOCV											6.83%
Scenario 4	LOW	EXPT	HICV											2.76%
Scenario 5	LOW	IMPT	LOCV											3.27%
Scenario 6	LOW	IMPT	HICV											1.29%
Scenario 7	MED	NTRL	LOCV											17.73%
Scenario 8	MED	NTRL	HICV								YES			6.97%
Scenario 9	MED	EXPT	LOCV											11.51%
Scenario 10	MED	EXPT	HICV						YES					5.48%
Scenario 11	MED	IMPT	LOCV											5.29%
Scenario 12	MED	IMPT	HICV										YES	2.12%
Scenario 13	HI	NTRL	LOCV											8.04%
Scenario 14	HI	NTRL	HICV								YES			3.52%
Scenario 15	HI	EXPT	LOCV											5.27%
Scenario 16	HI	EXPT	HICV						YES					2.28%
Scenario 17	HI	IMPT	LOCV											2.41%
Scenario 18	HI	IMPT	HICV											0.99%
<b>Probability of Proceeding in this Year:</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>7%</b>	
<b>Cumulative Probability</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>25%</b>	

	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOW	6	1	17%
MED	6	3	50%
HI	6	2	33%

	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
NTRL	9	3	50%
EXPT	6	2	33%

	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOCV	6	0	0%
HICV	9	6	67%



Potential Project # (This is a potential New Plant)

**34** LES Port Lincoln (50 Geothermal / Other) located in the NSA node.

Initially this project was rated a **Low** likelihood of proceeding, which was deemed to correspond to a **20% probability of proceeding**

At the completion of the scenario analysis project, the **FINAL Project Probability** for this project was calculated (across all the scenarios that were developed) to be **0.0% probability of proceeding**

The following table illustrates the year in which (for each scenario) the plant is assumed to be fully operational:

	Load Growth	Inter Regional Trade	Carbon Value	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Final Scenario Probability
Scenario 1	LOW	NTRL	LOCV											9.74%
Scenario 2	LOW	NTRL	HICV											4.5%
Scenario 3	LOW	EXPT	LOCV											6.83%
Scenario 4	LOW	EXPT	HICV											2.76%
Scenario 5	LOW	IMPT	LOCV											3.27%
Scenario 6	LOW	IMPT	HICV											1.29%
Scenario 7	MED	NTRL	LOCV											17.73%
Scenario 8	MED	NTRL	HICV											6.97%
Scenario 9	MED	EXPT	LOCV											11.51%
Scenario 10	MED	EXPT	HICV											5.48%
Scenario 11	MED	IMPT	LOCV											5.29%
Scenario 12	MED	IMPT	HICV											2.12%
Scenario 13	HI	NTRL	LOCV											8.04%
Scenario 14	HI	NTRL	HICV											3.52%
Scenario 15	HI	EXPT	LOCV											5.27%
Scenario 16	HI	EXPT	HICV											2.28%
Scenario 17	HI	IMPT	LOCV											2.41%
Scenario 18	HI	IMPT	HICV											0.99%
<b>Probability of Proceeding in this Year:</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	
<b>Cumulative Probability</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	

Load Growth			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOW	6	0	0%
MED	6	0	0%
HI	6	0	0%

Inter-Regional Trade			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
NTRL	9	0	0%
EXPT	6	0	0%

Carbon Value			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOCV	6	0	0%
HICV	9	0	0%





Potential Project # (This is a potential New Plant)

**35** Lincoln Gap (9.912 Wind Farm) located in the **NSA** node. This is a wind farm with a maximum rating of 123.9MW.

Initially this project was rated a **Low** likelihood of proceeding, which was deemed to correspond to a **20% probability of proceeding**

At the completion of the scenario analysis project, the **FINAL Project Probability** for this project was calculated (across all the scenarios that were developed) to be **22.1% probability of proceeding**

The following table illustrates the year in which (for each scenario) the plant is assumed to be fully operational:

	Load Growth	Inter-Regional Trade	Carbon Value	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Final Scenario Probability
Scenario 1	LOW	NTRL	LOCV											9.74%
Scenario 2	LOW	NTRL	HICV										YES	4.5%
Scenario 3	LOW	EXPT	LOCV											6.83%
Scenario 4	LOW	EXPT	HICV										YES	2.76%
Scenario 5	LOW	IMPT	LOCV											3.27%
Scenario 6	LOW	IMPT	HICV											1.29%
Scenario 7	MED	NTRL	LOCV											17.73%
Scenario 8	MED	NTRL	HICV									YES		6.97%
Scenario 9	MED	EXPT	LOCV											11.51%
Scenario 10	MED	EXPT	HICV											5.48%
Scenario 11	MED	IMPT	LOCV											5.29%
Scenario 12	MED	IMPT	HICV										YES	2.12%
Scenario 13	HI	NTRL	LOCV											8.04%
Scenario 14	HI	NTRL	HICV								YES			3.52%
Scenario 15	HI	EXPT	LOCV											5.27%
Scenario 16	HI	EXPT	HICV										YES	2.28%
Scenario 17	HI	IMPT	LOCV											2.41%
Scenario 18	HI	IMPT	HICV											0.99%
<b>Probability of Proceeding in this Year:</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>12%</b>	
<b>Cumulative Probability</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>22%</b>	

Load Growth			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOW	6	2	33%
MED	6	2	33%
HI	6	2	33%

Inter-Regional Trade			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
NTRL	9	3	50%
EXPT	6	2	33%

Carbon Value			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOCV	6	0	0%
HICV	9	6	67%



Potential Project # (This is a potential New Plant)

**36** **Lochiel (16 Wind Farm)** located in the **NSA** node. This is a wind farm with a maximum rating of 200MW.

Initially this project was rated a **Low** likelihood of proceeding, which was deemed to correspond to a **20% probability of proceeding**

At the completion of the scenario analysis project, the **FINAL Project Probability** for this project was calculated (across all the scenarios that were developed) to be **26.1% probability of proceeding**

The following table illustrates the year in which (for each scenario) the plant is assumed to be fully operational:

