
Network Contingency Plan

Electricity Distribution Network

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Network Contingency Plan – Electricity Distribution Network

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Network Contingency Plan – Electricity Distribution Network

1 Scope

The Network Contingency Plan is applicable to events that directly impact or are likely to directly impact or impede the safe and reliable operation of the distribution network or which interrupt or are likely to interrupt power supply which require a Level 2 or greater response under the '[SPIRACS Crisis & Emergency Management Guide 30-4006-04](#)'¹. It does not cover the broader business continuity planning undertaken under SPIRACS.

2 Objective

The objective of this Plan is to provide the framework for network contingency planning and provide an overview of the suite of contingency plans established for the electricity distribution network.

3 Context

Since 2010, growth in maximum demand on the electricity distribution network has progressively slowed from 4.9% p.a. to an average of 1.1% p.a. till 2017, reducing the total energy-at-risk and the number of locations in the network where energy is at-risk. However, a new demand forecasting methodology introduced in 2018 is showing an increase in demand growth to an average of 1.3% p.a. over the next ten-year period. This rate is considerably greater in some local council areas such as the City of Casey due to an increased demand for residential property development. As a consequence, contingency planning remains necessary to address areas where plant failure at the time of maximum demand will interrupt electricity supply to many consumers.

4 Framework for Contingency Planning

4.1 Application of the Network Contingency Plan

This Plan should be used in conjunction with the '[SPIRACS Crisis & Emergency Management Guide 30-4006-04](#)'. Individual contingency plans are a support tool to be utilised by the Incident Response Team (IRT) in addressing network events. As each event is generally unique in the scope and degree of impact on the network, the incident management team will be required to utilise contingency planning material to assist in the recovery process.

The Plan also includes a suite of individual pre-emptive contingency plans and strategies that are utilised on a regular basis to mitigate the risk of a network event requiring a response under the SPIRACS framework.

The escalation triggers for the notification and declaration of a network related emergency are:

- Request by the AusNet Services Crisis Management Team (CMT) or Emergency Management Team (EMT)
- Multiple system failures (i.e. system overloads, storm or fire damage)

¹ SPIRACS – AusNet Services Integrated Response and Contingency System – Volume 2 – Crisis and Emergency Management Guide – 28 April 2014

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- Major plant or equipment failure
- Pre-emptive contingency planning response

4.2 Development of the Network Contingency Plan

Incidents that trigger the use of the Network Contingency Plan may result from plant failure, natural events such as bushfires, floods or high winds, accidents or deliberate actions by individuals or groups.

All credible eventualities that could result in a minimum Level 2 response under the '[SPIRACS Crisis & Emergency Management Guide 30-4006-04](#)' shall be subject to a contingency plan.

The Network Contingency Plan shall provide a summary of all contingency plans established within the framework. Plans established at the date of this Plan are identified and described in Section 5.

An annual review of the Network Contingency Plan shall be conducted by the Network Planning group of the Regulated Energy Services (RES) business to confirm completeness in accordance with the scope. This will provide for the modification of individual plans, or incorporation of additional plans as follows:

- As new operational risks are identified and contingency plans developed, these will be added to the Plan through a bottom-up process; and
- Through the top-down process, the review of emerging risks may be identified which warrant contingency treatment and inclusion in the Plan.

The Network Contingency Plan shall be submitted to the Asset Management Committee (AMC) annually for endorsement.

As each emergency may be different in size, duration and impact, the network contingency plan provides an initial response and is aimed at bringing the emergency under control by:

- Managing the immediate cause of the emergency
- Identifying the parts of the system affected by the emergency
- Managing the immediate response to the emergency
- Identifying and allocating appropriate resources to ensure the continued operation of the remaining system assets

The Network Contingency Plan was developed in consultation with the following teams.

- Network Planning, RES
- Network Assets, RES
- Customer and Energy Operations Team, RES
- Northern Region, RES

4.3 Ownership

The Network Contingency Plan is owned by the Executive General Manager (EGM), Regulated Energy Services and summarises individual Contingency Plans that form part of the operational requirements and responsibilities of various operational departments.

It is the responsibility of individual Plan holders to contact the RES Risk Management Leader should material changes be required or have been made to Plans.

4.4 Assumptions and Limitations

The Network Contingency Plan is developed using the following assumptions:

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- The Plan describes credible scenarios based on operational experience.
- The Plan considers credible worst case scenarios and acknowledges that other more extreme events are also possible.
- The level of detail in the plan is based on the premise that sufficient and knowledgeable AusNet Services personnel will be available to execute the plan.

