2017 RIN

Basis of Preparation

Category Analysis

Document No: 2017 [PAL] [CA] RIN BOP

Revision: 1.0

Overview

Powercor is required to prepare a Basis of Preparation document which must,

a) demonstrate how the information provided is consistent with the requirements of the Notice;

b) explain the source from which Powercor obtained the information provided;

c) explain the methodology Powercor applied to provide the required information, including any assumptions Powercor made;

d) advise if the information is actual or estimate;

e) explain circumstances where Powercor cannot provide input for a variable using actual information, and therefore must provide estimated information:

    i. why an estimate was required, including why it was not possible for Powercor to use actual information;

    ii. the basis for the estimate, including the approach used, assumptions made and reasons why the estimate is Powercor's best estimate, given the information sought in the Notice.

In accordance with the requirements above, this document provides details to support the information provided by Powercor in the Microsoft Excel workbooks titled:

- 2017 [PAL] [CA] RIN Template Export - Actual
- 2017 [PAL] [CA] RIN Template Export - Estimated
- 2017 [PAL] [CA] RIN Template Export - Consolidated

To satisfy the requirements of the *Notice*, the following information has been provided for each RIN table:

- classification of actual or estimated information;
- if estimated, appropriate justification provided;
- data source;
- methodology and assumptions adopted to prepare the information;
- any additional comments to support the basis of preparation.

Where estimates have been provided, Powercor is currently considering the feasibility of improvement opportunities to allow actual information to be provided in the future.

BOP ID	Tab ID	Tab Name	Table and Rule Allocation	Estimated / Actual	Data Source	Why Estimated?	Methodology	Assumptions	Additional Comments
CAPAL2.1BOP1	2.1	Expenditure Summary	TABLE 2.1.1 - STANDARD CONTROL SERVICES CAPEX TABLE 2.1.2 - STANDARD CONTROL SERVICES OPEX TABLE 2.1.3 - ALTERNATIVE CONTROL SERVICES CAPEX TABLE 2.1.4 - ALTERNATIVE CONTROL SERVICES OPEX	Actual	The data for the customer contributions expenditure has been sourced from the SAP accounting system. SAP is the primary financial reporting system and is the source of providing the audited statutory accounts for Powercor.	N/A	The SAP financial system is used to extract the information required to state the DNSP customer contribution information by category and regulatory segment. Using the audited statutory accounts for Powercor, the business uses cost elements within SAP in order to allocate costs between the regulatory segments in accordance with the cost allocation methodology. Information presented in this table excludes gifted assets and relates to standard control services only.	N/A	The data for the customer contributions expenditure for the years 2009-2017 has been reported on an 'as incurred basis and is consistent with that reported in the annual RIN's for those years. Note that contributions have been stated excluding gifted assets in accordance with the requirements of this RIN.
CAPAL2.1BOP2	2.1	Expenditure Summary	TABLE 2.1.5 - DUAL FUNCTION ASSETS OPEX Table 2.1.6 - DUAL FUNCTION ASSETS OPEX	Actual	The definition of a dual function asset is an asset which operate between 66 kV and 220 kV and which operate in parallel, and provide support, to the higher voltage transmission network. Powercor does not own such dual function assets.	N/A	Powercor does not own such dual function assets.	N/A	The definition of a dual function asset is 'an asset which operate between 66 kV and 220 kV and which operate in parallel, and provide support, to the higher voltage transmission network'. Powercor does not own such dual function assets.
CAPAL2.2BOP2	2.2	Repex	TABLE 2.2.1 - REPLACEMENT EXPENDITURE, VOLUMES AND ASSET FAILURES BY ASSET CATEGORY POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - Staking of a wooden pole [Asset Failures] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - < = 1 kV; Wood [Asset Failures] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 1 kV & < = 11 kV; Wood [Asset Failures] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV; Wood [Asset Failures] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 22 kV & < = 66 kV; Wood [Asset Failures] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 66 kV & < = 132 kV; Wood [Asset Failures] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 132 kV; Wood [Asset Failures] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - < = 1 kV; Concrete [Asset Failures] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 1 kV & < = 11 kV; Concrete [Asset Failures] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV; Concrete [Asset Failures] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 22 kV & < = 66 kV; Concrete [Asset Failures] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 66 kV & < = 132 kV; Concrete [Asset Failures] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 132 kV; Concrete [Asset Failures]	Estimated	All Physical and financial data have been sourced from Powercor's SAP system, Table 2.2.2 - Feeder Categories have been sourced from Powercor's OMS system.	Only numbers of instances of overhead conductor, overhead service and underground cable failures are recorded in the SAP Asset Failure Database. The number of phases is not recorded for HV conductor failures.	Pole failures Pole failures are recorded in the SAP Asset Failure Database. The reported quantities exclude Priority 1 Maintenance defects, as well as external causes such as lightning, vehicle impact, human agency, aircraft, floods, fires, falling trees, flying debris and winds in excess of design loading; where the asset is the victim and not the cause.	N/A	The description of the assets below relate to asset subcategories in Table 2.2.1, which has been reconciled to the relevant higher level asset categories, as well as having clearly indicated which asset category each sub-category relates to. Powercor defines an asset failure as the state whereby the physical asset is no longer able to perform its function to a level of performance that is acceptable to the business. This reconciles to the RIN definition which refers to an asset failure existing when an asset is no longer able to perform its intended function safely. - Powercor believes this aligns with the definition stated in APPENDIX F: DEFINITIONS - Reported pole failure quantities are for unassisted pole failures only. It excludes failures resulting from external factors (eg: lightning, vehicle impact, human agency, aircraft, floods, fires, falling trees, flying debris and winds in excess of design loading.) - Reported Pole-top structure failure quantities include failed cross-arms, insulators, as well as conductor ties. It excludes failures resulting from external factors. - Reported overhead conductor failure quantities include the failure of conductor terminations and conductor joints. It excludes failures resulting from external factors - Reported Service Lines - <= 11kV; RESIDENTIAL; SIMPLE TYPE failure quantities include both underground service cable failures and overhead service cable failures. - Underground service cable failure quantities have been provided in accordance with the

			POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - < = 1 kV; Steel [Asset Failures] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 1 kV & < = 11 kV; Steel [Asset Failures] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV; Steel [Asset Failures] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 22 kV & < = 66 kV; Steel [Asset Failures] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 66 kV & < = 132 kV; Steel [Asset Failures] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 132 kV; Steel [Asset Failures] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - Other [Asset Failures] POLE TOP STRUCTURES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - < = 1 kV [Asset Failures] POLE TOP STRUCTURES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - > 1 kV & < = 11 kV [Asset Failures] POLE TOP STRUCTURES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV [Asset Failures] POLE TOP STRUCTURES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - > 22 kV & < = 66 kV [Asset Failures] POLE TOP STRUCTURES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - > 66 kV & < = 132 kV [Asset Failures] POLE TOP STRUCTURES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - > 132 kV [Asset Failures] POLE TOP STRUCTURES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - Other [Asset Failures] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT HV) - < = 1 kV [Asset Failures] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT HV) - > 1 kV & < = 11 kV [Asset Failures] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT HV) - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV ; SWER [Asset Failures] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT HV) - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV ; Single-Phase [Asset Failures] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT HV) - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV ; Multiple-Phase [Asset Failures] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT HV) - > 22 kV & < = 66 kV [Asset Failures] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE; NUMBER OF PHASES						AER Category RIN definition of an underground service cable. - Overhead service cable failure quantities have been provided in accordance with the AER Category RIN definition of an overhead service cable. - Reported High Voltage fuse failure quantities exclude normal fuse operations and failures associated with damage caused by external factors. - Reported surge diverter failure quantities exclude failures associated with damage caused by external factors or incorrect installation This methodology meets the requirements of this Information Notice to the best of our abilities.

			(AT HV) - > 66 kV & < = 132 kV [Asset Failures] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT HV) - > 132 kV [Asset Failures] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT HV) - Other [Asset Failures] UNDERGROUND CABLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - < = 1 kV [Asset Failures] UNDERGROUND CABLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - > 1 kV & < = 11 kV [Asset Failures] UNDERGROUND CABLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV [Asset Failures] UNDERGROUND CABLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - > 22 kV & < = 33 kV [Asset Failures] UNDERGROUND CABLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - > 33 kV & < = 66 kV [Asset Failures] UNDERGROUND CABLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - > 66 kV & < = 132 kV [Asset Failures] UNDERGROUND CABLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - > 132 kV [Asset Failures] UNDERGROUND CABLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - Other [Asset Failures] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - < = 11 kV ; Residential ; Simple Type [Asset Failures] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Pole Mounted ; < = 22kV ; < = 60 kVA ; Single Phase [Asset Failures] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Pole Mounted ; < = 22kV ; > 60 kVA and < = 600 kVA ; Single Phase [Asset Failures] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Pole Mounted ; < = 22kV ; > 600 kVA ; Single Phase [Asset Failures] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Pole Mounted ; < = 22kV ; < = 60 kVA ; Multiple Phase [Asset Failures] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Pole Mounted ; < = 22kV ; > 60 kVA and < = 600 kVA ; Multiple Phase [Asset Failures] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Pole Mounted ; < = 22kV ; > 600 kVA ; Multiple Phase [Asset Failures]					

			TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Kiosk Mounted ; < = 22kV ; < = 60 kVA ; Single Phase [Asset Failures] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Kiosk Mounted ; < = 22kV ; > 60 kVA and < = 600 kVA ; Single Phase [Asset Failures] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Kiosk Mounted ; < = 22kV ; > 600 kVA ; Single Phase [Asset Failures] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Kiosk Mounted ; < = 22kV ; < = 60 kVA ; Multiple Phase [Asset Failures] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Kiosk Mounted ; < = 22kV ; > 60 kVA and < = 600 kVA ; Multiple Phase [Asset Failures] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Kiosk Mounted ; < = 22kV ; > 600 kVA ; Multiple Phase [Asset Failures] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - Other [Asset Failures]					
CAPAL2.2BOP3	2.2	Repex	TABLE 2.2.1 - REPLACEMENT EXPENDITURE, VOLUMES AND ASSET FAILURES BY ASSET CATEGORY UNDERGROUND CABLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - < = 1 kV [Expenditure - excluding faults] UNDERGROUND CABLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - > 1 kV & < = 11 kV [Expenditure - excluding faults] UNDERGROUND CABLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV [Expenditure - excluding faults] UNDERGROUND CABLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - > 22 kV & < = 33 kV [Expenditure - excluding faults] UNDERGROUND CABLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - > 33 kV & < = 66 kV [Expenditure - excluding faults] UNDERGROUND CABLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - > 66 kV & < = 132 kV [Expenditure - excluding faults] UNDERGROUND CABLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - > 132 kV [Expenditure - excluding faults] UNDERGROUND CABLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - Other [Expenditure - excluding faults] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Pole	Actual	Top level Summary Function Code information was sourced from the regulatory reporting accounts. The relevant function codes that relate to this analysis are those managed by the Plant and Stations group: - FC 143: High voltage switch replacement - FC 144: Transformer and S/STN enclosure replacement - FC 150: Underground line replacement - FC 154: Unplanned asset replacement, primary plant and secondary assets - FC 157: Zone substation primary plant replacement	N/A	The purpose of this methodology is to describe the process undertaken to allocate plant replacement expenditure from Powercor data structures into the data structures required by the AER. The Regulatory Reporting Accounts provided function code account summaries for each of the function codes. These totals were dispersed to the AER Asset Categories via the SAP BI reporting data. The SAP BI reporting data for each company and each year, obtained in (c) above was merged into a single excel workbook. This workbook combines, matches and sorts the project descriptions (WBSs) and allocates RIN category Groups/Classes and splits the WBS expenditure across the appropriate year. It passes this information to the Material movement worksheet, which searches for material movements and maps them to RIN category Groups. This material information is utilised for the WBS split analysis where material items were found. The process reverts back to the original WBS allocations where no material items were identified. The workbook then combines the two WBS allocations to present them as RIN category Groups/Classes and proportionally allocates a percentage of the Regulatory expenditure in that year (note only function codes 143, 144, 150, 154 & 157 are included).	N/A	The description of the assets below relate to asset subcategories in Table 2.2.1, which has been reconciled to the relevant higher level asset categories, as well as having clearly indicated which asset category each sub-category relates to. Powercor defines an asset failure as the state whereby the physical asset is no longer able to perform its function to a level of performance that is acceptable to the business. This reconciles to the RIN definition which refers to an asset failure existing when an asset is no longer able to perform its intended function safely. - Powercor believes this aligns with the definition stated in APPENDIX F: DEFINITIONS of the CA RIN. - Reported pole failure quantities are for unassisted pole failures only. It excludes failures resulting from external factors (e.g. lightning, vehicle impact, human agency, aircraft, floods, fires, falling trees, flying debris and winds in excess of design loading.) - Reported Pole-top structure failure quantities include failed cross-arms, insulators, as well as conductor ties. It excludes failures resulting from external factors.

			Mounted ; < = 22kV ; < = 60 kVA ; Single Phase [Expenditure - excluding faults] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Pole Mounted ; < = 22kV ; > 60 kVA and < = 600 kVA ; Single Phase [Expenditure - excluding faults] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Pole Mounted ; < = 22kV ; > 600 kVA ; Single Phase [Expenditure - excluding faults] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Pole Mounted ; < = 22kV ; < = 60 kVA ; Multiple Phase [Expenditure - excluding faults] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Pole Mounted ; < = 22kV ; > 60 kVA and < = 600 kVA ; Multiple Phase [Expenditure - excluding faults] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Pole Mounted ; < = 22kV ; > 600 kVA ; Multiple Phase [Expenditure - excluding faults] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Kiosk Mounted ; < = 22kV ; < = 60 kVA ; Single Phase [Expenditure - excluding faults] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Kiosk Mounted ; < = 22kV ; > 60 kVA and < = 600 kVA ; Single Phase [Expenditure - excluding faults] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Kiosk Mounted ; < = 22kV ; > 600 kVA ; Single Phase [Expenditure - excluding faults] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Kiosk Mounted ; < = 22kV ; < = 60 kVA ; Multiple Phase [Expenditure - excluding faults] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Kiosk Mounted ; < = 22kV ; > 60 kVA and < = 600 kVA ; Multiple Phase [Expenditure - excluding faults] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Kiosk Mounted ; < = 22kV ; > 600 kVA ; Multiple Phase [Expenditure - excluding faults] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; < 22 kV ; < = 60 kVA ; Single Phase [Expenditure -			The combined results are passed into the build-up worksheet, for final multiplication by expenditure totals, formatting and analysis.		- Reported overhead conductor failure quantities include the failure of conductor terminations and conductor joints. It excludes failures resulting from external factors. - Reported Service Lines - <= 11kV; RESIDENTIAL; SIMPLE TYPE failure quantities includes both underground service cable failures and overhead service cable failures. - Underground service cable failure quantities have been provided in accordance with the AER Category RIN definition of an underground service cable. - Overhead service cable failure quantities have been provided in accordance with the AER Category RIN definition of an overhead service cable. - Reported High Voltage fuse failure quantities exclude normal fuse operations and failures associated with damage caused by external factors. - Reported surge diverter failure quantities exclude failures associated with damage caused by external factors or incorrect installation. This methodology meets the requirements of this Information Notice to the best of our abilities.