	Load Growth	Inter Regional Trade	Carbon Value	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Final Scenario Probability
Scenario 1	LOW	NTRL	LOCV											9.74%
Scenario 2	LOW	NTRL	HICV								YES			4.5%
Scenario 3	LOW	EXPT	LOCV											6.83%
Scenario 4	LOW	EXPT	HICV											2.76%
Scenario 5	LOW	IMPT	LOCV											3.27%
Scenario 6	LOW	IMPT	HICV				YES							1.29%
Scenario 7	MED	NTRL	LOCV											17.73%
Scenario 8	MED	NTRL	HICV					YES						6.97%
Scenario 9	MED	EXPT	LOCV											11.51%
Scenario 10	MED	EXPT	HICV				YES							5.48%
Scenario 11	MED	IMPT	LOCV											5.29%
Scenario 12	MED	IMPT	HICV						YES					2.12%
Scenario 13	HI	NTRL	LOCV											8.04%
Scenario 14	HI	NTRL	HICV					YES						3.52%
Scenario 15	HI	EXPT	LOCV											5.27%
Scenario 16	HI	EXPT	HICV								YES			2.28%
Scenario 17	HI	IMPT	LOCV											2.41%
Scenario 18	HI	IMPT	HICV											0.99%
<b>Probability of Proceeding in this Year:</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	
<b>Cumulative Probability</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>26%</b>	

Load Growth			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOW	6	2	33%
MED	6	3	50%
HI	6	2	33%

Inter-Regional Trade			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
NTRL	9	3	50%
EXPT	6	2	33%

Carbon Value			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOCV	6	0	0%
HICV	9	7	78%



Potential Project # (This is a potential New Plant)

**37** Mallala C (160 OCGT) located in the ADE node.

Initially this project was rated a **Low** likelihood of proceeding, which was deemed to correspond to a **20% probability of proceeding**

At the completion of the scenario analysis project, the **FINAL Project Probability** for this project was calculated (across all the scenarios that were developed) to be **19.2% probability of proceeding**

The following table illustrates the year in which (for each scenario) the plant is assumed to be fully operational:

	Load Growth	Inter Regional Trade	Carbon Value	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Final Scenario Probability
Scenario 1	LOW	NTRL	LOCV											9.74%
Scenario 2	LOW	NTRL	HICV											4.5%
Scenario 3	LOW	EXPT	LOCV											6.83%
Scenario 4	LOW	EXPT	HICV											2.76%
Scenario 5	LOW	IMPT	LOCV											3.27%
Scenario 6	LOW	IMPT	HICV											1.29%
Scenario 7	MED	NTRL	LOCV											17.73%
Scenario 8	MED	NTRL	HICV											6.97%
Scenario 9	MED	EXPT	LOCV											11.51%
Scenario 10	MED	EXPT	HICV											5.48%
Scenario 11	MED	IMPT	LOCV											5.29%
Scenario 12	MED	IMPT	HICV											2.12%
Scenario 13	HI	NTRL	LOCV							YES				8.04%
Scenario 14	HI	NTRL	HICV							YES				3.52%
Scenario 15	HI	EXPT	LOCV							YES				5.27%
Scenario 16	HI	EXPT	HICV											2.28%
Scenario 17	HI	IMPT	LOCV										YES	2.41%
Scenario 18	HI	IMPT	HICV											0.99%
<b>Probability of Proceeding in this Year:</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>2%</b>	
<b>Cumulative Probability</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>19%</b>	

	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOW	6	0	0%
MED	6	0	0%
HI	6	4	67%

	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
NTRL	9	2	33%
EXPT	6	1	17%

	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOCV	6	3	33%
HICV	9	1	11%



Potential Project # (This is a potential New Plant)

**38** **Meningie (4 Wind Farm)** located in the **ADE** node. This is a wind farm with a maximum rating of 50MW.

Initially this project was rated a **Low** likelihood of proceeding, which was deemed to correspond to a **20% probability of proceeding**

At the completion of the scenario analysis project, the **FINAL Project Probability** for this project was calculated (across all the scenarios that were developed) to be **18.4% probability of proceeding**

The following table illustrates the year in which (for each scenario) the plant is assumed to be fully operational:

	Load Growth	Inter Regional Trade	Carbon Value	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Final Scenario Probability
Scenario 1	LOW	NTRL	LOCV											9.74%
Scenario 2	LOW	NTRL	HICV			YES								4.5%
Scenario 3	LOW	EXPT	LOCV											6.83%
Scenario 4	LOW	EXPT	HICV											2.76%
Scenario 5	LOW	IMPT	LOCV											3.27%
Scenario 6	LOW	IMPT	HICV					YES						1.29%
Scenario 7	MED	NTRL	LOCV											17.73%
Scenario 8	MED	NTRL	HICV				YES							6.97%
Scenario 9	MED	EXPT	LOCV											11.51%
Scenario 10	MED	EXPT	HICV											5.48%
Scenario 11	MED	IMPT	LOCV											5.29%
Scenario 12	MED	IMPT	HICV		YES									2.12%
Scenario 13	HI	NTRL	LOCV											8.04%
Scenario 14	HI	NTRL	HICV				YES							3.52%
Scenario 15	HI	EXPT	LOCV											5.27%
Scenario 16	HI	EXPT	HICV											2.28%
Scenario 17	HI	IMPT	LOCV											2.41%
Scenario 18	HI	IMPT	HICV											0.99%
<b>Probability of Proceeding in this Year:</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	
<b>Cumulative Probability</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>18%</b>	

	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOW	6	2	33%
MED	6	2	33%
HI	6	1	17%

	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
NTRL	9	3	50%
EXPT	6	0	0%

	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOCV	6	0	0%
HICV	9	5	56%



Potential Project # (This is a potential New Plant)

**39** **Mt Bryan (4.8 Wind Farm)** located in the **ADE** node. This is a wind farm with a maximum rating of 60MW.

Initially this project was rated a **Low** likelihood of proceeding, which was deemed to correspond to a **20% probability of proceeding**

At the completion of the scenario analysis project, the **FINAL Project Probability** for this project was calculated (across all the scenarios that were developed) to be **17.6% probability of proceeding**

The following table illustrates the year in which (for each scenario) the plant is assumed to be fully operational:

	Load Growth	Inter Regional Trade	Carbon Value	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Final Scenario Probability
Scenario 1	LOW	NTRL	LOCV											9.74%
Scenario 2	LOW	NTRL	HICV											4.5%
Scenario 3	LOW	EXPT	LOCV											6.83%
Scenario 4	LOW	EXPT	HICV						YES					2.76%
Scenario 5	LOW	IMPT	LOCV											3.27%
Scenario 6	LOW	IMPT	HICV									YES		1.29%
Scenario 7	MED	NTRL	LOCV											17.73%
Scenario 8	MED	NTRL	HICV		YES									6.97%
Scenario 9	MED	EXPT	LOCV											11.51%
Scenario 10	MED	EXPT	HICV											5.48%
Scenario 11	MED	IMPT	LOCV											5.29%
Scenario 12	MED	IMPT	HICV		YES									2.12%
Scenario 13	HI	NTRL	LOCV											8.04%
Scenario 14	HI	NTRL	HICV		YES									3.52%
Scenario 15	HI	EXPT	LOCV											5.27%
Scenario 16	HI	EXPT	HICV											2.28%
Scenario 17	HI	IMPT	LOCV											2.41%
Scenario 18	HI	IMPT	HICV						YES					0.99%
<b>Probability of Proceeding in this Year:</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>0%</b>	
<b>Cumulative Probability</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>18%</b>	

Load Growth			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOW	6	2	33%
MED	6	2	33%
HI	6	2	33%

Inter-Regional Trade			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
NTRL	9	2	33%
EXPT	6	1	17%

Carbon Value			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOCV	6	0	0%
HICV	9	6	67%



Potential Project # (This is a potential New Plant)

**40** New Entry CCGT (250 CCGT) located in the ADE node.

Initially this project was rated a **Low** likelihood of proceeding, which was deemed to correspond to a **20% probability of proceeding**

At the completion of the scenario analysis project, the **FINAL Project Probability** for this project was calculated (across all the scenarios that were developed) to be **0.0% probability of proceeding**

The following table illustrates the year in which (for each scenario) the plant is assumed to be fully operational:

	Load Growth	Inter Regional Trade	Carbon Value	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Final Scenario Probability
Scenario 1	LOW	NTRL	LOCV											9.74%
Scenario 2	LOW	NTRL	HICV											4.5%
Scenario 3	LOW	EXPT	LOCV											6.83%
Scenario 4	LOW	EXPT	HICV											2.76%
Scenario 5	LOW	IMPT	LOCV											3.27%
Scenario 6	LOW	IMPT	HICV											1.29%
Scenario 7	MED	NTRL	LOCV											17.73%
Scenario 8	MED	NTRL	HICV											6.97%
Scenario 9	MED	EXPT	LOCV											11.51%
Scenario 10	MED	EXPT	HICV											5.48%
Scenario 11	MED	IMPT	LOCV											5.29%
Scenario 12	MED	IMPT	HICV											2.12%
Scenario 13	HI	NTRL	LOCV											8.04%
Scenario 14	HI	NTRL	HICV											3.52%
Scenario 15	HI	EXPT	LOCV											5.27%
Scenario 16	HI	EXPT	HICV											2.28%
Scenario 17	HI	IMPT	LOCV											2.41%
Scenario 18	HI	IMPT	HICV											0.99%
<b>Probability of Proceeding in this Year:</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	
<b>Cumulative Probability</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	

Load Growth			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOW	6	0	0%
MED	6	0	0%
HI	6	0	0%

Inter-Regional Trade			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
NTRL	9	0	0%
EXPT	6	0	0%

Carbon Value			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOCV	6	0	0%
HICV	9	0	0%



Potential Project # (This is a potential New Plant)

**41** Osborne 2 (100 OCGT) located in the ADE node.

Initially this project was rated a **Low** likelihood of proceeding, which was deemed to correspond to a **20% probability of proceeding**

At the completion of the scenario analysis project, the **FINAL Project Probability** for this project was calculated (across all the scenarios that were developed) to be **0.0% probability of proceeding**

The following table illustrates the year in which (for each scenario) the plant is assumed to be fully operational:

	Load Growth	Inter Regional Trade	Carbon Value	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Final Scenario Probability
Scenario 1	LOW	NTRL	LOCV											9.74%
Scenario 2	LOW	NTRL	HICV											4.5%
Scenario 3	LOW	EXPT	LOCV											6.83%
Scenario 4	LOW	EXPT	HICV											2.76%
Scenario 5	LOW	IMPT	LOCV											3.27%
Scenario 6	LOW	IMPT	HICV											1.29%
Scenario 7	MED	NTRL	LOCV											17.73%
Scenario 8	MED	NTRL	HICV											6.97%
Scenario 9	MED	EXPT	LOCV											11.51%
Scenario 10	MED	EXPT	HICV											5.48%
Scenario 11	MED	IMPT	LOCV											5.29%
Scenario 12	MED	IMPT	HICV											2.12%
Scenario 13	HI	NTRL	LOCV											8.04%
Scenario 14	HI	NTRL	HICV											3.52%
Scenario 15	HI	EXPT	LOCV											5.27%
Scenario 16	HI	EXPT	HICV											2.28%
Scenario 17	HI	IMPT	LOCV											2.41%
Scenario 18	HI	IMPT	HICV											0.99%
<b>Probability of Proceeding in this Year:</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	
<b>Cumulative Probability</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	

Load Growth			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOW	6	0	0%
MED	6	0	0%
HI	6	0	0%

Inter-Regional Trade			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
NTRL	9	0	0%
EXPT	6	0	0%

Carbon Value			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOCV	6	0	0%
HICV	9	0	0%



Potential Project # (This is a potential New Plant)

**42** Port Lincoln (25 OCGT) located in the **NSA** node.

Initially this project was rated a **Low** likelihood of proceeding, which was deemed to correspond to a **20% probability of proceeding**

At the completion of the scenario analysis project, the **FINAL Project Probability** for this project was calculated (across all the scenarios that were developed) to be **0.0% probability of proceeding**

The following table illustrates the year in which (for each scenario) the plant is assumed to be fully operational:

	Load Growth	Inter Regional Trade	Carbon Value	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Final Scenario Probability
Scenario 1	LOW	NTRL	LOCV											9.74%
Scenario 2	LOW	NTRL	HICV											4.5%
Scenario 3	LOW	EXPT	LOCV											6.83%
Scenario 4	LOW	EXPT	HICV											2.76%
Scenario 5	LOW	IMPT	LOCV											3.27%
Scenario 6	LOW	IMPT	HICV											1.29%
Scenario 7	MED	NTRL	LOCV											17.73%
Scenario 8	MED	NTRL	HICV											6.97%
Scenario 9	MED	EXPT	LOCV											11.51%
Scenario 10	MED	EXPT	HICV											5.48%
Scenario 11	MED	IMPT	LOCV											5.29%
Scenario 12	MED	IMPT	HICV											2.12%
Scenario 13	HI	NTRL	LOCV											8.04%
Scenario 14	HI	NTRL	HICV											3.52%
Scenario 15	HI	EXPT	LOCV											5.27%
Scenario 16	HI	EXPT	HICV											2.28%
Scenario 17	HI	IMPT	LOCV											2.41%
Scenario 18	HI	IMPT	HICV											0.99%
<b>Probability of Proceeding in this Year:</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	
<b>Cumulative Probability</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	

	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOW	6	0	0%
MED	6	0	0%
HI	6	0	0%

	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
NTRL	9	0	0%
EXPT	6	0	0%

	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOCV	6	0	0%
HICV	9	0	0%





Potential Project # (This is a potential New Plant)

**43** **Shea Oak Flat (4.72 Wind Farm)** located in the **NSA** node. This is a wind farm with a maximum rating of 59MW.