The Network Contingency Plan has the following limitations:

- Anticipating the complexity of emergency events.
- The availability of critical plant and materials, such as the hardware for the Emergency Restoration System (ERS) to support line failures or spare transformers to recover from a major transformer failure.
- The type and number of emergency events affecting the transmission assets.

4.5 Plan Activation

4.5.1 Overview of Plan

This Plan should be used in conjunction with the [‘SPIRACS Crisis & Emergency Management Guide 30-4006-04’](#). The Network Contingency Plan contains a combination of individual contingency plans and a support tool to be utilised by the Incident Response Team (IRT) in addressing network events and pre-emptive plans that are initiated on a cyclic basis to mitigate the risk of an emergency event occurring.

As each network event is generally unique in the scope and degree of impact to the network, the Emergency Management Team (EMT) will be required to utilise contingency planning material to assist in the recovery process.

4.5.2 Plan Triggers

The escalation triggers for the notification and declaration of a network related emergency are:

- Request by the AusNet Services Crisis Management Team (CMT) or Emergency Management Team (EMT).
- Multiple system failures (i.e. system overloads, storm or fire damage).
- Major plant or equipment failure.
- Pre-emptive contingency planning response.

5 Summary of Contingency Plans & Obligations

This section provides a high level summary of the contingency plans and tools including, key contacts in AusNet Services for management and liaison with other authorities. Resources that are unique or specialised to a particular contingency are specified within respective contingency plans. Overall resource requirements to recover from a network event are controlled through the SPIRACS emergency management process.

Network Contingency Plan – Electricity Distribution Network

Contingency Plan	Review frequency	Last reviewed	Accountability	Links
Network	Annual	Sept 2018	Tom Langstaff Network Planning Manager	Network Contingency Plan AMS 20-03 (This report)
Summer - Subtransmission Network (66 kV and ZSS)	Annual - November	Oct 2017	Jacqueline Bridge Network Planning Manager	a) AMS 20-16: Distribution Network Planning Guide and b) Regional Summer contingency plans for Zone Subs/Sub transmission lines (Summer 2018/19 Contingency Plans will be released by October 2018). Note: AMS 20-16 Updated in March 2018.
Summer – Feeder Overloads	Annual - November	Oct 2017	Jacqueline Bridge Network Planning Manager	a) AMS 20-16: Distribution Network Planning Standards and Guidelines b) SOP 30-08: Risk Managed Short Term Ratings of Conductors Guidelines and c) Regional Summer contingency plans for Distribution feeders (Summer 2018/19 Contingency Plans will be released by October 2018).
Winter	Annual – March	May 2018	Paul Tanner Customer & Support Manager, North Region	SPIRACS – 30-4006-14: Alpine Resorts Special Plan Stored: Local file
Winter	Annual – June	June 2018	Jacqueline Bridge Network Planning Manager	Network Contingency Plans for Alpine resorts (Mt Buller, Falls Creek, Mt Hotham, and Dinner Plain)
Black Start	Biennial	Dec 2011	Tim Lloyd Manager, Customer & Energy Operations Team	DOP 70-01: Black System. In the process of updating. Expected to be completed by Oct 2018.
Selective Load Shed	As required	July 2016	Tim Lloyd Manager, Customer & Energy Operations	DOP 70-09: Selective Load Shedding (Previous reference no: 115-01).

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Contingency Plan	Review frequency	Last reviewed	Accountability	Links
			Team	In the process of updating. Expected to be completed by Oct 2018.
Activation of Disaster Recovery Sites	As required	Aug 2013	Tim Lloyd Manager, Customer & Energy Operations Team	DOP 70-03: Deactivation of the CEOT and activation of the Disaster Recovery Sites. (Previous reference no: DOP 101-01). In the process of updating. Expected to be completed by Oct 2018.
Transformer Failure	Annual	Nov 2016	Paul Ascione Manager Network Assets	AMS 20-90: Zone Substation Transformer Contingency Plan – Nov 2014-2019
Bushfire Mitigation	Annual	March 2017	Phil Bryant Manager Network Safety.	BFM 10-01: Bushfire Mitigation Plan
Bushfire Mitigation	Annual	Dec 2016	Peter Grove Asset Maintenance & Support Manager	BFM 21-10 Protection Setting Operation Guidelines on Total Fire Ban and Code Red Days
Control Room	On-going	Continuous	Tim Lloyd Manager, Customer & Energy Operations Team	BAU
Network Support	Annual	Aug 2014	Justin Harding Distributed Resources and Innovation Manager	AMS 20-35: Network Support Services (Note: This document includes both embedded generation and Demand Management options). It is planned to update this document by mid-2018.
Responding to Faults	As required	January 2017	Tim Lloyd Manager, Customer & Energy Operations Team	DOP 70-24: Fault Response & Restoration Strategy. To be reviewed by Oct 2018.
Threats	As required	Dec 2015	Tim Lloyd Manager, Customer & Energy Operations	DOP 70-13: Weather Threats and Triggers for the Distribution Electricity Network.