			excluding faults] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; < 22 kV ; > 60 kVA and < = 600 kVA ; Single Phase [Expenditure - excluding faults] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; < 22 kV ; > 600 kVA ; Single Phase [Expenditure - excluding faults] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; < 22 kV ; < = 60 kVA ; Multiple Phase [Expenditure - excluding faults] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; < 22 kV ; > 60 kVA and < = 600 kVA ; Multiple Phase [Expenditure - excluding faults] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; < 22 kV ; > 600 kVA ; Multiple Phase [Expenditure - excluding faults] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; > = 22 kV & < = 33 kV ; < = 15 MVA [Expenditure - excluding faults] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; > = 22 kV & < = 33 kV ; > 15 MVA and < = 40 MVA [Expenditure - excluding faults] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; > = 22 kV & < = 33 kV ; > 40 MVA [Expenditure - excluding faults] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; > 33 kV & < = 66 kV ; < = 15 MVA [Expenditure - excluding faults] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; > 33 kV & < = 66 kV ; > 15 MVA and < = 40 MVA [Expenditure - excluding faults] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground					

			Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; > 33 kV & < = 66 kV ; > 40 MVA [Expenditure - excluding faults] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; > 66 kV & < = 132 kV ; < = 100 MVA [Expenditure - excluding faults] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; > 66 kV & < = 132 kV ; > 100 MVA [Expenditure - excluding faults] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; > 132 kV ; < = 100 MVA [Expenditure - excluding faults] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; > 132 kV ; > 100 MVA [Expenditure - excluding faults] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Other [Expenditure - excluding faults] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - < = 11 kV ; FUSE [Expenditure - excluding faults] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - < = 11 kV ; Switch [Expenditure - excluding faults] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - < = 11 kV ; Circuit Breaker [Expenditure - excluding faults] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV ; Switch [Expenditure - excluding faults] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV ; Circuit Breaker [Expenditure - excluding faults] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - > 22 kV & < = 33 kV ; Switch [Expenditure - excluding faults] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - > 22 kV & < = 33 kV ; Circuit Breaker [Expenditure - excluding faults] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - > 33 kV & < = 66 kV ; Switch [Expenditure - excluding faults] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - > 33 kV & < = 66 kV ; Circuit Breaker [Expenditure - excluding faults] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - > 66 kV & < = 132 kV ; Switch [Expenditure - excluding faults] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - > 66 kV & < =					

			132 kV ; Circuit Breaker [Expenditure - excluding faults] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - > 132 kV ; Switch [Expenditure - excluding faults] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - > 132 kV ; Circuit Breaker [Expenditure - excluding faults] MAJOR ZONE SUBSTATION REPLACEMENT WORKS [ASSET CATEGORY] MAJOR ZONE SUBSTATION REPLACEMENT WORKS [Expenditure - excluding faults] PLANT AND STATIONS MISCELLANEOUS [ASSET CATEGORY] PLANT AND STATIONS MISCELLANEOUS [Expenditure - excluding faults]						
CAPAL2.2BOP4	2.2	Repex	TABLE 2.2.1 - REPLACEMENT EXPENDITURE, VOLUMES AND ASSET FAILURES BY ASSET CATEGORY UNDERGROUND CABLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - < = 1 kV [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] UNDERGROUND CABLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - > 1 kV & < = 11 kV [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] UNDERGROUND CABLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] UNDERGROUND CABLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - > 22 kV & < = 33 kV [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] UNDERGROUND CABLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - > 33 kV & < = 66 kV [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] UNDERGROUND CABLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - > 66 kV & < = 132 kV [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] UNDERGROUND CABLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - > 132 kV [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] UNDERGROUND CABLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - Other [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Pole Mounted ; < = 22kV ; < = 60 kVA ; Single Phase [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Pole Mounted ; < = 22kV ; > 60 kVA and < = 600 kVA ; Single Phase [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Pole Mounted ; < = 22kV ; > 600 kVA ; Single Phase [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Pole Mounted ; < = 22kV ; < = 60 kVA ; Multiple	Actual	The list of project work breakdown structures (WBS) was obtained from SAP Business Intelligence (BI) reports for the function codes managed by the Plant and stations group: - FC 143: High voltage switch replacement - FC 144: Transformer and S/STN enclosure replacement - FC 150: Underground line replacement - FC 154: Unplanned asset replacement - primary plant and secondary assets - FC 157: Zone substation primary plant replacement, Financial Accounting CAPEX report - F262 CAP PAL Netw Direct CAPEX was used for the Powercor extraction. 1. Data was extracted with WBS, Order and cost element detail available. 2. The WBS data was then used to produce a list of Plant Maintenance Orders (PM orders) and attached to the same WBS elements via the SAP transaction IW38 (change PM orders). 3. This list of PM Orders was then input into the SAP transaction ZMAR (display material movements) to produce a list of physical material movements associated with those PM order (purchase and procurement of physical materials booked to individual projects) in terms of both units and material costs. 4. A full list of the SAP materials library was extracted from SAP via transaction IH09 (display material list) so each material could be mapped to a RIN category, The material movement units are used to	N/A	The purpose of this methodology is to describe the process undertaken to allocate plant replacement physicals from Powercor data structures into the data structures required by the AER. The SAP BI Financial Reporting Accounts provided function code account summaries for each of the function codes. This included project WBS's which could be used to identify the SAP PM Orders used by those projects. In turn the material movement transactions within those PM Orders could be obtained. The Material movement worksheet, searches for material movements and maps them to RIN category Groups. It achieves this by two methods, the first utilises a mapping of the SAP material library to the relevant RIN Category Groups/Classes. The second delves into material purchase orders that do not use a material number transaction to further identify and define material purchases. This second method particularly applies to major plant purchases which are contract based. For WBS's that obtain a material match the WBS (project) relative expenditure is split based on the proportionality of the material costs within that project and the year it occurred. This information is passed back to BI Function code / WBS calculator workbook. The BI Function code / WBS calculator worksheet workbook also identifies and ignores material transactions that have a negating return in a following year. This is required as these transactions can have major consequences on WBS proportionality particularly if the movement cost is large in comparison to the final (net) WBS expenditure. Lastly, the replacement numbers for the RIN Category Groups/Classes are also passed to the Build up workbook, for formatting, analysis and summation.	N/A	Underground cables (Asset Replacements) This BoP conforms to the requirements and definitions of the CAT RIN as defined. Table 2.2.1: (g) No sub categories were used. (h) Expenditure associated with asset refurbishments/life extension capex has been included in a row at the bottom of the table. Corresponding age profile data has been provided in regulatory template 5.2 (i) Additional rows have been added where required to describe a specific asset category (j) Replacement volumes by asset group is equal to the applicable replacement volume data provided in table 2.2.2. (k) The sum of the asset group replacement expenditure is equal to the total replacement expenditure contained in regulatory template 2.1. (l) The categories covered by this BOP do not cross asset categories.

			Phase [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Pole Mounted ; < = 22kV ; > 60 kVA and < = 600 kVA ; Multiple Phase [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Pole Mounted ; < = 22kV ; > 600 kVA ; Multiple Phase [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Kiosk Mounted ; < = 22kV ; < = 60 kVA ; Single Phase [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Kiosk Mounted ; < = 22kV ; > 60 kVA and < = 600 kVA ; Single Phase [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Kiosk Mounted ; < = 22kV ; > 600 kVA ; Single Phase [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Kiosk Mounted ; < = 22kV ; < = 60 kVA ; Multiple Phase [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Kiosk Mounted ; < = 22kV ; > 60 kVA and < = 600 kVA ; Multiple Phase [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Kiosk Mounted ; < = 22kV ; > 600 kVA ; Multiple Phase [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; < 22 kV ; < = 60 kVA ; Single Phase [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; < 22 kV ; > 60 kVA and < = 600 kVA ; Single Phase [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; < 22 kV ; > 600 kVA ; Single Phase [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE		calculate the physical replacement counts for each RIN category.				

			RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; < 22 kV ; < = 60 kVA ; Multiple Phase [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; < 22 kV ; > 60 kVA and < = 600 kVA ; Multiple Phase [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; < 22 kV ; > 600 kVA ; Multiple Phase [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; > = 22 kV & < = 33 kV ; < = 15 MVA [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; > = 22 kV & < = 33 kV ; > 15 MVA and < = 40 MVA [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; > = 22 kV & < = 33 kV ; > 40 MVA [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; > 33 kV & < = 66 kV ; < = 15 MVA [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; > 33 kV & < = 66 kV ; > 15 MVA and < = 40 MVA [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; > 33 kV & < = 66 kV ; > 40 MVA [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; > 66 kV & < = 132 kV ; < = 100 MVA [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; > 66 kV & < = 132 kV ; > 100 MVA [Asset Replacements - excluding faults]						

			TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; > 132 kV ; < = 100 MVA [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; > 132 kV ; > 100 MVA [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Other [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - < = 11 kV ; FUSE [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - < = 11 kV ; Switch [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - < = 11 kV ; Circuit Breaker [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV ; Switch [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV ; Circuit Breaker [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - > 22 kV & < = 33 kV ; Switch [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - > 22 kV & < = 33 kV ; Circuit Breaker [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - > 33 kV & < = 66 kV ; Switch [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - > 33 kV & < = 66 kV ; Circuit Breaker [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - > 66 kV & < = 132 kV ; Switch [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - > 66 kV & < = 132 kV ; Circuit Breaker [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - > 132 kV ; Switch [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - > 132 kV ; Circuit Breaker [Asset Replacements -						

			excluding faults] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - Other [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] MAJOR ZONE SUBSTATION REPLACEMENT WORKS [ASSET CATEGORY] MAJOR ZONE SUBSTATION REPLACEMENT WORKS [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] PLANT AND STATIONS MISCELLANEOUS [ASSET CATEGORY] PLANT AND STATIONS MISCELLANEOUS [Asset Replacements - excluding faults]						
CAPAL2.2BOP5	2.2	Repex	TABLE 2.2.1 - REPLACEMENT EXPENDITURE, VOLUMES AND ASSET FAILURES BY ASSET CATEGORY SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - < = 11 kV ; Commercial & Industrial ; Simple Type [Asset Failures] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - < = 11 kV ; Residential ; Complex Type [Asset Failures] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - < = 11 kV ; Commercial & Industrial ; Complex Type [Asset Failures] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - < = 11 kV ; Subdivision ; Complex Type [Asset Failures] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV ; Commercial & Industrial ; [Asset Failures] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV ; Subdivision ; [Asset Failures] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - > 22 kV & < = 33 kV ; Commercial & Industrial ; [Asset Failures] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - > 22 kV & < = 33 kV ; Subdivision ; [Asset Failures] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - > 33 kV & < = 66 kV ; Commercial & Industrial ; [Asset Failures] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - > 33 kV & < = 66 kV ; Subdivision ; [Asset Failures] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - > 66 kV & < = 132 kV ; Commercial & Industrial ; [Asset Failures] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - > 66 kV & < = 132 kV ; Subdivision ; [Asset Failures]	Actual	No asset quantities are reported by Powercor as the Powercor network asset information systems do not provide, or has no records of, assets in these categories.	N/A	No asset quantities are reported by Powercor for the categories listed, because the Powercor network asset information systems do not provide, or have no records of, assets in these categories.	N/A	Service lines (Asset failures) (no records) No asset quantities are reported by Powercor for these categories as Powercor network asset information systems do not provide, or has no records of, assets in these categories. Table 1 sourced from Table 2.2.1 per the template provided by the AER. ASSET CATEGORY VARIABLE NAME SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY <= 11 kV ; COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL ; SIMPLE TYPE <= 11 kV ; RESIDENTIAL ; COMPLEX TYPE <= 11 kV ; COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL ; COMPLEX TYPE <= 11 kV ; SUBDIVISION ; COMPLEX TYPE > 11 kV & < = 22 kV ; COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL > 11 kV & <= 22 kV ; SUBDIVISION > 22 kV & <= 33 kV ; COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL > 22 kV & <= 33 kV ; SUBDIVISION > 33 kV & <= 66 kV ; COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL > 33 kV & <= 66 kV ; SUBDIVISION > 66 kV & <= 132 kV ; COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL > 66 kV & <= 132 kV ; SUBDIVISION > 132 kV ; COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL > 132 kV ; SUBDIVISION SERVICING REPLACEMENTS

			SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - > 132 kV ; Commercial & Industrial ; [Asset Failures] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - > 132 kV ; Subdivision ; [Asset Failures] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - Other [Asset Failures]						
CAPAL2.2BOP6	2.2	Repex	TABLE 2.2.1 - REPLACEMENT EXPENDITURE, VOLUMES AND ASSET FAILURES BY ASSET CATEGORY TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; < 22 kV ; < = 60 kVA ; Single Phase [Asset Failures] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; < 22 kV ; > 60 kVA and < = 600 kVA ; Single Phase [Asset Failures] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; < 22 kV ; > 600 kVA ; Single Phase [Asset Failures] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; < 22 kV ; < = 60 kVA ; Multiple Phase [Asset Failures] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; < 22 kV ; > 60 kVA and < = 600 kVA ; Multiple Phase [Asset Failures] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; < 22 kV ; > 600 kVA ; Multiple Phase [Asset Failures] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; > = 22 kV & < = 33 kV ; < = 15 MVA [Asset Failures] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; > = 22 kV & < = 33 kV ; > 15 MVA and < = 40 MVA [Asset Failures] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; > = 22 kV & < = 33 kV ; > 40 MVA [Asset Failures] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE	Actual	- Equipment data was extracted from Powercor enterprise management system, SAP, using SAP transaction IH08. - SAP maintenance/failure notification data was extracted from SAP using transaction IW69. - Functional location (substation/site) data was extracted from SAP using transaction IH06.	N/A	The purpose of this methodology is to describe the process undertaken to allocate asset failures from Powercor data structures into the data structures required by the AER. The SAP notification data was linked to both GIS and SAP equipment data sources in order map failures to the AER Asset Categories. First all the SAP equipment data extracted in C 1 above was consolidated into one database with different columns for each of the specific asset SAP class properties. The GIS data that matched the equipment numbers was also added to t the data base. All SAP IH06 substation data was matched via Equipment Numbers the relevant GIS Substation data via Name Plate (SAP) and Description (GIS). This data was consolidated. These data tables were then mapped to the notification data via SAP equipment numbers so that technical asset information could be obtained and mapped into the AER data groups and classes. Amendments: No GIS data was used as it was deemed not required, there was a change in the way functional failures were distinguished from defects. Previously, a failure was identified by either the SAP notification Breakdown field or a Priority 1 field. It was identified that pole mounted HV Switch functional failures did not make use of either of these fields for all functional failures as they are managed under a separate process. As almost all HV switch defects lead to them being marked 'inoperable' by Operations (hence defined to be a functional failure), an exception to the Breakdown/Priority 1 filter was added for pole mounted HV switches.	N/A	This BoP conforms to the requirements and definitions of the CAT RIN as defined in the box above. 5.1 Table 2.2.1: (a) No sub categories were used. (b) Expenditure associated with asset refurbishments/life extensions capex has been included in a row at the bottom of the table. Age profiles are not relevant to this category. (c) Additional rows have been added where required to describe a specific asset category. (d) Replacement volumes by asset group is equal to the applicable replacement volume data provided in table 2.2.2. (e) The sum of the asset group replacement expenditures is equal to the total replacement expenditure contained in regulatory template 2.1. (f) The categories covered by this BOP do not cross asset categories.

			RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; > 33 kV & < = 66 kV ; < = 15 MVA [Asset Failures] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; > 33 kV & < = 66 kV ; > 15 MVA and < = 40 MVA [Asset Failures] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; > 33 kV & < = 66 kV ; > 40 MVA [Asset Failures] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; > 66 kV & < = 132 kV ; < = 100 MVA [Asset Failures] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; > 66 kV & < = 132 kV ; > 100 MVA [Asset Failures] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; > 132 kV ; < = 100 MVA [Asset Failures] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; > 132 kV ; > 100 MVA [Asset Failures] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Other [Asset Failures] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - < = 11 kV ; FUSE [Asset Failures] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - < = 11 kV ; Switch [Asset Failures] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - < = 11 kV ; Circuit Breaker [Asset Failures] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV ; Switch [Asset Failures] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV ; Circuit Breaker [Asset Failures] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - > 22 kV & < = 33 kV ; Switch [Asset Failures] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - > 22 kV & < = 33 kV ; Circuit Breaker [Asset Failures] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - > 33 kV & < = 66 kV ; Switch [Asset Failures] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - > 33 kV & < =					

			66 kV ; Circuit Breaker [Asset Failures] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - > 66 kV & < = 132 kV ; Switch [Asset Failures] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - > 66 kV & < = 132 kV ; Circuit Breaker [Asset Failures] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - > 132 kV ; Switch [Asset Failures] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - > 132 kV ; Circuit Breaker [Asset Failures] MAJOR ZONE SUBSTATION REPLACEMENT WORKS [Asset Failures] PLANT AND STATIONS MISCELLANEOUS [Asset Failures]						
CAPAL2.2BOP7	2.2	Repex	TABLE 2.2.1 - REPLACEMENT EXPENDITURE, VOLUMES AND ASSET FAILURES BY ASSET CATEGORY PUBLIC LIGHTING BY: ASSET TYPE ; LIGHTING OBLIGATION - Luminaires ; Major Road [Expenditure - excluding faults] PUBLIC LIGHTING BY: ASSET TYPE ; LIGHTING OBLIGATION - Luminaires ; Major Road [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] PUBLIC LIGHTING BY: ASSET TYPE ; LIGHTING OBLIGATION - Luminaires ; Major Road [Asset Failures] PUBLIC LIGHTING BY: ASSET TYPE ; LIGHTING OBLIGATION - Luminaires ; Minor Road [Expenditure - excluding faults] PUBLIC LIGHTING BY: ASSET TYPE ; LIGHTING OBLIGATION - Luminaires ; Minor Road [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] PUBLIC LIGHTING BY: ASSET TYPE ; LIGHTING OBLIGATION - Luminaires ; Minor Road [Asset Failures] PUBLIC LIGHTING BY: ASSET TYPE ; LIGHTING OBLIGATION - Brackets ; Major Road [Expenditure - excluding faults] PUBLIC LIGHTING BY: ASSET TYPE ; LIGHTING OBLIGATION - Brackets ; Major Road [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] PUBLIC LIGHTING BY: ASSET TYPE ; LIGHTING OBLIGATION - Brackets ; Major Road [Asset Failures] PUBLIC LIGHTING BY: ASSET TYPE ; LIGHTING OBLIGATION - Brackets ; Minor Road [Expenditure - excluding faults] PUBLIC LIGHTING BY: ASSET TYPE ; LIGHTING OBLIGATION - Brackets ; Minor Road [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] PUBLIC LIGHTING BY: ASSET TYPE ; LIGHTING OBLIGATION - Brackets ; Minor Road [Asset Failures] PUBLIC LIGHTING BY: ASSET TYPE ; LIGHTING OBLIGATION - Lamps ; Major Road [Expenditure - excluding faults] PUBLIC LIGHTING BY: ASSET TYPE ; LIGHTING OBLIGATION - Lamps ; Major Road [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] PUBLIC LIGHTING BY: ASSET TYPE ; LIGHTING	Estimated	EXPENDITURE: The source data relating to financial costs were extracted from SAP Finance. Segregation of data into various asset groups was sourced from Streetlight Manager (Salesforce), ASSET REPLACEMENTS: The source data relating to asset replacements was based on an extract from SAP. This report lists all steel poles replaced as part of a maintenance (replacement) activity. ASSET FAILURES: Segregation of data into various asset groups was sourced from Streetlight Manager (Salesforce) listing all activities completed for reported faults on the last day of the reportable year.	EXPENDITURE ($0'S): - Per definition, total expenditure for asset category was available however actual costs for sub-categories were not available. - Business does not retain detail of asset replacements, cost allocation is completed historically by a percentage allocation to asset category with little or no detail of sub-categories. - Business does retain some detail of asset failures pertaining to volumes however this in not on a per unit basis. Cost allocation is completed historically to asset category with limited detail of sub-categories. - Using an estimate ensured that costs were allocated appropriately between asset replacements and asset failures. ASSET REPLACEMENTS: - Business does not retain detail of asset replacements on a per unit basis. Replacements are generally bundled with other maintenance activities. As mentioned above cost allocation was completed historically to asset category, not	EXPENDITURE: METHODOLOGY. Per definition, for expenditure and asset replacement / asset failure volumes of these sub-categories reconcile to the higher level asset category. Actual volumes of asset replacements and failures (where available) are extracted from Streetlight Manager and are used to allocate to Finance figures which are extracted from SAP. ASSUMPTIONS. Luminaires: Cost Shared = Major Road, Full Cost = Minor Road. Assumption that only one luminaire is required for each Pole / Column: Major & Minor Replacements. (No detail available of bracket or bracket type available). Brackets: Major Minor Road Assumption that brackets required for all Poles / Columns Lamps. Poles / Columns. Allocation of asset category was completed using Asset Failures Pole / Column percentage allocation. (No detail was available for actual replacements to determine Major Road / Minor Road. ASSET REPLACEMENTS: METHODOLOGY. Luminaires: Per definition, of replacement capital expenditure (Repex) only public lighting assets that were in service and billable have been included. The split for asset failures Pole/column was used to determine the major/minor road split for asset replacements. Brackets: Major/Minor Road - Estimation used where pole/column was replaced a bracket would also be required. Poles / Columns. The split for asset failures Pole/column was used to determine the major/minor road split for asset replacements. ASSUMPTIONS. Luminaires: Actual cost of luminaire replacement is not historically available and has been calculated by assuming that only one luminaire is required for each Pole / Column: Major & Minor Replacements. Allowance made for luminaires replaced as part of other pole replacements (non-steel). Brackets: Major / Minor Road Assumption that brackets required for Poles / Columns. Poles / Columns. Unable to determine Major Road / Minor Road split. Split for Asset Failures Pole / Column used to determine Major Road / Minor Road. Assumption that only steel poles are dedicated to Public Lighting with regard to replacements. (Other poles dedicated to public lighting were unable to be identified.). ASSET FAILURES:	N/A	With regard to the Final Distribution Category Analysis RIN, 2.2.1 Cost Metrics by asset category for Public Lighting. We have provided data that complies with the instructions and definitions specified in the requirements as follows: 5.1 (a) We have provided asset sub-categories corresponding to the prescribed asset categories in Table 2.2.1. (b) not applicable (c) not applicable (d) not applicable (e) We have ensured that the sum of the public lighting asset group replacement expenditure is contained in regulatory template 2.1 (f) not applicable

			OBLIGATION - Lamps ; Major Road [Asset Failures] PUBLIC LIGHTING BY: ASSET TYPE ; LIGHTING OBLIGATION - Lamps ; Minor Road [Expenditure - excluding faults] PUBLIC LIGHTING BY: ASSET TYPE ; LIGHTING OBLIGATION - Lamps ; Minor Road [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] PUBLIC LIGHTING BY: ASSET TYPE ; LIGHTING OBLIGATION - Lamps ; Minor Road [Asset Failures] PUBLIC LIGHTING BY: ASSET TYPE ; LIGHTING OBLIGATION - Poles / Columns ; Major Road [Expenditure - excluding faults] PUBLIC LIGHTING BY: ASSET TYPE ; LIGHTING OBLIGATION - Poles / Columns ; Major Road [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] PUBLIC LIGHTING BY: ASSET TYPE ; LIGHTING OBLIGATION - Poles / Columns ; Major Road [Asset Failures] PUBLIC LIGHTING BY: ASSET TYPE ; LIGHTING OBLIGATION - Poles / Columns ; Minor Road [Expenditure - excluding faults] PUBLIC LIGHTING BY: ASSET TYPE ; LIGHTING OBLIGATION - Poles / Columns ; Minor Road [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] PUBLIC LIGHTING BY: ASSET TYPE ; LIGHTING OBLIGATION - Poles / Columns ; Minor Road [Asset Failures] PUBLIC LIGHTING BY: ASSET TYPE ; LIGHTING OBLIGATION - Other [Expenditure - excluding faults] PUBLIC LIGHTING BY: ASSET TYPE ; LIGHTING OBLIGATION - Other [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] PUBLIC LIGHTING BY: ASSET TYPE ; LIGHTING OBLIGATION - Other [Asset Failures]			asset sub-categories. Collating the information would require a significant time commitment and we would be unable to achieve reporting deadlines. - Due to the lack of detail, allocation to sub-categories could only be done by estimation. ASSET FAILURES: - Business retains some information of asset failures by asset categories and this was used where available. Estimations were required for pole/column failures as this detail was not available. - Allocation to major road / minor road was not retained historically. Allocation was completed using cost sharing, (full cost & cost shared) as the best fit to the RIN definition.	METHODOLOGY. Luminaires: Per definition, of replacement capital expenditure (Repex) only public lighting assets that were in service and billable have been included. Volumes were extracted from Streetlight Manager to determine the total number of luminaires replaced. Luminaires were allocated to Major Road / Minor Road based on actual split available for Asset Failures. Brackets: Per definition of replacement capital expenditure (Repex) only public lighting assets that were in service and billable have been included. Unable to determine Major Road / Minor Road split. Split for Asset Failures Pole / Column used to determine Major Road / Minor Road. Lamps: Per definition, lamps are replacement capital expenditure (Repex), however they are inclusive to the total luminaire replacement and are not separately identified. Poles / Columns. Per definition of replacement capital expenditure, major road / minor road split for asset failures was determined by the pole/column used. ASSUMPTIONS. Luminaires: Major Road > Cost Shared, Minor Road > Full Cost. No allowance for non-standard luminaires as part of asset failures. Brackets: Major / Minor Road Assumption that brackets required for Poles / Columns. Poles / Columns. Major Road > Cost Shared, Minor Road > Full Cost.		
CAPAL2.2BOP8	2.2	Repex	TABLE 2.2.1 - REPLACEMENT EXPENDITURE, VOLUMES AND ASSET FAILURES BY ASSET CATEGORY SCADA, NETWORK CONTROL AND PROTECTION SYSTEMS BY: FUNCTION - Field Devices [Expenditure - excluding faults] SCADA, NETWORK CONTROL AND PROTECTION SYSTEMS BY: FUNCTION - Field Devices [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] SCADA, NETWORK CONTROL AND PROTECTION SYSTEMS BY: FUNCTION - Local Network Wiring Assets [Expenditure - excluding faults] SCADA, NETWORK CONTROL AND PROTECTION SYSTEMS BY: FUNCTION - Local Network Wiring Assets [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] SCADA, NETWORK CONTROL AND PROTECTION SYSTEMS BY: FUNCTION - Communications Network Assets [Expenditure - excluding faults] SCADA, NETWORK CONTROL AND PROTECTION SYSTEMS BY: FUNCTION - Communications Network Assets [Asset Replacements - excluding faults]	Actual	Data is Sourced from the Relay Setting Information System (RESIS) by running a query that provides data on all applied settings for the 12 month period.	N/A	The data is based on a report of 'applied settings' in RESIS. This applied settings report is manually filtered for all occurrences of changes in relays. This is required as many applied settings may be an update of an existing relay and therefore not relating to Repex data. Known relay augmentations (new protection schemes) are also removed to establish replacement quantities.	N/A	'Scada, Network Control and Protection Systems' exists within the prescribed asset categories in 2.2.1. Field Devices relates to a sub-category and so as per the RIN an additional row has been inserted to indicate this. Furthermore this sub asset category also has been specified to capture all relays at 'Zone Substation Relays.' Expenditure and Asset replacement / failure volumes have been reconciled to the higher level asset category and corresponding age profile data exists in Template 5.2.

			SCADA, NETWORK CONTROL AND PROTECTION SYSTEMS BY: FUNCTION - Master Station Assets [Expenditure - excluding faults] SCADA, NETWORK CONTROL AND PROTECTION SYSTEMS BY: FUNCTION - Master Station Assets [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] SCADA, NETWORK CONTROL AND PROTECTION SYSTEMS BY: FUNCTION - Communications Site Infrastructure [Expenditure - excluding faults] SCADA, NETWORK CONTROL AND PROTECTION SYSTEMS BY: FUNCTION - Communications Site Infrastructure [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] SCADA, NETWORK CONTROL AND PROTECTION SYSTEMS BY: FUNCTION - Communications Linear Assets [Expenditure - excluding faults] SCADA, NETWORK CONTROL AND PROTECTION SYSTEMS BY: FUNCTION - Communications Linear Assets [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] SCADA, NETWORK CONTROL AND PROTECTION SYSTEMS BY: FUNCTION - AFLC [Expenditure - excluding faults] SCADA, NETWORK CONTROL AND PROTECTION SYSTEMS BY: FUNCTION - AFLC [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] SCADA, NETWORK CONTROL AND PROTECTION SYSTEMS BY: FUNCTION - Other [Expenditure - excluding faults] SCADA, NETWORK CONTROL AND PROTECTION SYSTEMS BY: FUNCTION - Other [Asset Replacements - excluding faults]					
CAPAL2.2BOP10	2.2	Repex	TABLE 2.2.1 - REPLACEMENT EXPENDITURE, VOLUMES AND ASSET FAILURES BY ASSET CATEGORY SCADA, NETWORK CONTROL AND PROTECTION SYSTEMS BY: FUNCTION - Field Devices [Asset Failures] SCADA, NETWORK CONTROL AND PROTECTION SYSTEMS BY: FUNCTION - Local Network Wiring Assets [Asset Failures] SCADA, NETWORK CONTROL AND PROTECTION SYSTEMS BY: FUNCTION - Communications Network Assets [Asset Failures] SCADA, NETWORK CONTROL AND PROTECTION SYSTEMS BY: FUNCTION - Master Station Assets [Asset Failures] SCADA, NETWORK CONTROL AND PROTECTION SYSTEMS BY: FUNCTION - Communications Site Infrastructure [Asset Failures] SCADA, NETWORK CONTROL AND PROTECTION SYSTEMS BY: FUNCTION - Communications Linear Assets [Asset Failures] SCADA, NETWORK CONTROL AND PROTECTION SYSTEMS BY: FUNCTION - AFLC [Asset Failures] SCADA, NETWORK CONTROL AND PROTECTION SYSTEMS BY: FUNCTION - Other	Estimated	Equipment data was extracted from Powercor enterprise management system, SAP. SAP maintenance notification data was also extracted.	There is no formal asset failure data base available to directly extract asset failure information that is in line with the RIN. - Powercor Outage Management System (OMS) outages are only recorded for assets which are mapped into the OMS database which is not all assets i.e. zone substations and sub transmission assets are not mapped - The business definition of failure via OMS is a supply interruption with customers off supply, not a functional failure of equipment. - When OMS is used to capture outage information the related OMS order is	The purpose of this methodology is to describe the process undertaken to allocate asset failures from Powercor data structures into the data structures required by the AER. Scada Asset failure notification data is extracted from SAP and manually linked to SAP equipment information as it is originally linked via location instead of equipment. This enables Powercor to map relevant notification data to fulfil AER RIN category requirements. Notification data which is labelled as a high priority is considered a failure.	N/A	REPLACEMENT CAPITAL EXPENDITURE 5.1 Table 2.2.1 instructions: (a) Sub categories have not been used. However additional categories have been added. (refer (c)) (b) There has been minor refurbishment expenditure however it is not identifiable in the data and has been included with the replacement costs. As such no 'REFURBISHED' additional lines have been added. (c) Additional categories have been included. Expenditure and replacement data have been provided for this information. Asset Group expenditure is accurate. (d) Not applicable (e) Not applicable (f) Powercor has provided estimated data which coincides with the provision of the related aged profile data in regulatory template 5.2.