Initially this project was rated a **Low** likelihood of proceeding, which was deemed to correspond to a **20% probability of proceeding**

At the completion of the scenario analysis project, the **FINAL Project Probability** for this project was calculated (across all the scenarios that were developed) to be **7.8% probability of proceeding**

The following table illustrates the year in which (for each scenario) the plant is assumed to be fully operational:

	Load Growth	Inter Regional Trade	Carbon Value	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Final Scenario Probability
Scenario 1	LOW	NTRL	LOCV											9.74%
Scenario 2	LOW	NTRL	HICV											4.5%
Scenario 3	LOW	EXPT	LOCV											6.83%
Scenario 4	LOW	EXPT	HICV											2.76%
Scenario 5	LOW	IMPT	LOCV											3.27%
Scenario 6	LOW	IMPT	HICV											1.29%
Scenario 7	MED	NTRL	LOCV											17.73%
Scenario 8	MED	NTRL	HICV											6.97%
Scenario 9	MED	EXPT	LOCV											11.51%
Scenario 10	MED	EXPT	HICV			YES								5.48%
Scenario 11	MED	IMPT	LOCV											5.29%
Scenario 12	MED	IMPT	HICV											2.12%
Scenario 13	HI	NTRL	LOCV											8.04%
Scenario 14	HI	NTRL	HICV											3.52%
Scenario 15	HI	EXPT	LOCV											5.27%
Scenario 16	HI	EXPT	HICV									YES		2.28%
Scenario 17	HI	IMPT	LOCV											2.41%
Scenario 18	HI	IMPT	HICV											0.99%
<b>Probability of Proceeding in this Year:</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>0%</b>	
<b>Cumulative Probability</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>8%</b>	

Load Growth			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOW	6	0	0%
MED	6	1	17%
HI	6	1	17%

Inter-Regional Trade			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
NTRL	9	0	0%
EXPT	6	2	33%

Carbon Value			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOCV	6	0	0%
HICV	9	2	22%



Potential Project # (This is a potential New Plant)

**44** Sheringa (8.8 Wind Farm) located in the **NSA** node. This is a wind farm with a maximum rating of 110MW.

Initially this project was rated a **Low** likelihood of proceeding, which was deemed to correspond to a **20% probability of proceeding**

At the completion of the scenario analysis project, the **FINAL Project Probability** for this project was calculated (across all the scenarios that were developed) to be **27.1% probability of proceeding**

The following table illustrates the year in which (for each scenario) the plant is assumed to be fully operational:

	Load Growth	Inter Regional Trade	Carbon Value	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Final Scenario Probability
Scenario 1	LOW	NTRL	LOCV											9.74%
Scenario 2	LOW	NTRL	HICV									YES		4.5%
Scenario 3	LOW	EXPT	LOCV											6.83%
Scenario 4	LOW	EXPT	HICV											2.76%
Scenario 5	LOW	IMPT	LOCV											3.27%
Scenario 6	LOW	IMPT	HICV			YES								1.29%
Scenario 7	MED	NTRL	LOCV											17.73%
Scenario 8	MED	NTRL	HICV								YES			6.97%
Scenario 9	MED	EXPT	LOCV											11.51%
Scenario 10	MED	EXPT	HICV				YES							5.48%
Scenario 11	MED	IMPT	LOCV											5.29%
Scenario 12	MED	IMPT	HICV									YES		2.12%
Scenario 13	HI	NTRL	LOCV											8.04%
Scenario 14	HI	NTRL	HICV								YES			3.52%
Scenario 15	HI	EXPT	LOCV											5.27%
Scenario 16	HI	EXPT	HICV									YES		2.28%
Scenario 17	HI	IMPT	LOCV											2.41%
Scenario 18	HI	IMPT	HICV						YES					0.99%
<b>Probability of Proceeding in this Year:</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>0%</b>	
<b>Cumulative Probability</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>27%</b>	

Load Growth			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOW	6	2	33%
MED	6	3	50%
HI	6	3	50%

Inter-Regional Trade			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
NTRL	9	3	50%
EXPT	6	2	33%

Carbon Value			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOCV	6	0	0%
HICV	9	8	89%



Potential Project # (This is a potential New Plant)

**45** Sheringa Beach (8 Wind Farm) located in the **NSA** node. This is a wind farm with a maximum rating of 100MW.

Initially this project was rated a **Low** likelihood of proceeding, which was deemed to correspond to a **20% probability of proceeding**

At the completion of the scenario analysis project, the **FINAL Project Probability** for this project was calculated (across all the scenarios that were developed) to be **19.1% probability of proceeding**

The following table illustrates the year in which (for each scenario) the plant is assumed to be fully operational:

	Load Growth	Inter Regional Trade	Carbon Value	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Final Scenario Probability
Scenario 1	LOW	NTRL	LOCV											9.74%
Scenario 2	LOW	NTRL	HICV											4.5%
Scenario 3	LOW	EXPT	LOCV											6.83%
Scenario 4	LOW	EXPT	HICV											2.76%
Scenario 5	LOW	IMPT	LOCV											3.27%
Scenario 6	LOW	IMPT	HICV											1.29%
Scenario 7	MED	NTRL	LOCV											17.73%
Scenario 8	MED	NTRL	HICV									YES		6.97%
Scenario 9	MED	EXPT	LOCV											11.51%
Scenario 10	MED	EXPT	HICV				YES							5.48%
Scenario 11	MED	IMPT	LOCV											5.29%
Scenario 12	MED	IMPT	HICV		YES									2.12%
Scenario 13	HI	NTRL	LOCV											8.04%
Scenario 14	HI	NTRL	HICV								YES			3.52%
Scenario 15	HI	EXPT	LOCV											5.27%
Scenario 16	HI	EXPT	HICV											2.28%
Scenario 17	HI	IMPT	LOCV											2.41%
Scenario 18	HI	IMPT	HICV								YES			0.99%
<b>Probability of Proceeding in this Year:</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>0%</b>	
<b>Cumulative Probability</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>19%</b>	

	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOW	6	0	0%
MED	6	3	50%
HI	6	2	33%

	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
NTRL	9	2	33%
EXPT	6	1	17%

	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOCV	6	0	0%
HICV	9	5	56%



Potential Project # (This is a potential New Plant)

**46** **Snowtown Stage 2 (13.2 Wind Farm)** located in the **ADE** node. This is a wind farm with a maximum rating of 165MW.