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Contingency Plan	Review frequency	Last reviewed	Accountability	Links
			Team	(Previously known as 'Summer Threats & Triggers for the Distribution Electricity Network'). In the process of major re-write. Expected to be completed by Oct 2018.
Heatwaves	As required	Nov 2016	Tim Lloyd Manager, Customer & Energy Operations Team	SOP 30-09 Standard Operating Procedure – Heatwave Guideline. To be reviewed by Oct 2018

6 Specific Incident Response and Recovery Strategies

6.1 Summer Contingency Plan

6.1.1 Driver

Summer peak loading is the driver for ensuring pre-summer planned works and contingency plans are in place to address potential network overloads created through incremental load growth. The network generally experiences its maximum demand in summer, driven through air-conditioning load operating on high ambient temperature days (days >40°C). The AMC requires the preparation and submission of a 'Summer Preparedness' report annually by November each year.

Since 2010, growth in maximum demand on the electricity distribution network has progressively slowed from 4.9% p.a. to an average of 1.1% p.a. This slower growth in maximum demand has reduced the total energy-at-risk and the number of locations in the network where energy is at-risk. The network planning process has acknowledged the lower levels of risk by deferring the commissioning of several augmentation projects utilising the probabilistic planning concepts.

However, a new demand forecasting methodology introduced in 2018 is showing an increase in demand growth to an average of 1.3% p.a. over the next ten-year period. This rate is considerably greater in some local council areas such as the City of Casey due to an increased demand for residential property development.

The Distribution Annual Planning Report and the Transmission Connection Planning Report both detail several areas where plant failure at the time of maximum demand will interrupt electricity supplies to many consumers. In these specific areas (eg; in growth corridors), 'energy-at-risk' has increased as the investment decisions are based on the application of probabilistic planning methodology. Hence contingency planning remains necessary and important.

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6.1.2 Plan

The 'Electricity Distribution Network- Summer Preparation Process' document describes the process employed to meet forecast network demand on the AusNet Services electricity distribution network over the summer period. For the avoidance of doubt, this does not include bushfire preparedness which is managed through a separate process overseen by the Network Safety Management Committee.

Key elements of the 'Summer Preparedness' contingency planning include:

- Individual zone substation and sub-transmission loop management plan under (N-1) scenario
- Overloaded feeder management plan
- Overloaded zone substation management plan under N condition
- Distribution feeder augmentation program
- Zone substation augmentation program
- Subtransmission line augmentation program
- Distribution substation augmentation program
- Plant data sheets available to CEOT
- Zone substation SCADA & plant overload alarms – CEOT
- Thermal imaging survey program
- Power transformer failure contingency plan
- Spare equipment and appropriate storage

This task leads to developing the 'summer contingency' plans for the three networks; Central, East and North regions. These contingency plans are presented to the CEOT in early November each year before start of the Summer Season.

The '[Distribution Network Planning Standards and Guidelines](#)' - AMS 20-16 outlines AusNet Services approach and practices in respect of each of the major activities intrinsic to the planning process.

6.2 Winter Contingency Plan

6.2.1 Driver

Operational experience concerning unplanned load increases from year to year, asset failure and resource management in winter conditions have required the annual preparation of contingency plans for the Alpine Resorts, unique in Victoria to AusNet Services' franchise area.

6.2.2 Plan

Key elements of this contingency planning include:

- Feeder switching scenarios under outage conditions
- Portable generation capacity & capability - contacts for hire & set up
- Spare equipment and appropriate storage
- PPE and accommodation arrangements for working above the snow line
- Alpine underground cable network testing programs
- Winter load testing programs
- Escalation procedure specific to Alpine areas.