			[Asset Failures]			generally linked to a high level functional location and not at the failed equipment.			
CAPAL2.2BOP11	2.2	Repex	TABLE 2.2.1 - REPLACEMENT EXPENDITURE, VOLUMES AND ASSET FAILURES BY ASSET CATEGORY TV INTEREFERENCE RELATED EXPENDITURE [ASSET CATEGORY] TV INTEREFERENCE RELATED EXPENDITURE [Expenditure - excluding faults] ENVIRONMENTAL RELATED REPLACEMENT EXPENDITURE [ASSET CATEGORY] ENVIRONMENTAL RELATED REPLACEMENT EXPENDITURE [Expenditure - excluding faults] BUSHFIRE MITIGATION RELATED REPLACEMENT EXPENDITURE [ASSET CATEGORY] BUSHFIRE MITIGATION RELATED REPLACEMENT EXPENDITURE [Expenditure - excluding faults] LINES MISCELLANEOUS [ASSET CATEGORY] LINES MISCELLANEOUS [Expenditure - excluding faults] POLE CHEMICAL TREATMENT [ASSET CATEGORY] POLE CHEMICAL TREATMENT [Expenditure - excluding faults]	Actual	Expenditure: Financial data obtained directly from SAP. Asset Replacements: Poles Chemical Treatment - volumes obtained directly from SAP.	N/A	The costs were obtained directly from the Electricity Networks Business Unit Function Code Expenditure for that year. The expenditure against these items by their nature is very variable in scope and driver, not of a homogenous nature across any stated asset sub-category, and so while there is expenditure for these activities, there are no consistent physicals or unit costs to report. By definition therefore, the expenditure against each Function Code is not related to any stated asset sub-category age profile dataset. The expenditure is being reported in the Repex Table as these Function Codes were previously reported in the Environment, Safety & Legal, or in the Reliability & Quality Maintained categories in the Annual RIN Submissions. Each item has the following Function Code (F/C): Recoverable Works Faults Expenditure (F/C 146) This F/C covers works to replace a variety of assets as a result of third party damage, and not driven by any specific asset sub-category, and therefore no related asset age profile data. TV Interference Related Expenditure (F/C 159) This F/C covers miscellaneous works on a range of assets to ensure all connections do not cause TV/Radio interference, and there is no related asset age profile data. Environmental Related Replacement Expenditure (F/C 163) This F/C covers works related to the establishment of environmental protection measures across the network and associated sites, and there is no related asset age profile data. Bushfire Mitigation Related Expenditure (F/C 164) This F/C covers miscellaneous 're-arrangement' works to avoid the need for on-going vegetation clearance, and there is no related asset age profile data. Lines Miscellaneous (F/C 172) This F/C covers miscellaneous items to help prevent or track fault locations. (F/C 165) This F/C covers works necessary to establish Low Voltage Reticulation via an interconnected Common Multiple Earth Neutral. (F/C 174) This F/C covers works associated with Pole Fire Mitigation. Residual of F/C 158 This F/C covers works of planned overhead conductor replacement, but the residual relates to miscellaneous line works not related to the overhead conductor projects Pole Chemical Treatment (F/C 147) This F/C covers the procurement and implementation of 'pole saver' rods, to retard wood deterioration.	N/A	Responses against each clause: (a) Not applicable, as this expenditure is not being recorded against the asset sub-categories. (b) Not applicable, as this expenditure does not relate to asset refurbishments. (c) Not applicable, as Powercor is not adding additional an additional asset group. (d) Not applicable, as this information does not include replacement volume data (e) The sum of the expenditure across the entire Table 2.2.2 is equal to the replacement expenditure contained in regulatory template 2.1, as the source of the financial data was the same report from SAP. (f) Not applicable, as Actual expenditure data has been used.
CAPAL2.2BOP12	2.2	Repex	Table 2.2.2 - SELECTED ASSET CHARACTERISTICS TOTAL POLES BY: FEEDER TYPE - Total CBD poles [Asset Replacements] TOTAL POLES BY: FEEDER TYPE - Total urban poles [Asset Replacements]	Actual	GIS is the originating data source. Data from GIS is made available through a BI (Business Intelligence) report called the 'Asset Installation Report'.	N/A	Poles by Feeder Type. The data was obtained utilising a BI (Business Intelligence) report that provides data from GIS (Geographical Information System) that traces the in-service network connectivity model in GIS, to determine the poles located within the Powercor service territory.	N/A	As consistent with 5.2 Table 2.2.2, Powercor has provided total volume of assets currently in commission. Although the below methodology does not use the suggested Route Length methodology it does deliver the network circuit length using the criteria

			TOTAL POLES BY: FEEDER TYPE - Total rural long poles [Asset Replacements] TOTAL POLES BY: FEEDER TYPE - Total rural short poles [Asset Replacements] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY:CONDUCTOR LENGTH BY FEEDER TYPE - Conductors CBD (km) [Asset Replacements] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY:CONDUCTOR LENGTH BY FEEDER TYPE - Conductors urban (km) [Asset Replacements] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY:CONDUCTOR LENGTH BY FEEDER TYPE - Conductors rural long (km) [Asset Replacements] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY:CONDUCTOR LENGTH BY FEEDER TYPE - Conductors rural short (km) [Asset Replacements] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: CONDUCTOR LENGTH MATERIAL TYPE - OH conductor LV ABC [Asset Replacements] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: CONDUCTOR LENGTH MATERIAL TYPE - OH conductor steel [Asset Replacements] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: CONDUCTOR LENGTH MATERIAL TYPE - OH conductor ACSR [Asset Replacements] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: CONDUCTOR LENGTH MATERIAL TYPE - OH conductor AAAC [Asset Replacements] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: CONDUCTOR LENGTH MATERIAL TYPE - OH conductor AAC [Asset Replacements] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: CONDUCTOR LENGTH MATERIAL TYPE - OH conductor HDBC [Asset Replacements] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: CONDUCTOR LENGTH MATERIAL TYPE - Other [Asset Replacements]				The information obtained from GIS enables categorisation of poles by Feeder Type. - Sub-transmission poles were excluded. - Stay Poles were excluded. - Public Lighting Poles were excluded. - Any other pole that could not be classified as either CBD, Urban, Rural Short, or Rural Long was excluded. Overhead conductors by Feeder Type. The data was obtained utilising a GIS query that traces the in-service network connectivity model in GIS, to determine the circuit line length, which includes all spurs. Each circuit element was evaluated, for example: - SWER lines, single-phase lines, and three-phase lines counted as one line. - Double circuit lines counted as two lines. Notes: - Although this methodology does not use the suggested Route Length methodology it does deliver the network circuit length using the criteria specified in this Information Notice. - Overhead elements associated with communication, protection & control and unmetered loads were excluded. The information obtained from GIS enables categorisation of overhead conductors by Feeder Type. - Sub-transmission conductors were excluded. - LV Overhead Service conductors were excluded. - Overhead Public Lighting conductors were excluded. - Any other conductor that could not be classified as either CBD, Urban, Rural Short, or Rural Long was excluded. Overhead conductors by Material. The data was obtained utilising the same GIS query used for Overhead conductors by Feeder Type. The information obtained from GIS enables categorisation of overhead conductors by Material. LV Overhead Service conductors of all materials/types were excluded.		specified in this Information Notice.
CAPAL2.2BOP13	2.2	Repex	Table 2.2.2 - SELECTED ASSET CHARACTERISTICS UNDERGROUND CABLES BY: CABLE LENGTH BY FEEDER TYPE - Cable CBD (km) [Asset Replacements] UNDERGROUND CABLES BY: CABLE LENGTH BY FEEDER TYPE - Cable CBD (km) [Asset Replacements - excluding faults (0's)] UNDERGROUND CABLES BY: CABLE LENGTH BY FEEDER TYPE - Cable urban (km) [Asset Replacements] UNDERGROUND CABLES BY: CABLE LENGTH BY FEEDER TYPE - Cable urban (km) [Asset Replacements - excluding faults (0's)] UNDERGROUND CABLES BY: CABLE LENGTH BY FEEDER TYPE - Cable rural long (km) [Asset Replacements] UNDERGROUND CABLES BY: CABLE LENGTH BY FEEDER TYPE - Cable rural long (km) [Asset Replacements - excluding faults (0's)] UNDERGROUND CABLES BY: CABLE LENGTH BY FEEDER TYPE - Cable rural short (km) [Asset	Estimated	1. Transformer replacement quantities were obtained from the replacement quantities provided to the AER in Table 2.2.1 2. Underground cable replacement quantities were obtained from the replacement quantities provided to the AER in table 2.2.1 3. Asset volumes currently in commission were obtained from the Powercor RIN: Asset Installations Business Intelligence report executed for the reporting year.	A. The original replacement quantities are estimates based on material purchases and as such the values provided here are estimates. This method assumes that the largest purchased size is an appropriate representation of the replacement population. B. The original replacement quantities are estimates and as such the values provided here are estimates. In addition disposals and refurbishment	A. The purpose of this methodology is to describe the process undertaken to allocate transformer MVA replacement quantities as requested by the AER. The replacement counts against each AER transformer class were multiplied by the largest transformer size purchased by Powercor in the class bounds. These resultant values were then summated. B. The purpose of this methodology is to describe the process undertaken to allocate transformer MVA retirement quantities as requested by the AER. The replacement counts determined in A. above were estimated to be 90% of the replacement quantity based on a qualitative data estimation derived after discussion with logistics and technical standards. C. The purpose of this methodology is to describe the process undertaken to allocate underground cable feeder type quantities as requested by the AER. The replacement counts against each AER underground cable class were multiplied by the network metric ratios obtained from the RIN Asset Instillations reports.	N/A	As consistent with 5.2 Table 2.2.2, Powercor has provided total volume of assets currently in commission. Although the below methodology does not use the suggested Route Length methodology it does deliver the network circuit length using the criteria specified in this Information Notice. These methodologies meet the requirements of this Information Notice to the best of our abilities.

			Replacements] UNDERGROUND CABLES BY: CABLE LENGTH BY FEEDER TYPE - Cable rural short (km) [Asset Replacements - excluding faults (0's)] TRANSFORMERS BY: TOTAL MVA - Total MVA replaced [Asset Replacements] TRANSFORMERS BY: TOTAL MVA - Total MVA replaced [Asset Replacements - excluding faults (0's)] TRANSFORMERS BY: TOTAL MVA - Total MVA disposed of [Asset Replacements] TRANSFORMERS BY: TOTAL MVA - Total MVA disposed of [Asset Replacements - excluding faults (0's)]			quantities are not measured. This method assumes that the selected retirement rate is an accurate representation of reality. Powercor refurbishment practices were considered as part of this assessment. C. The original replacement quantities are estimates based on material purchases and as such the values provided here are estimates. This method assumes that the replacement cable metrics are proportional to that of the installed network for the given year. It should also be noted that there is nothing in Powercor data that allows the discrimination of CBD vs non-CBD replacement quantities on a project by project basis, so the assumption has to be made that replacement quantities are proportional to population size.			
CAPAL2.2BOP14	2.2	Repex	TABLE 2.2.1 - REPLACEMENT EXPENDITURE, VOLUMES AND ASSET FAILURES BY ASSET CATEGORY POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - Staking of a wooden pole [Expenditure - faults only] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - Staking of a wooden pole [Asset Replacements - faults only] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - < = 1 kV; Wood [Expenditure - faults only] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - < = 1 kV; Wood [Asset Replacements - faults only] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 1 kV & < = 11 kV; Wood [Expenditure - faults only] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 1 kV & < = 11 kV; Wood [Asset Replacements - faults only]	Estimated	Expenditure: The total Unplanned Asset Replacement Expenditure for each year is provided by Regulatory Accounting group from data obtained from SAP for fault capital expenditure. Asset Volumes: The Unplanned Asset Replacement Volume data was obtained from the materials booked in PM Order detail as recorded in SAP, and allocated according to each asset category and sub-category.	Expenditure Data: While total costs for Unplanned Asset Replacement are captured in SAP, the cost based on asset category is estimated because each PM Order may contain 1 item or a mix of different items, and therefore it is not possible to report accurately on the cost of individual items. Volume Data: Overhead Conductors, Underground Cables: - Overhead conductor and underground	Total costs for Unplanned Asset Replacement are captured using PM Orders under specific Function Codes. Using the known physicals by voltage and material, a bottom up estimate for each asset category is derived from the total expenditure. The following steps are used to calculate the cost of asset replacement by category: - Gross cost of asset category = asset volumes X average unit rate of asset replacement historical data. - % of each asset category = gross cost of each category / sum of gross costs of asset categories. - Final cost of asset category = % of each asset category X total year expenditure of unplanned asset replacement.	- Overhead Conductors, Underground Cables: Overhead conductor and underground cables captured in the PM Orders in SAP have a Technical Standards material group designation as LV or HV and OH or UG, and have been assigned to each asset category based on this designation. - Service Lines: An average service length of 30m is	(d) The allocation of replacement assets in Table 2.2.2 has been assigned provided based on the percentage allocation of asset replacement in these asset categories that were not replaced under fault conditions, as volumes for these categories are not captured through the Unplanned Replacement of assets process. Table 2.2.2 Asset replacement volumes by feeder category do not equal those in Table 2.2.1 as feeder categories do not include sub-transmission assets. By the definitions provided to assign feeder categories for assets on distribution feeders, sub-transmission assets do not meet these criteria and are therefore not able to be classified as Urban, Short Rural and Long Rural. (e) Powercor has ensured that the total replacement expenditure in Template 2.2 is equal to the total replacement expenditure in Template 2.1. (f) Powercor has provided all asset age profile data in Template 5.2.

			POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV; Wood [Expenditure - faults only] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV; Wood [Asset Replacements - faults only] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 22 kV & < = 66 kV; Wood [Expenditure - faults only] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 22 kV & < = 66 kV; Wood [Asset Replacements - faults only] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 66 kV & < = 132 kV; Wood [Expenditure - faults only] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 66 kV & < = 132 kV; Wood [Asset Replacements - faults only] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 132 kV; Wood [Expenditure - faults only] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 132 kV; Wood [Asset Replacements - faults only] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - < = 1 kV; Concrete [Expenditure - faults only] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - < = 1 kV; Concrete [Asset Replacements - faults only] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 1 kV & < = 11 kV; Concrete [Expenditure - faults only] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 1 kV & < = 11 kV; Concrete [Asset Replacements - faults only] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV; Concrete [Expenditure - faults only] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV; Concrete [Asset Replacements - faults only] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 22 kV & < = 66 kV; Concrete [Expenditure - faults only] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 22 kV & < = 66 kV; Concrete [Asset Replacements - faults only] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 66 kV & < = 132 kV; Concrete [Expenditure - faults only] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 66 kV & < = 132 kV; Concrete [Asset Replacements -			cable lengths are captured in the PM Orders in SAP, with the specific voltage categories estimated based on our classification being broadly assigned as LV or HV. - Service Lines: The Circuit lengths of Service Lines are not captured within the PM Orders for Unplanned Asset Replacement recorded in SAP.		used for calculating a unit rate for overhead service replacement jobs. Using the total number of overhead service replacement jobs multiplied by 30m was used to derive the volume figure for service lines. 30m service per replacement job is based on historical data and professional judgement for building up the unit rate. - Transformers: SWER transformers have been included in asset category 'single phase'.. Asset replacement volumes against these categories are not captured through the Unplanned Replacement of assets process. Unplanned Asset Replacements: 5.1 Table 2.2.1 (a) Unplanned Asset Replacement costs and volumes for asset categories are provided in table 2.2.1. (b) NOT APPLICABLE (c) Additional asset subcategories have been included as required.	

			faults only] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 132 kV; Concrete [Expenditure - faults only] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 132 kV; Concrete [Asset Replacements - faults only] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - < = 1 kV; Steel [Expenditure - faults only] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - < = 1 kV; Steel [Asset Replacements - faults only] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 1 kV & < = 11 kV; Steel [Expenditure - faults only] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 1 kV & < = 11 kV; Steel [Asset Replacements - faults only] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV; Steel [Expenditure - faults only] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV; Steel [Asset Replacements - faults only] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 22 kV & < = 66 kV; Steel [Expenditure - faults only] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 22 kV & < = 66 kV; Steel [Asset Replacements - faults only] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 66 kV & < = 132 kV; Steel [Expenditure - faults only] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 66 kV & < = 132 kV; Steel [Asset Replacements - faults only] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 132 kV; Steel [Expenditure - faults only] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 132 kV; Steel [Asset Replacements - faults only] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - Other [Expenditure - faults only] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - Other [Asset Replacements - faults only] POLE TOP STRUCTURES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - < = 1 kV [Expenditure - faults only] POLE TOP STRUCTURES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - < = 1 kV [Asset Replacements - faults only] POLE TOP STRUCTURES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - > 1 kV & < = 11 kV [Expenditure - faults only] POLE TOP STRUCTURES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - > 1 kV & < = 11 kV						

			[Asset Replacements - faults only] POLE TOP STRUCTURES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV [Expenditure - faults only] POLE TOP STRUCTURES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV [Asset Replacements - faults only] POLE TOP STRUCTURES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - > 22 kV & < = 66 kV [Expenditure - faults only] POLE TOP STRUCTURES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - > 22 kV & < = 66 kV [Asset Replacements - faults only] POLE TOP STRUCTURES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - > 66 kV & < = 132 kV [Expenditure - faults only] POLE TOP STRUCTURES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - > 66 kV & < = 132 kV [Asset Replacements - faults only] POLE TOP STRUCTURES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - > 132 kV [Expenditure - faults only] POLE TOP STRUCTURES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - > 132 kV [Asset Replacements - faults only] POLE TOP STRUCTURES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - Other [Expenditure - faults only] POLE TOP STRUCTURES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - Other [Asset Replacements - faults only] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT HV) - < = 1 kV [Expenditure - faults only] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT HV) - < = 1 kV [Asset Replacements - faults only] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT HV) - > 1 kV & < = 11 kV [Expenditure - faults only] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT HV) - > 1 kV & < = 11 kV [Asset Replacements - faults only] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT HV) - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV ; SWER [Expenditure - faults only] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT HV) - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV ; SWER [Asset Replacements - faults only] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT HV) - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV ; Single-Phase [Expenditure - faults only] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT HV) - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV ; Single-Phase [Asset Replacements - faults only] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE; NUMBER OF PHASES					

			(AT HV) - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV ; Multiple-Phase [Expenditure - faults only] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT HV) - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV ; Multiple-Phase [Asset Replacements - faults only] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT HV) - > 22 kV & < = 66 kV [Expenditure - faults only] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT HV) - > 22 kV & < = 66 kV [Asset Replacements - faults only] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT HV) - > 66 kV & < = 132 kV [Expenditure - faults only] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT HV) - > 66 kV & < = 132 kV [Asset Replacements - faults only] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT HV) - > 132 kV [Expenditure - faults only] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT HV) - > 132 kV [Asset Replacements - faults only] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT HV) - Other [Expenditure - faults only] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT HV) - Other [Asset Replacements - faults only] UNDERGROUND CABLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - < = 1 kV [Expenditure - faults only] UNDERGROUND CABLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - < = 1 kV [Asset Replacements - faults only] UNDERGROUND CABLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - > 1 kV & < = 11 kV [Expenditure - faults only] UNDERGROUND CABLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - > 1 kV & < = 11 kV [Asset Replacements - faults only] UNDERGROUND CABLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV [Expenditure - faults only] UNDERGROUND CABLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV [Asset Replacements - faults only] UNDERGROUND CABLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - > 22 kV & < = 33 kV [Expenditure - faults only] UNDERGROUND CABLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - > 22 kV & < = 33 kV [Asset Replacements - faults only] UNDERGROUND CABLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - > 33 kV & < = 66 kV [Expenditure - faults only] UNDERGROUND CABLES BY: HIGHEST					

			OPERATING VOLTAGE - > 33 kV & < = 66 kV [Asset Replacements - faults only] UNDERGROUND CABLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - > 66 kV & < = 132 kV [Expenditure - faults only] UNDERGROUND CABLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - > 66 kV & < = 132 kV [Asset Replacements - faults only] UNDERGROUND CABLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - > 132 kV [Expenditure - faults only] UNDERGROUND CABLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - > 132 kV [Asset Replacements - faults only] UNDERGROUND CABLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - Other [Expenditure - faults only] UNDERGROUND CABLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - Other [Asset Replacements - faults only] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - < = 11 kV ; Residential ; Simple Type [Expenditure - faults only] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - < = 11 kV ; Residential ; Simple Type [Asset Replacements - faults only] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - < = 11 kV ; Commercial & Industrial ; Simple Type [Expenditure - faults only] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - < = 11 kV ; Commercial & Industrial ; Simple Type [Asset Replacements - faults only] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - < = 11 kV ; Residential ; Complex Type [Expenditure - faults only] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - < = 11 kV ; Residential ; Complex Type [Asset Replacements - faults only] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - < = 11 kV ; Commercial & Industrial ; Complex Type [Expenditure - faults only] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - < = 11 kV ; Commercial & Industrial ; Complex Type [Asset Replacements - faults only] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - < = 11 kV ; Subdivision ; Complex Type [Expenditure - faults only] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - < = 11 kV ; Subdivision ; Complex Type [Asset Replacements - faults only] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV ; Commercial & Industrial ; [Expenditure - faults only]						

			SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV ; Commercial & Industrial ; [Asset Replacements - faults only] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV ; Subdivision ; [Expenditure - faults only] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV ; Subdivision ; [Asset Replacements - faults only] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - > 22 kV & < = 33 kV ; Commercial & Industrial ; [Expenditure - faults only] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - > 22 kV & < = 33 kV ; Commercial & Industrial ; [Asset Replacements - faults only] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - > 22 kV & < = 33 kV ; Subdivision ; [Expenditure - faults only] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - > 22 kV & < = 33 kV ; Subdivision ; [Asset Replacements - faults only] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - > 33 kV & < = 66 kV ; Commercial & Industrial ; [Expenditure - faults only] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - > 33 kV & < = 66 kV ; Commercial & Industrial ; [Asset Replacements - faults only] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - > 33 kV & < = 66 kV ; Subdivision ; [Expenditure - faults only] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - > 33 kV & < = 66 kV ; Subdivision ; [Asset Replacements - faults only] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - > 66 kV & < = 132 kV ; Commercial & Industrial ; [Expenditure - faults only] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - > 66 kV & < = 132 kV ; Commercial & Industrial ; [Asset Replacements - faults only] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - > 66 kV & < = 132 kV ; Subdivision ; [Expenditure - faults only] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - > 66 kV & < = 132 kV ; Subdivision ; [Asset Replacements - faults only] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - > 132 kV ; Commercial & Industrial ; [Expenditure - faults only]					

			SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - > 132 kV ; Commercial & Industrial ; [Asset Replacements - faults only] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - > 132 kV ; Subdivision ; [Expenditure - faults only] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - > 132 kV ; Subdivision ; [Asset Replacements - faults only] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - Other [Expenditure - faults only] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - Other [Asset Replacements - faults only] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Pole Mounted ; < = 22kV ; < = 60 kVA ; Single Phase [Expenditure - faults only] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Pole Mounted ; < = 22kV ; < = 60 kVA ; Single Phase [Asset Replacements - faults only] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Pole Mounted ; < = 22kV ; > 60 kVA and < = 600 kVA ; Single Phase [Expenditure - faults only] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Pole Mounted ; < = 22kV ; > 60 kVA and < = 600 kVA ; Single Phase [Asset Replacements - faults only] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Pole Mounted ; < = 22kV ; > 600 kVA ; Single Phase [Expenditure - faults only] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Pole Mounted ; < = 22kV ; > 600 kVA ; Single Phase [Asset Replacements - faults only] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Pole Mounted ; < = 22kV ; < = 60 kVA ; Multiple Phase [Expenditure - faults only] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Pole Mounted ; < = 22kV ; < = 60 kVA ; Multiple Phase [Asset Replacements - faults only] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Pole Mounted ; < = 22kV ; > 60 kVA and < = 600 kVA ; Multiple Phase [Expenditure - faults only]						

			TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Pole Mounted ; < = 22kV ; > 60 kVA and < = 600 kVA ; Multiple Phase [Asset Replacements - faults only] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Pole Mounted ; < = 22kV ; > 600 kVA ; Multiple Phase [Expenditure - faults only] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Pole Mounted ; < = 22kV ; > 600 kVA ; Multiple Phase [Asset Replacements - faults only] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Kiosk Mounted ; < = 22kV ; < = 60 kVA ; Single Phase [Expenditure - faults only] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Kiosk Mounted ; < = 22kV ; < = 60 kVA ; Single Phase [Asset Replacements - faults only] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Kiosk Mounted ; < = 22kV ; > 60 kVA and < = 600 kVA ; Single Phase [Expenditure - faults only] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Kiosk Mounted ; < = 22kV ; > 60 kVA and < = 600 kVA ; Single Phase [Asset Replacements - faults only] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Kiosk Mounted ; < = 22kV ; > 600 kVA ; Single Phase [Expenditure - faults only] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Kiosk Mounted ; < = 22kV ; > 600 kVA ; Single Phase [Asset Replacements - faults only] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Kiosk Mounted ; < = 22kV ; < = 60 kVA ; Multiple Phase [Expenditure - faults only] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Kiosk Mounted ; < = 22kV ; < = 60 kVA ; Multiple Phase [Asset Replacements - faults only] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Kiosk Mounted ; < = 22kV ; > 60 kVA and < = 600 kVA ; Multiple Phase [Expenditure - faults only] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE						

			RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Kiosk Mounted ; < = 22kV ; > 60 kVA and < = 600 kVA ; Multiple Phase [Asset Replacements - faults only] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Kiosk Mounted ; < = 22kV ; > 600 kVA ; Multiple Phase [Expenditure - faults only] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Kiosk Mounted ; < = 22kV ; > 600 kVA ; Multiple Phase [Asset Replacements - faults only] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; < 22 kV ; < = 60 kVA ; Single Phase [Expenditure - faults only] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; < 22 kV ; < = 60 kVA ; Single Phase [Asset Replacements - faults only] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; < 22 kV ; > 60 kVA and < = 600 kVA ; Single Phase [Expenditure - faults only] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; < 22 kV ; > 60 kVA and < = 600 kVA ; Single Phase [Asset Replacements - faults only] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; < 22 kV ; > 600 kVA ; Single Phase [Expenditure - faults only] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; < 22 kV ; > 600 kVA ; Single Phase [Asset Replacements - faults only] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; < 22 kV ; < = 60 kVA ; Multiple Phase [Expenditure - faults only] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; < 22 kV ; < = 60 kVA ; Multiple Phase [Asset Replacements - faults only] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE					

			RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; < 22 kV ; > 60 kVA and < = 600 kVA ; Multiple Phase [Expenditure - faults only] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; < 22 kV ; > 60 kVA and < = 600 kVA ; Multiple Phase [Asset Replacements - faults only] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; < 22 kV ; > 600 kVA ; Multiple Phase [Expenditure - faults only] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; < 22 kV ; > 600 kVA ; Multiple Phase [Asset Replacements - faults only] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; > = 22 kV & < = 33 kV ; < = 15 MVA [Expenditure - faults only] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; > = 22 kV & < = 33 kV ; < = 15 MVA [Asset Replacements - faults only] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; > = 22 kV & < = 33 kV ; > 15 MVA and < = 40 MVA [Expenditure - faults only] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; > = 22 kV & < = 33 kV ; > 15 MVA and < = 40 MVA [Asset Replacements - faults only] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; > = 22 kV & < = 33 kV ; > 40 MVA [Expenditure - faults only] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; > = 22 kV & < = 33 kV ; > 40 MVA [Asset Replacements - faults only] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; > 33 kV & < = 66 kV ; < = 15 MVA [Expenditure - faults only]						

			TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; > 33 kV & < = 66 kV ; < = 15 MVA [Asset Replacements - faults only] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; > 33 kV & < = 66 kV ; > 15 MVA and < = 40 MVA [Expenditure - faults only] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; > 33 kV & < = 66 kV ; > 15 MVA and < = 40 MVA [Asset Replacements - faults only] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; > 33 kV & < = 66 kV ; > 40 MVA [Expenditure - faults only] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; > 33 kV & < = 66 kV ; > 40 MVA [Asset Replacements - faults only] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; > 66 kV & < = 132 kV ; < = 100 MVA [Expenditure - faults only] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; > 66 kV & < = 132 kV ; < = 100 MVA [Asset Replacements - faults only] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; > 66 kV & < = 132 kV ; > 100 MVA [Expenditure - faults only] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; > 66 kV & < = 132 kV ; > 100 MVA [Asset Replacements - faults only] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; > 132 kV ; < = 100 MVA [Expenditure - faults only] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; > 132 kV ; < = 100 MVA [Asset Replacements - faults				

			only] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; > 132 kV ; > 100 MVA [Expenditure - faults only] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; > 132 kV ; > 100 MVA [Asset Replacements - faults only] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Other [Expenditure - faults only] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Other [Asset Replacements - faults only] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - < = 11 kV ; FUSE [Expenditure - faults only] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - < = 11 kV ; FUSE [Asset Replacements - faults only] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - < = 11 kV ; Switch [Expenditure - faults only] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - < = 11 kV ; Switch [Asset Replacements - faults only] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - < = 11 kV ; Circuit Breaker [Expenditure - faults only] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - < = 11 kV ; Circuit Breaker [Asset Replacements - faults only] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV ; Switch [Expenditure - faults only] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV ; Switch [Asset Replacements - faults only] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV ; Circuit Breaker [Expenditure - faults only] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV ; Circuit Breaker [Asset Replacements - faults only] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - > 22 kV & < = 33 kV ; Switch [Expenditure - faults only] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - > 22 kV & < = 33 kV ; Switch [Asset Replacements - faults only] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - > 22 kV & < = 33 kV ; Circuit Breaker [Expenditure - faults only]					

			SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - > 22 kV & < = 33 kV ; Circuit Breaker [Asset Replacements - faults only] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - > 33 kV & < = 66 kV ; Switch [Expenditure - faults only] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - > 33 kV & < = 66 kV ; Switch [Asset Replacements - faults only] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - > 33 kV & < = 66 kV ; Circuit Breaker [Expenditure - faults only] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - > 33 kV & < = 66 kV ; Circuit Breaker [Asset Replacements - faults only] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - > 66 kV & < = 132 kV ; Switch [Expenditure - faults only] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - > 66 kV & < = 132 kV ; Switch [Asset Replacements - faults only] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - > 66 kV & < = 132 kV ; Circuit Breaker [Expenditure - faults only] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - > 66 kV & < = 132 kV ; Circuit Breaker [Asset Replacements - faults only] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - > 132 kV ; Switch [Expenditure - faults only] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - > 132 kV ; Switch [Asset Replacements - faults only] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - > 132 kV ; Circuit Breaker [Expenditure - faults only] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - > 132 kV ; Circuit Breaker [Asset Replacements - faults only] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - Other [Expenditure - faults only] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - Other [Asset Replacements - faults only] PUBLIC LIGHTING BY: ASSET TYPE ; LIGHTING OBLIGATION - Luminaires ; Major Road [Expenditure - faults only] PUBLIC LIGHTING BY: ASSET TYPE ; LIGHTING OBLIGATION - Luminaires ; Major Road [Asset Replacements - faults only] PUBLIC LIGHTING BY: ASSET TYPE ; LIGHTING OBLIGATION - Luminaires ; Minor Road [Expenditure - faults only] PUBLIC LIGHTING BY: ASSET TYPE ; LIGHTING OBLIGATION - Luminaires ; Minor Road [Asset					

			Replacements - faults only] PUBLIC LIGHTING BY: ASSET TYPE ; LIGHTING OBLIGATION - Brackets ; Major Road [Expenditure - faults only] PUBLIC LIGHTING BY: ASSET TYPE ; LIGHTING OBLIGATION - Brackets ; Major Road [Asset Replacements - faults only] PUBLIC LIGHTING BY: ASSET TYPE ; LIGHTING OBLIGATION - Brackets ; Minor Road [Expenditure - faults only] PUBLIC LIGHTING BY: ASSET TYPE ; LIGHTING OBLIGATION - Brackets ; Minor Road [Asset Replacements - faults only] PUBLIC LIGHTING BY: ASSET TYPE ; LIGHTING OBLIGATION - Lamps ; Major Road [Expenditure - faults only] PUBLIC LIGHTING BY: ASSET TYPE ; LIGHTING OBLIGATION - Lamps ; Major Road [Asset Replacements - faults only] PUBLIC LIGHTING BY: ASSET TYPE ; LIGHTING OBLIGATION - Lamps ; Minor Road [Expenditure - faults only] PUBLIC LIGHTING BY: ASSET TYPE ; LIGHTING OBLIGATION - Lamps ; Minor Road [Asset Replacements - faults only] PUBLIC LIGHTING BY: ASSET TYPE ; LIGHTING OBLIGATION - Poles / Columns ; Major Road [Expenditure - faults only] PUBLIC LIGHTING BY: ASSET TYPE ; LIGHTING OBLIGATION - Poles / Columns ; Major Road [Asset Replacements - faults only] PUBLIC LIGHTING BY: ASSET TYPE ; LIGHTING OBLIGATION - Poles / Columns ; Minor Road [Expenditure - faults only] PUBLIC LIGHTING BY: ASSET TYPE ; LIGHTING OBLIGATION - Poles						
CAPAL2.2BOP15	2.2	Repex	TABLE 2.2.1 - REPLACEMENT EXPENDITURE, VOLUMES AND ASSET FAILURES BY ASSET CATEGORY VBRC ACR [ASSET CATEGORY] VBRC ACR [Expenditure - excluding faults]	Actual	The financial and volume data for the expenditure categories and cost allocations has been sourced from the audited Annual RIN Safety & Bushfire template.	N/A	Expenditure: The SAP financial system is used to extract the information required to state the DNSP overhead information by category and regulatory segment. Using the audited statutory accounts for Powercor, the business uses cost elements within SAP in order to allocate costs between the regulatory segments in accordance with the cost allocation methodology. Volumes: Units were derived from the project reported volumes.	N/A	The total expenditure accounts for the following works program: SWER ACRs
CAPAL2.2BOP20	2.2	Repex	TABLE 2.2.1 - REPLACEMENT EXPENDITURE, VOLUMES AND ASSET FAILURES BY ASSET CATEGORY POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - Staking of a wooden pole [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - < = 1 kV; Wood [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 1 kV & < = 11 kV; Wood [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV; Wood [Asset Replacements -	Actual	SAP - Replacement data OMS - Feeder classification data	2.2.1 and 2.2.2 Repex volumes for pole staking, pole replacement, pole top replacement and distribution protection devices Other (HV fuses and surge arresters) are all actual values as they are taken from records of work completed within SAP.	Table 2.2.1 - Asset Replacement Data All replacement data was sourced directly from SAP. - Alignment to Category Analysis highest voltage by material: (Poles) SAP does not specify the voltage of the pole that requires attention, for this reason the pole voltages were derived from the highest voltage attached to the pole. - Alignment to Category Analysis Poles by Feeder Type: (Pole top Structures) SAP does not record whether the Pole Top Replacement in the AER categories '> 1 KV & < = 11 KV' and '> 11 KV & < = 22 KV' are single phase or three phase for this reason their unit costs have been assumed to be the average of the unit cost for a single phase pole top and a three phase pole top.	All replacement works have been recorded correctly in SAP notifications.	For Table 2.2.1 refer to, Poles (Asset Replacements) (excl faults) Pole top structures (Asset Replacements) (excl faults) Other: HV Fuses and Surge Diverters (Asset Replacements) (excl faults) For Table 2.2.2 refer to, Total poles (Asset replacements) (excl faults) The physical and financial data for Poles, Pole Top Structures, Overhead Conductors, and Service Lines have been provided in the requested categories. A sub-category was created under switchgear called ‘Distribution Fuse / Surge Diverter units’ as this expenditure did not fit within the

			excluding faults] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 22 kV & < = 66 kV; Wood [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 66 kV & < = 132 kV; Wood [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 132 kV; Wood [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - < = 1 kV; Concrete [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 1 kV & < = 11 kV; Concrete [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV; Concrete [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 22 kV & < = 66 kV; Concrete [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 66 kV & < = 132 kV; Concrete [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 132 kV; Concrete [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - < = 1 kV; Steel [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 1 kV & < = 11 kV; Steel [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV; Steel [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 22 kV & < = 66 kV; Steel [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 66 kV & < = 132 kV; Steel [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 132 kV; Steel [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - Other [Asset Replacements - excluding faults]				Table 2.2.2 - Asset Replacement Data All replacement data was sourced directly from SAP. - Alignment to Category Analysis Poles by Feeder Type: (Poles) SAP does not specify the Feeder Type of the pole that requires attention, for this reason the OMS feeder types were used to derive the poles by feeder category.		existing sub-categories. Age profile data has been provided in Table 5.2 for this new sub-category. Table 2.2.2 Asset replacement volumes by feeder category do not equal those in table 2.2.1 as feeder categories do not include sub-transmission assets. By the definitions provided to assign feeder categories for assets on distribution feeders, sub-transmission assets do not meet these criteria and are therefore not able to be classified as Urban, Short Rural & Long Rural.

			POLE TOP STRUCTURES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - < = 1 kV [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] POLE TOP STRUCTURES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - > 1 kV & < = 11 kV [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] POLE TOP STRUCTURES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] POLE TOP STRUCTURES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - > 22 kV & < = 66 kV [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] POLE TOP STRUCTURES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - > 66 kV & < = 132 kV [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] POLE TOP STRUCTURES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - > 132 kV [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] POLE TOP STRUCTURES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - Other [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - Other [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] Table 2.2.2 - SELECTED ASSET CHARACTERISTICS TOTAL POLES BY: FEEDER TYPE - Total CBD poles [Asset Replacements - excluding faults (0's)] TOTAL POLES BY: FEEDER TYPE - Total urban poles [Asset Replacements - excluding faults (0's)] TOTAL POLES BY: FEEDER TYPE - Total rural long poles [Asset Replacements - excluding faults (0's)] TOTAL POLES BY: FEEDER TYPE - Total rural short poles [Asset Replacements - excluding faults (0's)]						
CAPAL2.2BOP21	2.2	Repex	TABLE 2.2.1 - REPLACEMENT EXPENDITURE, VOLUMES AND ASSET FAILURES BY ASSET CATEGORY POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - Staking of a wooden pole [Expenditure - excluding faults] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - < = 1 kV; Wood [Expenditure - excluding faults] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 1 kV & < = 11 kV; Wood [Expenditure - excluding faults] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV; Wood [Expenditure - excluding faults] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 22 kV & < = 66 kV; Wood [Expenditure - excluding faults] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 66 kV	Estimated	SAP	2.2.1 Costs for pole staking, pole replacement, pole top replacement, distribution protection equipment replacement (HV fuses and surge arresters) and service replacement are all estimated. These values are estimated because expenditure is captured at project level, a project may contain 1 item or a mix of different items, and therefore it is not possible to report accurately on the cost of individual items.	Expenditure is captured at project level, a project may contain 1 item or a mix of different items, and therefore it is not possible to report accurately on the cost of individual items. Bottom up site estimates and actual overall expenditure were used to derive sub-category expenditure for Poles (excluding staking) and Pole Top Structures respectively. Based on the estimator's experience the following assumptions were applied: - Bottom up estimate contains site based direct costs only, materials, labour and contract costs. - These rates include an estimated design time allowance but do not include for any project management time. All design costs assumed to be internal design resources. There is no allowance for travel time, risk, or overheads. - All prices are for replacement tasks, using SAP technical standards and standard labour data, where possible live line rates have been used. Estimated Expenditure: (Poles) Based on the estimators experience the following assumptions were applied:	N/A	For Table 2.2.1 refer to, Poles (Expenditure) (excl faults) Pole top structures (Expenditure) (excl faults) Service lines (Expenditure) (excl faults) Other: HV Fuses and Surge Diverters (Expenditure) (excl faults) In 2017 PAL commenced capitalising pole inspection costs against pole replacement and staking activities resulting in pole inspection in 2.8 reducing to 0 cost and an increase in cost for 2.2 for pole staking and replacement.

			& < = 132 kV; Wood [Expenditure - excluding faults] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 132 kV; Wood [Expenditure - excluding faults] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - < = 1 kV; Concrete [Expenditure - excluding faults] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 1 kV & < = 11 kV; Concrete [Expenditure - excluding faults] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV; Concrete [Expenditure - excluding faults] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 22 kV & < = 66 kV; Concrete [Expenditure - excluding faults] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 66 kV & < = 132 kV; Concrete [Expenditure - excluding faults] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 132 kV; Concrete [Expenditure - excluding faults] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - < = 1 kV; Steel [Expenditure - excluding faults] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 1 kV & < = 11 kV; Steel [Expenditure - excluding faults] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV; Steel [Expenditure - excluding faults] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 22 kV & < = 66 kV; Steel [Expenditure - excluding faults] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 66 kV & < = 132 kV; Steel [Expenditure - excluding faults] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 132 kV; Steel [Expenditure - excluding faults] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - Other [Expenditure - excluding faults] POLE TOP STRUCTURES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - < = 1 kV [Expenditure - excluding faults] POLE TOP STRUCTURES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - > 1 kV & < = 11 kV [Expenditure - excluding faults] POLE TOP STRUCTURES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV [Expenditure - excluding faults] POLE TOP STRUCTURES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - > 22 kV & < = 66 kV [Expenditure - excluding faults]				- Poles are replaced like for like in same location - 70% of new poles would be Wood, the remaining 30% Concrete - 70% of the new structures would be inter/angles, the remaining 30% strain/termination structures - 20% of pole replacements would require stay wire replacement - There is no allowance for any rock excavation - Assumed that Steel Pole (<=1 KV)'s unit cost is the same as the unit cost for Wood Pole (<=1 KV) - The AG Pole unit cost has been assumed to be Single-Wire Earth Return (SWER). - Estimated Expenditure: (Pole Top Structures) Based on the estimators experience the following assumptions were applied: - 1 in 10 LV pole top structure replacements include fuse/isolator replacement - 1 in 15 HV pole top structure replacements include a switch replacement - Single circuit for all voltages of pole top structure replacement - 1 in 100 66kV pole top structure replacements include an isolator replacement.		