Initially this project was rated a **Low** likelihood of proceeding, which was deemed to correspond to a **20% probability of proceeding**

At the completion of the scenario analysis project, the **FINAL Project Probability** for this project was calculated (across all the scenarios that were developed) to be **25.4% probability of proceeding**

The following table illustrates the year in which (for each scenario) the plant is assumed to be fully operational:

	Load Growth	Inter-Regional Trade	Carbon Value	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Final Scenario Probability
Scenario 1	LOW	NTRL	LOCV											9.74%
Scenario 2	LOW	NTRL	HICV											4.5%
Scenario 3	LOW	EXPT	LOCV											6.83%
Scenario 4	LOW	EXPT	HICV								YES			2.76%
Scenario 5	LOW	IMPT	LOCV											3.27%
Scenario 6	LOW	IMPT	HICV					YES						1.29%
Scenario 7	MED	NTRL	LOCV											17.73%
Scenario 8	MED	NTRL	HICV			YES								6.97%
Scenario 9	MED	EXPT	LOCV											11.51%
Scenario 10	MED	EXPT	HICV			YES								5.48%
Scenario 11	MED	IMPT	LOCV											5.29%
Scenario 12	MED	IMPT	HICV									YES		2.12%
Scenario 13	HI	NTRL	LOCV											8.04%
Scenario 14	HI	NTRL	HICV									YES		3.52%
Scenario 15	HI	EXPT	LOCV											5.27%
Scenario 16	HI	EXPT	HICV								YES			2.28%
Scenario 17	HI	IMPT	LOCV											2.41%
Scenario 18	HI	IMPT	HICV							YES				0.99%
<b>Probability of Proceeding in this Year:</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>0%</b>	
<b>Cumulative Probability</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>25%</b>	

	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOW	6	2	33%
MED	6	3	50%
HI	6	3	50%

	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
NTRL	9	2	33%
EXPT	6	3	50%

	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOCV	6	0	0%
HICV	9	8	89%



Potential Project # (This is a potential New Plant)

**47** **The Bluff (3.6 Wind Farm)** located in the **ADE** node. This is a wind farm with a maximum rating of 45MW.

Initially this project was rated a **Low** likelihood of proceeding, which was deemed to correspond to a **20% probability of proceeding**

At the completion of the scenario analysis project, the **FINAL Project Probability** for this project was calculated (across all the scenarios that were developed) to be **16.4% probability of proceeding**

The following table illustrates the year in which (for each scenario) the plant is assumed to be fully operational:

	Load Growth	Inter Regional Trade	Carbon Value	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Final Scenario Probability
Scenario 1	LOW	NTRL	LOCV											9.74%
Scenario 2	LOW	NTRL	HICV											4.5%
Scenario 3	LOW	EXPT	LOCV											6.83%
Scenario 4	LOW	EXPT	HICV							YES				2.76%
Scenario 5	LOW	IMPT	LOCV											3.27%
Scenario 6	LOW	IMPT	HICV											1.29%
Scenario 7	MED	NTRL	LOCV											17.73%
Scenario 8	MED	NTRL	HICV		YES									6.97%
Scenario 9	MED	EXPT	LOCV											11.51%
Scenario 10	MED	EXPT	HICV											5.48%
Scenario 11	MED	IMPT	LOCV											5.29%
Scenario 12	MED	IMPT	HICV		YES									2.12%
Scenario 13	HI	NTRL	LOCV											8.04%
Scenario 14	HI	NTRL	HICV		YES									3.52%
Scenario 15	HI	EXPT	LOCV											5.27%
Scenario 16	HI	EXPT	HICV											2.28%
Scenario 17	HI	IMPT	LOCV											2.41%
Scenario 18	HI	IMPT	HICV			YES								0.99%
<b>Probability of Proceeding in this Year:</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	
<b>Cumulative Probability</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>16%</b>	

	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOW	6	1	17%
MED	6	2	33%
HI	6	2	33%

	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
NTRL	9	2	33%
EXPT	6	1	17%

	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOCV	6	0	0%
HICV	9	5	56%



Potential Project # (This is a potential New Plant)

**48** Torrens Island (150 OCGT) located in the ADE node.

Initially this project was rated a **Low** likelihood of proceeding, which was deemed to correspond to a **20% probability of proceeding**

At the completion of the scenario analysis project, the **FINAL Project Probability** for this project was calculated (across all the scenarios that were developed) to be **0.0% probability of proceeding**

The following table illustrates the year in which (for each scenario) the plant is assumed to be fully operational:

	Load Growth	Inter Regional Trade	Carbon Value	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Final Scenario Probability
Scenario 1	LOW	NTRL	LOCV											9.74%
Scenario 2	LOW	NTRL	HICV											4.5%
Scenario 3	LOW	EXPT	LOCV											6.83%
Scenario 4	LOW	EXPT	HICV											2.76%
Scenario 5	LOW	IMPT	LOCV											3.27%
Scenario 6	LOW	IMPT	HICV											1.29%
Scenario 7	MED	NTRL	LOCV											17.73%
Scenario 8	MED	NTRL	HICV											6.97%
Scenario 9	MED	EXPT	LOCV											11.51%
Scenario 10	MED	EXPT	HICV											5.48%
Scenario 11	MED	IMPT	LOCV											5.29%
Scenario 12	MED	IMPT	HICV											2.12%
Scenario 13	HI	NTRL	LOCV											8.04%
Scenario 14	HI	NTRL	HICV											3.52%
Scenario 15	HI	EXPT	LOCV											5.27%
Scenario 16	HI	EXPT	HICV											2.28%
Scenario 17	HI	IMPT	LOCV											2.41%
Scenario 18	HI	IMPT	HICV											0.99%
<b>Probability of Proceeding in this Year:</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	
<b>Cumulative Probability</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	