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This task leads to developing the 'Alpine Region Contingency' plans that include: Mt Buller, Falls Creek and Mt Hotham & Dinner Plains Ski resorts. These contingency plans are presented to the CEOT in early June each year before start of the Ski Season.

6.3 Black Start Recovery Plan

6.3.1 Driver

AEMO, as the responsible entity for planning and security of the Victorian transmission grid and its interstate connections, is the owner of the Black Start recovery plan. AusNet Services Distribution is a participant in the power system recovery process and subject to AEMO direction during Black Start events.

6.3.2 Plan

The plan '[Black System - DOP 70-01](#)' outlines the process and priorities for re-energisation of the AusNet Services distribution network.

6.4 Selective Load Shedding Procedure

6.4.1 Driver

Load shedding is to be undertaken upon a load shed instruction received from AEMO via the AusNet Services transmission operating centre (TOC). All Distribution Network Service Providers (DNSPs) are expected to complete the required load shedding in the timeframe advised from AEMO via TOC.

6.4.2 Procedure

The procedure '[Selective Load Shedding - DOP 70-09 \(Previous No: DOP 115-01\)](#)' details a process of load shedding that reflects AusNet Services' contribution of the total load shedding which is fixed at 19% for a state-wide event.

AusNet Services has classified the load shedding into five stages according to increasing impact to the community from supply interruption. The first stage commences with predominantly domestic loads, and the final stage comprises critical loads such as major hospitals that would not normally be shed.

Feeders should be shed for no more than 2 hours, which may be reduced under special circumstances. Shed feeders should be rotated with other feeders to keep feeder outage times under 2 hours. The load shedding is controlled via the Customer Energy Operations Team (CEOT) using DOMS-Fusion.

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6.5 Transformer Failure Contingency Plan

6.5.1 Driver

Excluding the power station transformers, there are 122 off 66/22 kV transformers in the distribution network, 62 in the Central region, 33 in the East region and 27 in the North region. The Distribution Annual Planning Report² (DAPR) details those zone substations where there is load at risk in the event of a power transformer failure. Load transfer capability is taken into consideration when assessing the quantum of load at risk. There is one spare transformer and also one in-service transformer currently available for use as replacement units. The sites these two transformers are located are;

1. 66/22 kV, 10/12.5 MVA strategic spare unit stored at Lilydale zone substation (LDL).
2. A new 66/22kV, 20/33MVA transformer is available as a spare to be used in an emergency. This new transformer is stored as a 'cold' spare at Croydon zone substation (CYN). It can be readily relocated to a Zone Substation requiring Star-Star vector configuration.

In addition to the above spares, 66/22 kV, 20/33 MVA transformer at Chirnside Park zone substation (CPK) can also be utilised for a long term outage (e.g. second contingency). This is an in-service transformer and therefore would require considerable effort to relocate.

6.5.2 Plan

The '[Zone Substation Transformer Contingency Plan 2013-2015 - AMS 20-90](#)' provides the contingency plan which includes materials, an implementation process and the identification of preferred sites for installation of an appropriate spare transformer at effected zone substations.

6.6 Bushfire Mitigation Plan

6.6.1 Driver

Fire ignition from an electrical distribution network is an operational risk, and the consequences of fire ignition in hazardous bushfire risk areas (HBRA) within Victoria can be severe. Accordingly, the distribution industry has legislative obligations that support established Victorian Electricity Supply Industry (VESI) network management practices for bushfire mitigation.

Key legislative instruments are:

- Electricity Safety Act
- Electricity Safety (Bushfire Mitigation) Regulations; and
- Electricity Safety (Electric Line Clearance) Regulations

² AusNet Services, Distribution Annual Planning Report, 2018.

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6.6.2 Plan

Legislative obligations require submission of the following plans and progress to Energy Safe Victoria (ESV) for acceptance, approval and monitoring respectively:

- Bushfire Mitigation Plan (BFM 10-01) – The obligation is for five-yearly submissions to ESV; however, AusNet Services will submit a revised version of the plan if and when material changes occur.
- Progress on Rapid Earth Fault Current Limiter (REFCL) program implementation – Proposed monthly reporting to ESV;
- Plans and progress for 2009 VBRC Recommendations – Quarterly reporting to ESV
- Plans and progress for ESV Directives – Quarterly reporting to ESV; and
- Vegetation Management Plan & Procedures (BFM 10-05) – Annual submission to ESV - submitted March each year.