			POLE TOP STRUCTURES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - > 66 kV & < = 132 kV [Expenditure - excluding faults] POLE TOP STRUCTURES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - > 132 kV [Expenditure - excluding faults] POLE TOP STRUCTURES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - Other [Expenditure - excluding faults] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - < = 11 kV ; Residential ; Simple Type [Expenditure - excluding faults] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - < = 11 kV ; Commercial & Industrial ; Simple Type [Expenditure - excluding faults] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - < = 11 kV ; Residential ; Complex Type [Expenditure - excluding faults] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - < = 11 kV ; Commercial & Industrial ; Complex Type [Expenditure - excluding faults] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - < = 11 kV ; Subdivision ; Complex Type [Expenditure - excluding faults] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV ; Commercial & Industrial ; [Expenditure - excluding faults] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV ; Subdivision ; [Expenditure - excluding faults] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - > 22 kV & < = 33 kV ; Commercial & Industrial ; [Expenditure - excluding faults] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - > 22 kV & < = 33 kV ; Subdivision ; [Expenditure - excluding faults] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - > 33 kV & < = 66 kV ; Commercial & Industrial ; [Expenditure - excluding faults] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - > 33 kV & < = 66 kV ; Subdivision ; [Expenditure - excluding faults] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - > 66 kV & < = 132 kV ; Commercial & Industrial ; [Expenditure - excluding faults] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - > 66 kV & < = 132 kV ; Subdivision ; [Expenditure - excluding faults] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - > 132 kV ; Commercial & Industrial ;					

			[Expenditure - excluding faults] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - > 132 kV ; Subdivision ; [Expenditure - excluding faults] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - Other [Expenditure - excluding faults] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - Other [Expenditure - excluding faults]						
CAPAL2.2BOP22	2.2	Repex	TABLE 2.2.1 - REPLACEMENT EXPENDITURE, VOLUMES AND ASSET FAILURES BY ASSET CATEGORY OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT HV) - < = 1 kV [Expenditure - excluding faults] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT HV) - < = 1 kV [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT HV) - > 1 kV & < = 11 kV [Expenditure - excluding faults] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT HV) - > 1 kV & < = 11 kV [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT HV) - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV ; SWER [Expenditure - excluding faults] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT HV) - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV ; SWER [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT HV) - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV ; Single-Phase [Expenditure - excluding faults] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT HV) - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV ; Single-Phase [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT HV) - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV ; Multiple-Phase [Expenditure - excluding faults] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT HV) - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV ; Multiple-Phase [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT HV) - > 22 kV & < = 66 kV [Expenditure - excluding faults] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT HV) - > 22 kV & < = 66 kV [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: HIGHEST	Actual	SAP - Project Data OMS - Feeder category data	2.2.1 & 2.2.2 Conductor replacement physical data and costs. All cost data is taken from SAP from the discrete conductor replacement projects. Included in SAP are the projects are scope documents which cover the conductor voltage, material type and length of conductor being replaced. OMS provides the actual data for the feeder classification for the feeder where conductor is being replaced.	All of the conductor replacement project data is extracted from SAP and the lengths of conductor replaced are grouped and summed into conductor voltage, material type and feeder classification. Conductor costs are grouped into voltage groups and summed.	N/A	For Table 2.2.1 refer to, Overhead conductors (Expenditure/Asset Replacements) (excl faults) For Table 2.2.2 refer to, Overhead conductors by feeder type/material type (asset replacements) (excl faults)

			OPERATING VOLTAGE; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT HV) - > 66 kV & < = 132 kV [Expenditure - excluding faults] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT HV) - > 66 kV & < = 132 kV [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT HV) - > 132 kV [Expenditure - excluding faults] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT HV) - > 132 kV [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT HV) - Other [Expenditure - excluding faults] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT HV) - Other [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] Table 2.2.2 - SELECTED ASSET CHARACTERISTICS OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY:CONDUCTOR LENGTH BY FEEDER TYPE - Conductors CBD (km) [Asset Replacements - excluding faults (0's)] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY:CONDUCTOR LENGTH BY FEEDER TYPE - Conductors urban (km) [Asset Replacements - excluding faults (0's)] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY:CONDUCTOR LENGTH BY FEEDER TYPE - Conductors rural long (km) [Asset Replacements - excluding faults (0's)] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY:CONDUCTOR LENGTH BY FEEDER TYPE - Conductors rural short (km) [Asset Replacements - excluding faults (0's)] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: CONDUCTOR LENGTH MATERIAL TYPE - OH conductor LV ABC [Asset Replacements - excluding faults (0's)] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: CONDUCTOR LENGTH MATERIAL TYPE - OH conductor steel [Asset Replacements - excluding faults (0's)] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: CONDUCTOR LENGTH MATERIAL TYPE - OH conductor ACSR [Asset Replacements - excluding faults (0's)] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: CONDUCTOR LENGTH MATERIAL TYPE - OH conductor AAAC [Asset Replacements - excluding faults (0's)] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: CONDUCTOR LENGTH MATERIAL TYPE - OH conductor AAC [Asset Replacements - excluding faults (0's)] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: CONDUCTOR LENGTH MATERIAL TYPE - OH conductor HDBC [Asset Replacements - excluding faults (0's)] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: CONDUCTOR LENGTH MATERIAL TYPE - Other [Asset Replacements - excluding faults (0's)]				

CAPAL2.2BOP23	2.2	Repex	TABLE 2.2.1 - REPLACEMENT EXPENDITURE, VOLUMES AND ASSET FAILURES BY ASSET CATEGORY SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - < = 11 kV ; Residential ; Simple Type [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - < = 11 kV ; Commercial & Industrial ; Simple Type [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - < = 11 kV ; Residential ; Complex Type [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - < = 11 kV ; Commercial & Industrial ; Complex Type [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - < = 11 kV ; Subdivision ; Complex Type [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV ; Commercial & Industrial ; [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV ; Subdivision ; [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - > 22 kV & < = 33 kV ; Commercial & Industrial ; [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - > 22 kV & < = 33 kV ; Subdivision ; [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - > 33 kV & < = 66 kV ; Commercial & Industrial ; [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - > 33 kV & < = 66 kV ; Subdivision ; [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - > 66 kV & < = 132 kV ; Commercial & Industrial ; [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - > 66 kV & < = 132 kV ; Subdivision ; [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - > 132 kV ; Commercial & Industrial ; [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - > 132 kV ; Subdivision ; [Asset Replacements - excluding faults] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE;	Estimated	SAP	2.2.1 Service replacement volumes. SAP records are used to determine how many services are replaced using defect notifications. SAP and GIS however do not record service length. As a result it is not possible to provide an actual length in km of services replaced.	Table 2.2.1 - Asset Replacement Data All replacement data was sourced directly from SAP. - Alignment to Category Analysis circuit length: (Service Lines) The length of a service line replaced is not captured in any system. An average service length was calculated (22m) from the total km installed provided in table 5.2.1 - Asset Age Profile divided by the number of Service lines recorded in SAP. To estimate the circuit length of the Service Lines replaced, this figure was then multiplied by the number of service lines replaced from SAP.	N/A	Service lines (Expenditure/Asset Replacements) The physical and financial data for Poles, Pole Top Structures, Overhead Conductors, and Service Lines have been provided in the requested categories. A sub-category was created under switchgear called 'Distribution Fuse / Surge Diverter units' as this expenditure did not fit within the existing sub-categories. Age profile data has been provided in Table 5.2 for this new sub-category. Table 2.2.2 Asset replacement volumes by feeder category do not equal those in table 2.2.1 as feeder categories do not include sub-transmission assets. By the definitions provided to assign feeder categories for assets on distribution feeders, sub-transmission assets do not meet these criteria and are therefore not able to be classified as Urban, Short Rural & Long Rural.

			CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - Other [Asset Replacements - excluding faults]						
CAPAL2.2BOP24	2.2	Repex	TABLE 2.2.1 - REPLACEMENT EXPENDITURE, VOLUMES AND ASSET FAILURES BY ASSET CATEGORY POLE CHEMICAL TREATMENT [Expenditure - excluding faults] POLE CHEMICAL TREATMENT [Asset Replacements - excluding faults]	Actual	SAP - Pole treatment volumes SAP - Corporate finance report	2.2.1 - Pole treatment volumes and costs All pole treatment volumes and costs are actual.	Pole treatment volumes are determined by counting the number of pole treatment notifications raised by asset inspectors during the year. Pole treatment costs are taken from the Corporate finance function code report. Function code 147 holds the total costs for pole treatment.	All physical pole treatments are recorded correctly as SAP notifications.	For Table 2.2.1 refer to, OTHER: POLE CHEMICAL TREATMENT (exp and replacements) (excl faults) Responses against each clause: (a) Not applicable, as this expenditure is not being recorded against the asset sub-categories. (b) Not applicable, as this expenditure does not relate to asset refurbishments. (c) Not applicable, as Powercor is not adding additional an additional asset group. (d) Not applicable, as this information does not include replacement volume data (e) The sum of the expenditure across the entire Table 2.2.2 is equal to the replacement expenditure contained in regulatory template 2.1, as the source of the financial data was the same report from SAP. (f) Not applicable, as Actual expenditure data has been used.
CAPAL2.3BOP1	2.3(a)	Augex A	TABLE 2.3.1 - AUGEX ASSET DATA - SUBTRANSMISSION SUBSTATIONS, SWITCHING STATIONS AND ZONE SUBSTATIONS	Actual	Expenditure: SAP Financial reporting Volumes: Project SAP Network and Distribution System Planning Reports	N/A	Zone Substation projects over the $5 million reporting threshold were identified using an internal Business Warehouse report (transaction F220) and internal network planning augmentation projects lists. Projects over $2 million direct expenditure were reported on individually to give the AER more information on Powercor's subtransmission substation, switching station and zone substation expenditure. For 2017, there were no subtransmission substation, switching station and zone substation projects that met Powercor's threshold of $2 million direct expenditure to be reported on. The Non-Material Projects Total Direct Expenditure was calculated by subtracting the overall actual augmentation expenditure for subtransmission substations, switching stations and zone substations for the period by the addition of the total direct expenditure of the individual projects that were reported on (material projects over two million dollars direct cost). Any land purchase or easement expenditure was also excluded from all total direct expenditure values.	N/A	The information in table 2.3.1 is consistent with the requirements stated in the CA RIN notice. Individual project expenditure had been provided in real $2017 dollars for projects in 2017, with no calculation factors to convert from nominal to real $2017 dollars being required as there were no material projects for subtransmission substation, switching station and zone substation projects with a project close in 2017.
CAPAL2.3BOP2	2.3(a)	Augex A	TABLE 2.3.2 - AUGEX ASSET DATA - SUBTRANSMISSION LINES	Actual	Expenditure: SAP Financial reporting Volumes: Project SAP Network and Actual project construction drawings	N/A	Subtransmission projects over the $5 million reporting threshold were identified using an internal Business Warehouse report (transaction F220) and internal network planning augmentation projects lists. Projects over $2 million direct expenditure were also included to give the AER more information on Powercor's subtransmission line expenditure. For 2017, there were no subtransmission line projects that met Powercor's threshold of $2 million direct expenditure to be reported on. The Non-Material Projects Total Direct Expenditure was calculated by subtracting the overall actual augmentation expenditure for subtransmission lines for the period by the addition of the total direct expenditure of the individual projects that were reported on (material	N/A	The information in table 2.3.2 is consistent with the requirements stated in the CA RIN notice. Powercor has reported on augmentation type subtransmission line projects, provided project description data, and extracted project expenditure into the appropriate plant, contract, easement or other expenditure type formats. No individual projects have been reported as there were no projects that had both a direct expenditure over $5 million (nominal) and a

							projects over two million dollars direct cost). Any land purchase or easement expenditure was also excluded from all total direct expenditure values.		project close that occurred in 2017. A non-material project row contains all other augmentation type subtransmission line expenditure that occurred in 2017.
CAPAL2.3BOP3	2.3(b)	Augex B	TABLE 2.3.3 - AUGEX DATA - HV/LV FEEDERS AND DISTRIBUTION SUBSTATIONS Table 2.3.3.1 Descriptor Metrics Table 2.3.3.2 Cost Metrics	Actual	HV Feeder Line lengths: Actual project construction drawings LV Feeder Line lengths: Project SAP network and GIS Distribution Substation Units: Project SAP network and GIS Expenditure: SAP financial reporting	N/A	HV Feeder Descriptor Metrics HV feeder projects over the $0.5 million reporting threshold were identified using an internal Business Warehouse report (transaction F220). Units added and units upgraded for the HV feeder projects were manually identified by analysing the actual project construction drawings of the individual projects. Using these means also made it easiest to identify whether a project was adding or upgrading a line, and to identify whether a project contained overhead or underground works. Using the expenditure values, the units added and unit replaced have been placed into the year in which expenditure last incurred for a project. HV Feeder Cost Metrics (Material Projects) HV feeder projects over the $0.5 million reporting threshold (actuals or forecast figures) were identified using an internal Business Warehouse report (transaction F220). Total direct expenditure values per year for the HV overhead feeders and HV underground feeders are actual direct expenditure values extracted from SAP financial reporting (ZF21 transaction). For HV projects that contained both overhead and underground construction, an expenditure percentage split of the project between overhead and underground was made to increase accuracy of the expenditure figures. That percentage split was based purely on the construction costs (overhead vs underground) of the project extracted from SAP financial reporting (ZF21 transaction), then applied across the overall project direct expenditure for the year on a per project basis. In the case that a material project is to be constructed in a future year, the percentage split was based purely on the forecast construction costs (overhead vs underground) of the project extracted from SAP financial reporting (ZF21 transaction), then applied across the overall project direct expenditure for the year on a per project basis. HV Feeder Cost Metrics (Non-Material Projects) The HV feeder non-material projects total direct expenditure was calculated by subtracting the overall actual augmentation expenditure for HV feeders in the period by the addition of the total direct expenditure of the individual projects that were reported on (overhead and underground projects above $0.5 million actual or forecast direct expenditure). Any individual projects reported on that contained actual expenditure before the current year had those costs removed. Any land purchase or easement expenditure was also excluded from all total direct expenditure values. Powercor's internal accounting practices are set up in a way that the overall actual augmentation expenditure for HV feeders is grouped with the overall actual augmentation expenditure for subtransmission lines. The HV feeder non-material projects total direct expenditure is a percentage split per year between subtransmission lines and HV feeder project expenditure using individual project expenditure.	HV Feeder Descriptor Metrics Manual identification performed by staff who are specialists in identifying the projects that are adding or upgrading a line as well as whether the figures were for overhead or underground works. HV Feeder Cost Metrics (Material Projects) As the percentage split for the Material v Non-Material costs, as well as the Overhead v Underground costs is determined via a manual process through SAP, there is an assumption that the percentage split is still relevant for the total costs derived from the relevant capital expenditure category within SAP. HV Feeder Cost Metrics (Non-Material Projects) Manual identification performed by staff who are specialists in splitting the costs for: costs incurred prior to current year; cost related to land and easement; and cost split of subtransmission line v HV Feeder project	The information in Table 2.3.3 is consistent with the requirements stated in the CA RIN notice. HV Feeders For HV feeder augmentation projects with a direct expenditure over $0.5 million (nominal) and a project close that occurred in 2017, Powercor has provided the units added and units upgraded per year, as well as the direct expenditure from these projects per year. For 2017, direct expenditure has also been included for HV feeder augmentation projects with a forecast direct expenditure over $0.5 million (nominal) over the life of the project and a project close in a future year. As shown in Table 2.3.3 a further split of the HV feeders into overhead and underground types has been conducted. A non-material project row that contains all other HV feeder augmentation type expenditure that occurred 2017 has been included. All direct project expenditure has been provided in nominal dollars and the units added or upgraded have been placed into the year in which expenditure last incurred for a project. No land purchase or easement expenditure has been included. No units added were displayed in 2017 and no units upgraded in 2017 for HV feeder augmentations 'overhead lines' because no reported on projects (over $0.5 million) of that category recorded their final expenditure in those years. No units added and no units upgraded were shown for 2017 for HV feeder augmentations - underground cables because no reported on projects (over $0.5 million) of that category recorded their final expenditure in those years. Distribution Substations All distribution substation augmentation project units added, units upgraded and direct expenditure per year have been provided for 2017. All direct project expenditure has been provided in nominal dollars and the units added or upgraded have been placed into the year in which expenditure last incurred for a project. No land purchase or easement expenditure has been included. As shown in Table 2.3.3, a further split of the distribution substations into pole type, ground type and indoor type formats for distribution substations has been conducted. No units added and no units upgraded were displayed in 2017 for distribution substation augmentations - ground mounted because no projects of that category recorded their final expenditure in that year. No units added and