	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOW	6	0	0%
MED	6	0	0%
HI	6	0	0%

	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
NTRL	9	0	0%
EXPT	6	0	0%

	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOCV	6	0	0%
HICV	9	0	0%



Potential Project # (This is a potential New Plant)

**49** Troubridge (2 Wind Farm) located in the **NSA** node. This is a wind farm with a maximum rating of 25MW.

Initially this project was rated a **Low** likelihood of proceeding, which was deemed to correspond to a **20% probability of proceeding**

At the completion of the scenario analysis project, the **FINAL Project Probability** for this project was calculated (across all the scenarios that were developed) to be **15.3% probability of proceeding**

The following table illustrates the year in which (for each scenario) the plant is assumed to be fully operational:

	Load Growth	Inter Regional Trade	Carbon Value	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Final Scenario Probability
Scenario 1	LOW	NTRL	LOCV											9.74%
Scenario 2	LOW	NTRL	HICV											4.5%
Scenario 3	LOW	EXPT	LOCV											6.83%
Scenario 4	LOW	EXPT	HICV									YES		2.76%
Scenario 5	LOW	IMPT	LOCV											3.27%
Scenario 6	LOW	IMPT	HICV							YES				1.29%
Scenario 7	MED	NTRL	LOCV											17.73%
Scenario 8	MED	NTRL	HICV											6.97%
Scenario 9	MED	EXPT	LOCV											11.51%
Scenario 10	MED	EXPT	HICV							YES				5.48%
Scenario 11	MED	IMPT	LOCV											5.29%
Scenario 12	MED	IMPT	HICV											2.12%
Scenario 13	HI	NTRL	LOCV											8.04%
Scenario 14	HI	NTRL	HICV									YES		3.52%
Scenario 15	HI	EXPT	LOCV											5.27%
Scenario 16	HI	EXPT	HICV							YES				2.28%
Scenario 17	HI	IMPT	LOCV											2.41%
Scenario 18	HI	IMPT	HICV											0.99%
<b>Probability of Proceeding in this Year:</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>0%</b>	
<b>Cumulative Probability</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>15%</b>	

	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOW	6	2	33%
MED	6	1	17%
HI	6	2	33%

	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
NTRL	9	1	17%
EXPT	6	3	50%

	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOCV	6	0	0%
HICV	9	5	56%



Potential Project # (This is a potential New Plant)

**50** Uley (12.8 Wind Farm) located in the **NSA** node. This is a wind farm with a maximum rating of 160MW.

Initially this project was rated a **Low** likelihood of proceeding, which was deemed to correspond to a **20% probability of proceeding**

At the completion of the scenario analysis project, the **FINAL Project Probability** for this project was calculated (across all the scenarios that were developed) to be **20.4% probability of proceeding**

The following table illustrates the year in which (for each scenario) the plant is assumed to be fully operational:

	Load Growth	Inter Regional Trade	Carbon Value	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Final Scenario Probability
Scenario 1	LOW	NTRL	LOCV											9.74%
Scenario 2	LOW	NTRL	HICV										YES	4.5%
Scenario 3	LOW	EXPT	LOCV											6.83%
Scenario 4	LOW	EXPT	HICV											2.76%
Scenario 5	LOW	IMPT	LOCV											3.27%
Scenario 6	LOW	IMPT	HICV									YES		1.29%
Scenario 7	MED	NTRL	LOCV											17.73%
Scenario 8	MED	NTRL	HICV				YES							6.97%
Scenario 9	MED	EXPT	LOCV											11.51%
Scenario 10	MED	EXPT	HICV				YES							5.48%
Scenario 11	MED	IMPT	LOCV											5.29%
Scenario 12	MED	IMPT	HICV										YES	2.12%
Scenario 13	HI	NTRL	LOCV											8.04%
Scenario 14	HI	NTRL	HICV											3.52%
Scenario 15	HI	EXPT	LOCV											5.27%
Scenario 16	HI	EXPT	HICV											2.28%
Scenario 17	HI	IMPT	LOCV											2.41%
Scenario 18	HI	IMPT	HICV											0.99%
<b>Probability of Proceeding in this Year:</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>7%</b>	
<b>Cumulative Probability</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>20%</b>	

Load Growth			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOW	6	2	33%
MED	6	3	50%
HI	6	0	0%

Inter-Regional Trade			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
NTRL	9	2	33%
EXPT	6	1	17%

Carbon Value			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOCV	6	0	0%
HICV	9	5	56%





Potential Project # (This is a potential New Plant)

**51** Vincent North (4.752 Wind Farm) located in the **NSA** node. This is a wind farm with a maximum rating of 59.4MW.

Initially this project was rated a **Low** likelihood of proceeding, which was deemed to correspond to a **20% probability of proceeding**

At the completion of the scenario analysis project, the **FINAL Project Probability** for this project was calculated (across all the scenarios that were developed) to be **17.4% probability of proceeding**

The following table illustrates the year in which (for each scenario) the plant is assumed to be fully operational:

	Load Growth	Inter Regional Trade	Carbon Value	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Final Scenario Probability
Scenario 1	LOW	NTRL	LOCV											9.74%
Scenario 2	LOW	NTRL	HICV											4.5%
Scenario 3	LOW	EXPT	LOCV											6.83%
Scenario 4	LOW	EXPT	HICV									YES		2.76%
Scenario 5	LOW	IMPT	LOCV											3.27%
Scenario 6	LOW	IMPT	HICV									YES		1.29%
Scenario 7	MED	NTRL	LOCV											17.73%
Scenario 8	MED	NTRL	HICV											6.97%
Scenario 9	MED	EXPT	LOCV											11.51%
Scenario 10	MED	EXPT	HICV							YES				5.48%
Scenario 11	MED	IMPT	LOCV											5.29%
Scenario 12	MED	IMPT	HICV		YES									2.12%
Scenario 13	HI	NTRL	LOCV											8.04%
Scenario 14	HI	NTRL	HICV								YES			3.52%
Scenario 15	HI	EXPT	LOCV											5.27%
Scenario 16	HI	EXPT	HICV							YES				2.28%
Scenario 17	HI	IMPT	LOCV											2.41%
Scenario 18	HI	IMPT	HICV											0.99%
<b>Probability of Proceeding in this Year:</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>0%</b>	
<b>Cumulative Probability</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>17%</b>	