6.7 Protection Setting Operation Guidelines on Total Fire Ban and Code Red days

6.7.1 Driver

To provide the Customer and Energy Operations Team (CEOT) with guidelines that shall ensure protection settings are changed in accordance with section 7.5 of the Bushfire Mitigation Manual (BFM 21-79) and the Powerline Bushfire Safety Taskforce (PBST) Recommendation 2 and the Government response³, to the extent that is practicable and possible.

6.7.2 Plan

AusNet Services distribution network has various types of protection devices which have been installed or modified to meet PBST Recommendation 2 requirements.

The documents titled 'Protection [Setting Operation Guidelines on Total Fire Ban and Code Red days – BFM 21-10](#) provides guidance on what protection settings are to be applied on each type of protection device on Total Fire Ban and Code Red days. In addition, the document specifies what action shall be taken in the event that a device experiences communications issues on Total Fire Ban days and for the small number of devices that have not yet been upgraded to meet the requirements of PBST Recommendation 2.

6.8 Control Room Contingency Plan

6.8.1 Driver

Operation of the gas and electricity networks is managed through a centralised control room location at Flinders Street. In the event of a loss of control room functionality, the Customer Energy & Operation Team (CEOT) requires an alternative site through which system operations can be maintained.

³ Victorian Government Response to The Victorian Bushfires Royal Commission Recommendations 27 and 32, December 2011

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6.8.2 Plan

An operational alternative, Disaster Recovery (DR) site, is maintained at Richmond. This facility is routinely used by personnel from the CEOT to ensure operational functionality of the DR site. This procedure is outlined in the [‘Deactivation of the Network Operations Centre and Activation of Disaster Recovery Sites - Op File DOP 70-03 \(previous DOP 101-01\)’](#)

6.9 Network Support

6.9.1 Driver

Increasing requirements for more economical and efficient solutions to manage short term network constraints have emphasised the importance of non-network and demand-side management to provide Network Support Services. The Australian Energy Regulator (AER) in its 2016-20 determination has granted operating expenditure for non-network demand management solutions and innovation allowance funding for capability development.

6.9.2 Plan

Network Support services refer to the suite of non-network solutions available to manage the level of energy at risk caused by network constraints. Such services can include embedded generation, embedded storage and demand-side management techniques. The application of this asset management strategy is outlined in the [‘AMS Electricity Distribution – Network Support – AMS 20-35’](#).

6.10 Responding to Faults

6.10.1 Driver

The Australian Energy Regulator (AER) sets out the network reliability targets for Distribution Network Service Providers (DNSPs) in the National Electricity Market (NEM). The Service Target Performance Incentive Scheme (STPIS) provides financial incentives for DNSPs to maintain and improve service performance. The STPIS establishes targets based on historical performance and provides financial rewards for DNSPs beating performance targets and financial penalties for DNSPs failing to meet targets. The Regulated Energy Services Division is responsible for publishing the annual reliability targets. These reliability targets are published and made available widely to the entire business.

6.10.2 Plan

Fault Response & Restoration requires coordinated actions and an underlying strategy in order to maintain the network performance within prescribed targets. The application of this fault response & restoration strategy is outlined in the [‘Fault Response & Restoration Strategy - Electricity Distribution – DOP 70-24’](#). It provides the response strategies for a) an individual fault b) a region affected by a storm causing multiple faults and c) network-wide crisis affecting customers across the state.

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6.11 Threats to Distribution Network over the summer period

6.11.1 Driver

During the summer period the electricity distribution network can experience excessive loading on some parts of the network or cause network outages due to heat wave over several days. The network issues associated with hot weather are bushfire threats and high loads leading to network capacity issues.

6.11.2 Plan

A summary of triggers with associated actions and escalations that CEOT is expected to initiate for most common threats are outlined in the procedure [‘Weather Threats and Triggers for the Distribution Electricity Network’ – DOP 70-13](#). (Note: This was previously titled as *‘Summer Threats & Triggers for Distribution Electricity Network’*). This new version which is being developed will include all-weather triggers and associated actions. (Instead of the previous version where it only contains guideline/triggers related to Summer period only).

This revamp is expected to clarify and better help the Control Centre to handle/manage all weather events instead of only having guidelines for Summer. However, it will still cater for the specific actions need to be implemented during summer due to a) ‘weather’ trigger b) ‘total fire ban day’ trigger and c) ‘code red day’ trigger.