	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOW	6	2	33%
MED	6	2	33%
HI	6	2	33%

	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
NTRL	9	1	17%
EXPT	6	3	50%

	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOCV	6	0	0%
HICV	9	6	67%



Potential Project # (This is a potential New Plant)

**52** Willogoleche Hill (4.16 Wind Farm) located in the ADE node. This is a wind farm with a maximum rating of 52MW.

Initially this project was rated a **Low** likelihood of proceeding, which was deemed to correspond to a **20% probability of proceeding**

At the completion of the scenario analysis project, the **FINAL Project Probability** for this project was calculated (across all the scenarios that were developed) to be **24.1% probability of proceeding**

The following table illustrates the year in which (for each scenario) the plant is assumed to be fully operational:

	Load Growth	Inter Regional Trade	Carbon Value	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Final Scenario Probability
Scenario 1	LOW	NTRL	LOCV											9.74%
Scenario 2	LOW	NTRL	HICV											4.5%
Scenario 3	LOW	EXPT	LOCV											6.83%
Scenario 4	LOW	EXPT	HICV							YES				2.76%
Scenario 5	LOW	IMPT	LOCV											3.27%
Scenario 6	LOW	IMPT	HICV											1.29%
Scenario 7	MED	NTRL	LOCV											17.73%
Scenario 8	MED	NTRL	HICV		YES									6.97%
Scenario 9	MED	EXPT	LOCV											11.51%
Scenario 10	MED	EXPT	HICV							YES				5.48%
Scenario 11	MED	IMPT	LOCV											5.29%
Scenario 12	MED	IMPT	HICV									YES		2.12%
Scenario 13	HI	NTRL	LOCV											8.04%
Scenario 14	HI	NTRL	HICV						YES					3.52%
Scenario 15	HI	EXPT	LOCV											5.27%
Scenario 16	HI	EXPT	HICV							YES				2.28%
Scenario 17	HI	IMPT	LOCV											2.41%
Scenario 18	HI	IMPT	HICV							YES				0.99%
<b>Probability of Proceeding in this Year:</b>				0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	4%	12%	0%	2%	0%	
<b>Cumulative Probability</b>				0%	7%	7%	7%	7%	10%	22%	22%	24%	24%	

	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOW	6	1	17%
MED	6	3	50%
HI	6	3	50%

	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
NTRL	9	2	33%
EXPT	6	3	50%

	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOCV	6	0	0%
HICV	9	7	78%



Potential Project # (This is a potential New Plant)

**53** Far North SA (560 OCGT) located in the **NSA** node.

Initially this project was rated a **Very Low** likelihood of proceeding, which was deemed to correspond to a **10% probability of proceeding**

At the completion of the scenario analysis project, the **FINAL Project Probability** for this project was calculated (across all the scenarios that were developed) to be **0.0% probability of proceeding**

The following table illustrates the year in which (for each scenario) the plant is assumed to be fully operational:

	Load Growth	Inter Regional Trade	Carbon Value	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Final Scenario Probability
Scenario 1	LOW	NTRL	LOCV											9.74%
Scenario 2	LOW	NTRL	HICV											4.5%
Scenario 3	LOW	EXPT	LOCV											6.83%
Scenario 4	LOW	EXPT	HICV											2.76%
Scenario 5	LOW	IMPT	LOCV											3.27%
Scenario 6	LOW	IMPT	HICV											1.29%
Scenario 7	MED	NTRL	LOCV											17.73%
Scenario 8	MED	NTRL	HICV											6.97%
Scenario 9	MED	EXPT	LOCV											11.51%
Scenario 10	MED	EXPT	HICV											5.48%
Scenario 11	MED	IMPT	LOCV											5.29%
Scenario 12	MED	IMPT	HICV											2.12%
Scenario 13	HI	NTRL	LOCV											8.04%
Scenario 14	HI	NTRL	HICV											3.52%
Scenario 15	HI	EXPT	LOCV											5.27%
Scenario 16	HI	EXPT	HICV											2.28%
Scenario 17	HI	IMPT	LOCV											2.41%
Scenario 18	HI	IMPT	HICV											0.99%
<b>Probability of Proceeding in this Year:</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	
<b>Cumulative Probability</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	

Load Growth			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOW	6	0	0%
MED	6	0	0%
HI	6	0	0%

Inter-Regional Trade			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
NTRL	9	0	0%
EXPT	6	0	0%

Carbon Value			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOCV	6	0	0%
HICV	9	0	0%



Potential Project # (This is a potential New Plant)

**54** Lock (500 Sub-critical) located in the **NSA** node.

Initially this project was rated a **Very Low** likelihood of proceeding, which was deemed to correspond to a **10% probability of proceeding**

At the completion of the scenario analysis project, the **FINAL Project Probability** for this project was calculated (across all the scenarios that were developed) to be **0.0% probability of proceeding**

The following table illustrates the year in which (for each scenario) the plant is assumed to be fully operational:

	Load Growth	Inter Regional Trade	Carbon Value	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Final Scenario Probability
Scenario 1	LOW	NTRL	LOCV											9.74%
Scenario 2	LOW	NTRL	HICV											4.5%
Scenario 3	LOW	EXPT	LOCV											6.83%
Scenario 4	LOW	EXPT	HICV											2.76%
Scenario 5	LOW	IMPT	LOCV											3.27%
Scenario 6	LOW	IMPT	HICV											1.29%
Scenario 7	MED	NTRL	LOCV											17.73%
Scenario 8	MED	NTRL	HICV											6.97%
Scenario 9	MED	EXPT	LOCV											11.51%
Scenario 10	MED	EXPT	HICV											5.48%
Scenario 11	MED	IMPT	LOCV											5.29%
Scenario 12	MED	IMPT	HICV											2.12%
Scenario 13	HI	NTRL	LOCV											8.04%
Scenario 14	HI	NTRL	HICV											3.52%
Scenario 15	HI	EXPT	LOCV											5.27%
Scenario 16	HI	EXPT	HICV											2.28%
Scenario 17	HI	IMPT	LOCV											2.41%
Scenario 18	HI	IMPT	HICV											0.99%
<b>Probability of Proceeding in this Year:</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	
<b>Cumulative Probability</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	