6.12 Heatwave Guideline

6.12.1 Driver

AusNet Services endeavours to minimise the impact of Heatwave conditions on the **community**, especially the more vulnerable members which include elderly people who have a medical condition and people taking medicines that affect how the body reacts to heat.

6.12.2 Plan

An operating procedure has been established to be used during the designated Heat Health Alert Days to manage planned work. This procedure is outlined in the [‘Standard Operating Procedure – Heatwave Guideline – SOP 30-09’](#).

6.13 CEOT Support During Christmas Break

6.13.1 Driver

CEOT will require technical support from Network Assets and Planning Experts over the Christmas break during an emergency such as a critical plant outage or on extreme heat days.

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6.13.2 Plan

A list of Engineers who are available to support CEOT during this period is provided to Manager CEOT before 1 December each year by Area Maintenance & Support Manager and Network Planning Manager via emails. The nominated support personnel during 2018 Christmas holiday period is given in Attachment 1.

These highly skilled professionals will provide the necessary technical support to network operators (or others in CEOT) during these periods to manage the network and bring it to normal state. They also provide advice on planned works as required to minimise the impact on customers. They can be temporarily station in CEOT office during these periods or operate remotely. These nominated people can be contacted during out of office hours for emergency assistance.

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Attachment 1 – Network Assets Subject Matter Experts contact ability over the Christmas break

Network Assets Subject Matter Expert contactability over the Christmas Break									
		Week Starting Monday	17-Dec-18	24-Dec-18	31-Dec-18	07-Jan-19	14-Jan-19	21-Jan-19	28-Jan-19
CALL	SME	Contact Number	A = Available at Work; C = Contactable in Emergency; X = Unavailable						
	Protection & Control								
1st Call:	Sing Wai Mak (Trans and Sub Trans)	0422 851 080	A	X	C	A	A	A	A
2nd Call:	Sid Sithibourn (Trans and Sub Trans)	0447 395 239	A	C	C	A	A	A	A
Distribution:	Hassan Al-Khalidi (Distribution Feeders)	(03) 9695 6856	A	X	X	A	A	A	A
	Transformers								
1st Call:	Mark Cotton	0418 373 286	A	C	C	C	A	A	A
2nd Call:	Chris Odendaal	0400 585 429	A	C	C	A	A	A	A
	Switchgear								
1st Call:	David Platt	0411 747 410	A	C	C	A	A	A	A
2nd Call:	Cameron Yates	0421 594 727	A	C	C	A	A	A	A
	Transmission Lines								
1st Call:	Peter Kilevics	0412 155 175	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
2nd Call:	Francis Lirios	0415 538 092	X	X	X	X	A	A	A
	Transmission Cables								
1st Call:	Russell Wheatland	0418 175 590	A	C	C	A	A	A	A
2nd Call:	Michael Vardy	(03) 9679 4103	A	X	X	A	A	A	A
	Management Escalation								
1st Call:	Peter Grove	0407 921 762	A	C	X	A	A	X	A
2nd Call:	Paul Ascione	0401 114 844	A	X	C	A	A	A	A
	Field Engineering Support								
FES Manager	Martin Legg	0419 206 246	A	C	C	A	A	A	A
	Adam Suleiman	0408 120 912	A	X	X	A	A	A	A
	John Johanesen	0408 543 364	A	A	A	A	A	X	X
	Darron Tabone	0419 339 495	A	C	C	A	A	A	A
	Noel Howells	0417 681 129	A	C	C	A	A	A	A

Network Planning Subject Matter Expert contactability over the Christmas Break									
		Week Starting Monday	17-Dec-18	24-Dec-18	31-Dec-18	07-Jan-19	14-Jan-19	21-Jan-19	28-Jan-19
CALL	SME	Contact Number	A = Available at Work; C = Contactable in Emergency; X = Unavailable						
	Network Planning								
NP	Sanath Peiris	0458 315 344	A	X	X	X	A	A	A
	Shane Carr	0428 511 352	A	C	C	A	A	A	A
	Asitha Sudurikku	0477 882 557	A	C	C	A	A	A	A
	Tom Langstaff	0438 338 488	A	C	C	A	A	A	A
	Mahinda Wickramasuriya	0409 548 667	A	C	C	A	A	A	A