Load Growth			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOW	6	0	0%
MED	6	0	0%
HI	6	0	0%

Inter-Regional Trade			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
NTRL	9	0	0%
EXPT	6	0	0%

Carbon Value			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOCV	6	0	0%
HICV	9	0	0%



Potential Project # (This is a potential New Plant)

**55** Millicent (KCA) (30 Sub-critical) located in the **SESA** node.

Initially this project was rated a **Very Low** likelihood of proceeding, which was deemed to correspond to a **10% probability of proceeding**

At the completion of the scenario analysis project, the **FINAL Project Probability** for this project was calculated (across all the scenarios that were developed) to be **0.0% probability of proceeding**

The following table illustrates the year in which (for each scenario) the plant is assumed to be fully operational:

	Load Growth	Inter Regional Trade	Carbon Value	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Final Scenario Probability
Scenario 1	LOW	NTRL	LOCV											9.74%
Scenario 2	LOW	NTRL	HICV											4.5%
Scenario 3	LOW	EXPT	LOCV											6.83%
Scenario 4	LOW	EXPT	HICV											2.76%
Scenario 5	LOW	IMPT	LOCV											3.27%
Scenario 6	LOW	IMPT	HICV											1.29%
Scenario 7	MED	NTRL	LOCV											17.73%
Scenario 8	MED	NTRL	HICV											6.97%
Scenario 9	MED	EXPT	LOCV											11.51%
Scenario 10	MED	EXPT	HICV											5.48%
Scenario 11	MED	IMPT	LOCV											5.29%
Scenario 12	MED	IMPT	HICV											2.12%
Scenario 13	HI	NTRL	LOCV											8.04%
Scenario 14	HI	NTRL	HICV											3.52%
Scenario 15	HI	EXPT	LOCV											5.27%
Scenario 16	HI	EXPT	HICV											2.28%
Scenario 17	HI	IMPT	LOCV											2.41%
Scenario 18	HI	IMPT	HICV											0.99%
<b>Probability of Proceeding in this Year:</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	
<b>Cumulative Probability</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	

Load Growth			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOW	6	0	0%
MED	6	0	0%
HI	6	0	0%

Inter-Regional Trade			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
NTRL	9	0	0%
EXPT	6	0	0%

Carbon Value			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOCV	6	0	0%
HICV	9	0	0%



Potential Project # (This is a potential New Plant)

**56** Olympic Dam (300 OCGT) located in the **NSA** node.

Initially this project was rated a **Very Low** likelihood of proceeding, which was deemed to correspond to a **10% probability of proceeding**

At the completion of the scenario analysis project, the **FINAL Project Probability** for this project was calculated (across all the scenarios that were developed) to be **0.0% probability of proceeding**

The following table illustrates the year in which (for each scenario) the plant is assumed to be fully operational:

	Load Growth	Inter-Regional Trade	Carbon Value	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Final Scenario Probability
Scenario 1	LOW	NTRL	LOCV											9.74%
Scenario 2	LOW	NTRL	HICV											4.5%
Scenario 3	LOW	EXPT	LOCV											6.83%
Scenario 4	LOW	EXPT	HICV											2.76%
Scenario 5	LOW	IMPT	LOCV											3.27%
Scenario 6	LOW	IMPT	HICV											1.29%
Scenario 7	MED	NTRL	LOCV											17.73%
Scenario 8	MED	NTRL	HICV											6.97%
Scenario 9	MED	EXPT	LOCV											11.51%
Scenario 10	MED	EXPT	HICV											5.48%
Scenario 11	MED	IMPT	LOCV											5.29%
Scenario 12	MED	IMPT	HICV											2.12%
Scenario 13	HI	NTRL	LOCV											8.04%
Scenario 14	HI	NTRL	HICV											3.52%
Scenario 15	HI	EXPT	LOCV											5.27%
Scenario 16	HI	EXPT	HICV											2.28%
Scenario 17	HI	IMPT	LOCV											2.41%
Scenario 18	HI	IMPT	HICV											0.99%
<b>Probability of Proceeding in this Year:</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	
<b>Cumulative Probability</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	

Load Growth			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOW	6	0	0%
MED	6	0	0%
HI	6	0	0%

Inter-Regional Trade			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
NTRL	9	0	0%
EXPT	6	0	0%

Carbon Value			
	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOCV	6	0	0%
HICV	9	0	0%



Potential Project # (This is a potential New Plant)

**57** SASE (Cooper Pedy) (250 Sub-critical) located in the NSA node.

Initially this project was rated a **Very Low** likelihood of proceeding, which was deemed to correspond to a **10% probability of proceeding**

At the completion of the scenario analysis project, the **FINAL Project Probability** for this project was calculated (across all the scenarios that were developed) to be **0.0% probability of proceeding**

The following table illustrates the year in which (for each scenario) the plant is assumed to be fully operational:

	Load Growth	Inter Regional Trade	Carbon Value	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Final Scenario Probability
Scenario 1	LOW	NTRL	LOCV											9.74%
Scenario 2	LOW	NTRL	HICV											4.5%
Scenario 3	LOW	EXPT	LOCV											6.83%
Scenario 4	LOW	EXPT	HICV											2.76%
Scenario 5	LOW	IMPT	LOCV											3.27%
Scenario 6	LOW	IMPT	HICV											1.29%
Scenario 7	MED	NTRL	LOCV											17.73%
Scenario 8	MED	NTRL	HICV											6.97%
Scenario 9	MED	EXPT	LOCV											11.51%
Scenario 10	MED	EXPT	HICV											5.48%
Scenario 11	MED	IMPT	LOCV											5.29%
Scenario 12	MED	IMPT	HICV											2.12%
Scenario 13	HI	NTRL	LOCV											8.04%
Scenario 14	HI	NTRL	HICV											3.52%
Scenario 15	HI	EXPT	LOCV											5.27%
Scenario 16	HI	EXPT	HICV											2.28%
Scenario 17	HI	IMPT	LOCV											2.41%
Scenario 18	HI	IMPT	HICV											0.99%
<b>Probability of Proceeding in this Year:</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	
<b>Cumulative Probability</b>				<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	

	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOW	6	0	0%
MED	6	0	0%
HI	6	0	0%

	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
NTRL	9	0	0%
EXPT	6	0	0%

	Number of scenarios with this theme	Number of scenarios in which project proceeds	Percentage of relevant scenarios
LOCV	6	0	0%
HICV	9	0	0%