							Distribution Substations Descriptor Metrics Units added and units upgraded were manually identified by going into the project SAP network and analysing the scope, if the scope did not contain enough detail, GIS was used to identify units added and upgraded. Figures for units added and upgraded were all extracted manually using the project scopes or GIS for distribution substations as these methods was seen as the most accurate sources available of data. Using these means also made it easiest to identify whether a project was adding or upgrading a substation and determine which category (pole type, ground type or indoor type) the distribution substation project was best suited to. Using the expenditure values, the units added and unit replaced have been placed into the year in which expenditure last incurred for a project. Distribution Substations Cost Metrics Distribution substation projects for the year were manually identified using the project SAP network and/or scope to identify which category (pole type, ground type or indoor type) the distribution substation project was best suited to. Total direct expenditure values per year for the distribution substations are actual direct expenditure values extracted from SAP financial reporting (ZF21 transaction). LV Feeder Descriptor Metrics LV feeder projects over the $50,000 reporting threshold were identified using an internal Business Warehouse report (transaction F220). Units added and units upgraded were manually identified by going into the project SAP network and analysing the scope, if the scope did not contain enough detail, GIS was used to identify units added and upgraded. Figures for units added and upgraded were all extracted manually using the project scopes or GIS for LV feeders as these methods was seen as the most accurate sources available of data. Using these means also made it easiest to identify whether a project was adding or upgrading a line, and to identify whether a project contained overhead or underground works. Using the expenditure values, the units added and unit replaced have been placed into the year in which expenditure last incurred for a project. LV Feeder Cost Metrics (Material Projects) LV feeder projects over the $50,000 reporting threshold (actuals or forecast figures) were identified using an internal Business Warehouse report (transaction F220). Direct expenditure values for LV feeders were extracted from SAP financial reporting (ZF21 transaction) per year. For LV projects that contained both overhead and underground construction, an expenditure percentage split of the project between overhead and underground was made to increase accuracy of the expenditure figures. This split was based on the actual construction work completed on an individual project basis. In the case that a material project is to be constructed in a future year, the percentage split was based purely on the	expenditure. As the percentage split for the Material v Non-Material costs is determined via a manual process through SAP, there is an assumption that the percentage split is still relevant for the total costs derived from the relevant capital expenditure category within SAP. Distribution Substations Descriptor Metrics Manual identification performed by staff who are specialists in identifying whether a project contained the addition or upgrade of a pole mounted, ground mounted or indoor distribution substation. Distribution Substations Cost Metrics Manual identification performed by staff who are specialists in identifying and splitting the costs for projects between pole, ground and indoor types of distribution substations. LV Feeder Descriptor Metrics Manual identification performed by staff who are specialists in identifying the projects that are adding or upgrading a line as	no units upgraded were shown for 2017 for distribution substation augmentations - indoor because no projects of that category recorded their final expenditure in those years. LV Feeders For LV feeder augmentation projects with a direct expenditure over $50,0 (nominal) and a project close that occurred for 2017, Powercor has provided the units added and units upgraded per year, as well as the direct expenditure from these projects per year. For 2017, direct expenditure has also been included for LV feeder augmentation projects with a forecast direct expenditure over $50,0 (nominal) over the life of the project and a project close in a future year. As shown in Table 2.3.3 a further split of the LV feeders into overhead and underground types has been conducted. A non-material project row that contains all other LV feeder augmentation type expenditure that occurred in 2017 has been included. All direct project expenditure has been provided in nominal dollars and the units added or upgraded have been placed into the year in which expenditure last incurred for a project. No land purchase or easement expenditure has been included. No units added and no units upgraded were displayed for 2017 for LV feeder augmentations 'overhead lines' because no reported on projects (over $50,0) of that category recorded their final expenditure in those years. No units upgraded for 2017 for LV feeder augmentations 'underground cables' because no reported on projects (over $50,0) of that category recorded their final expenditure in those years. No units added were displayed for 2017 for LV feeder augmentations 'underground cables' because no reported on projects (over $50,0) of that category recorded their final expenditure in that year.

							forecast construction costs (overhead vs underground) of the project extracted from SAP financial reporting (ZF21 transaction). Total direct expenditure values per year for the LV overhead feeders and LV underground feeders are actual direct expenditure values extracted from SAP financial reporting (ZF21 transaction). LV Feeder Cost Metrics (Non-Material Projects) LV feeder non-material projects total direct expenditure was calculated by subtracting the overall actual augmentation expenditure for LV feeders in the period by the addition of the total direct expenditure of the individual projects that were reported on (overhead and underground projects above $50,000 actual or forecast direct expenditure). Any individual projects reported on that contained actual expenditure before the current year had those costs removed. Any land purchase or easement expenditure was also excluded from all total direct expenditure values. The LV feeder non-material projects total direct expenditure is a calculation as Powercor's internal accounting practices are set up in a way that the overall actual augmentation expenditure for LV feeders is grouped with the overall actual augmentation expenditure for distribution substations. To get the LV feeder expenditure, the total distribution substation expenditure was subtracted from Powercor's combined LV feeder and distribution substation expenditure per year, as the distribution substation expenditure figures are actual direct expenditure. The LV feeder expenditure has been classed as an actual since the calculations are using actual expenditure figures.	well as whether the figures were for overhead or underground projects. LV Feeder Cost Metrics (Material Projects) Manual identification performed by staff who are specialists in splitting the costs for projects between overhead or underground works. LV Feeder Cost Metrics (Non-Material Projects) Manual identification performed by staff who are specialists in splitting the costs for: costs incurred prior to the current year; cost related to land and easement; and cost split between LV feeders and distribution substations.	
CAPAL2.3BOP4	2.3(b)	Augex B	TABLE 2.3.4 - AUGEX DATA - TOTAL EXPENDITURE	Actual	SAP Financial System	N/A	Subtransmission Substations, Switching Stations, Zone Substations The SAP financial system is used to extract the information required to state the Distribution Network Service Provider (DNSP) capital expenditure information by category and regulatory segment. Using the audited statutory accounts for Powercor the business uses cost elements within SAP in order to disaggregate the data for the purposes of apportioning capital expenditure costs between capital expenditure categories and regulatory segments in accordance with the cost allocation methodology. The subtransmission substations/switching station/zone substations total augmentation expenditure figures extracted from the SAP financial system are not grouped with any of the other asset categories and can be used without estimations. Subtransmission Lines The SAP financial system is used to extract the information required to state the DNSP capital expenditure information by category and regulatory segment. Using the audited statutory accounts for Powercor the business uses cost elements within SAP in order to disaggregate the data for the purposes of	Subtransmission Substations, Switching Stations, Zone Substations No assumptions required as the data is based on actual nominal figures as per SAP. Subtransmission Lines As the percentage split for subtransmission line v HV feeder projects is determined via a manual process through SAP, there is an assumption that the percentage split is still relevant for	The information in Table 2.3.4 is consistent with the requirements stated in the CA RIN notice. Subtransmission Substations, Switching Stations, Zone Substations Powercor has provided total augmentation expenditure per year for subtransmission substations/switching station/zone substations for 2017. Total augmentation expenditure had been provided in nominal dollars. The expenditure figures in Table 2.3.4 reconcile with those in Table 2.3.1 for subtransmission substations/switching station/zone substations once escalation factors have been applied (since Table 2.3.1 is in real dollars). Subtransmission Lines Powercor has provided total augmentation expenditure per year for subtransmission lines for 2017. Total augmentation expenditure had been provided in nominal dollars. The expenditure figures in Table 2.3.4 reconcile with those in Table 2.3.2 for subtransmission lines once escalation factors

							apportioning capital expenditure costs between capital expenditure categories and regulatory segments in accordance with the cost allocation methodology. Subtransmission lines and HV feeders are grouped together as part of the one capital expenditure category. On a per year basis, individual project expenditure from that capital expenditure category was manually identified as being subtransmission line or HV feeder expenditure in nature. To calculate the total direct augmentation expenditure of subtransmission lines, a percentage split was formulated using the summation of the individual subtransmission line project expenditures then applied against the total direct augmentation expenditure of the capital expenditure category, on a per year basis. As these percentage splits are from actual values, the resultant expenditure values are determined to be classed as actuals instead of estimates. HV Feeders The SAP financial system is used to extract the information required to state the DNSP capital expenditure information by category and regulatory segment. Using the audited statutory accounts for Powercor the business uses cost elements within SAP in order to disaggregate the data for the purposes of apportioning capital expenditure costs between capital expenditure categories and regulatory segments in accordance with the cost allocation methodology feeders and subtransmission lines are grouped together as part of the one capital expenditure category. On a per year basis, individual project expenditure from that capital expenditure category was manually identified as being HV feeder or subtransmission line expenditure in nature. To calculate the total direct augmentation expenditure of HV feeders, a percentage split was formulated using the summation of the individual HV feeder project expenditures then applied against the total direct augmentation expenditure of the capital expenditure category, on a per year basis. As these percentage splits are from actual values, the resultant expenditure values are determined to be classed as actuals instead of estimates. Reconciliation occurs for HV feeders expenditure as 'HV feeders' and 'HV feeders' land purchases and easements' expenditure in Table 2.3.4 is equal to the summation of 'HV feeder augmentations - overhead lines', 'HV feeder augmentations - underground lines' and 'HV feeder non-material projects' expenditure in Table 2.3.3.2. HV Feeders - Land Purchases and Easements Land purchase and easement expenditure for HV feeders was extracted by running a SAP financial report (ZF21 transaction) against Powercor's internal cost code for land purchases, then another report against the internal cost code for easements. No land purchase or easement expenditure for HV feeders occurred in the current year. Reconciliation occurs for HV feeders - land purchases and easements expenditure as 'HV feeders' and 'HV feeders - land purchases and easements' expenditure in Table 2.3.4 is equal to the summation of 'HV feeder augmentations - overhead lines', 'HV feeder augmentations - underground lines' and 'HV feeder non-	the total costs derived from the relevant capital expenditure category within SAP. HV Feeders As the percentage split for HV feeder v subtransmission line projects is determined via a manual process through SAP, there is an assumption that the percentage split is still relevant for the total costs derived from the relevant capital expenditure category within SAP. HV Feeders - Land Purchases and Easements Manual identification performed by staff who are specialists in identifying and extracting land purchase and easement expenditure for HV feeder projects. Distribution Substations Manual identification performed by staff who are specialists in identifying distribution substation projects. Distribution Substations - Land Purchases and Easements Manual identification performed by staff who are specialists in identifying and	have been applied (since Table 2.3.2 is in real dollars). HV Feeders Powercor has provided total augmentation expenditure per year for HV feeders for 2017. Total augmentation expenditure had been provided in nominal dollars. The expenditure figures in Table 2.3.4 reconcile with those in Table 2.3.3.2 for HV feeders. Expenditure attributed to land purchases or easements for HV feeder projects has been removed and included in the HV feeders - land purchases and easements category. HV Feeders - Land Purchases and Easements Powercor has provided total augmentation expenditure per year for HV feeders 'land purchases and easements' for 2017. Total augmentation expenditure had been provided in nominal dollars. For 2017 no land purchase or easement expenditure was spent on HV feeder projects. The expenditure figures in Table 2.3.4 reconcile with those in Table 2.3.3.2 for HV feeders. Distribution Substations Powercor has provided total augmentation expenditure per year for distribution substations for 2017. Total augmentation expenditure had been provided in nominal dollars. The expenditure figures in Table 2.3.4 reconcile with those in Table 2.3.3.2 for distribution substations. Expenditure attributed to land purchases or easements for distribution substation projects has been removed and included in the distribution substations 'land purchases and easements' category. Distribution Substations 'Land Purchases and Easements' Powercor has provided total augmentation expenditure for distribution substations 'land purchases' for 2017. Total augmentation expenditure had been provided in nominal dollars. For 2017 no land purchase or easement expenditure was spent on distribution substation projects. The expenditure figures in Table 2.3.4 reconcile with those in Table 2.3.3.2 for distribution substations. LV Feeders Powercor has provided total augmentation expenditure per year for LV feeders for 2017. Total augmentation expenditure had been provided in nominal dollars. The expenditure figures in Table 2.3.4 reconcile with those in Table 2.3.3.2 for LV feeders. Expenditure attributed to land purchases or easements for LV feeder projects has been removed and included in the LV feeders - land purchases and easements category.

							material projects' expenditure in Table 2.3.3.2. Distribution Substations The SAP financial system is used to extract the information required to state the DNSP capital expenditure information by category and regulatory segment. Using the audited statutory accounts for Powercor the business uses cost elements within SAP in order to disaggregate the data for the purposes of apportioning capital expenditure costs between capital expenditure categories and regulatory segments in accordance with the cost allocation methodology. Distribution substations and LV feeders are grouped together as part of the one capital expenditure category. Distribution substation expenditure is actual expenditure per year using individual projects manually identified as being distribution substation projects. Reconciliation occurs for distribution substation expenditure as 'Distribution substations' and 'Distribution substations - land purchase and easement' expenditure in Table 2.3.4 is equal to the summation of 'Distribution substation augmentations - pole mounted', 'Distribution substation augmentations - ground mounted' and 'Distribution substation augmentations - indoor' expenditure in Table 2.3.3.2. Distribution Substations - Land Purchases and Easements Land purchase and easement expenditure for distribution substations was extracted by running a SAP financial report (ZF21 transaction) against Powercor's internal cost code for land purchases, then another report against the internal cost code for easements. No land purchase or easement expenditure for Distribution substations occurred in the current year. Reconciliation occurs for distribution substations - land purchases and easements expenditure as 'Distribution substations' and 'Distribution substations - land purchase and easement' expenditure in Table 2.3.4 is equal to the summation of 'Distribution substation augmentations - pole mounted', 'Distribution substation augmentations - ground mounted' and 'Distribution substation augmentations - indoor' expenditure in Table 2.3.3.2. LV Feeders The SAP financial system is used to extract the information required to state the DNSP capital expenditure information by category and regulatory segment. Using the audited statutory accounts for Powercor the business uses cost elements within SAP in order to disaggregate the data for the purposes of apportioning capital expenditure costs between capital expenditure categories and regulatory segments in accordance with the cost allocation methodology.LV feeders and distribution substations are grouped together as part of the one capital expenditure category. Since the distribution substation expenditure is actual expenditure per year using individual project expenditure, the LV expenditure has been calculated as the remaining expenditure for the capital expenditure category. As this calculation uses actual values, the resultant expenditure values are determined to be	extracting land purchase and easement expenditure for distribution substation projects. LV Feeders Manual identification performed by staff who are specialists in identifying distribution substation expenditure on a per project basis and splitting costs between the distribution substation and LV feeder capital expenditure category. LV Feeders - Land Purchases and Easements Manual identification performed by staff who are specialists in identifying and extracting land purchase and easement expenditure for LV feeder projects. Other Assets Not applicable as the data is derived straight from SAP function code 166, 168 and 169.	LV Feeders 'Land Purchases and Easements' Powercor has provided total augmentation expenditure for LV feeders 'land purchases and easements' for 2017. Total augmentation expenditure had been provided in nominal dollars. For 2017 no land purchase or easement expenditure was spent on LV feeder projects. The expenditure figures in Table 2.3.4 reconcile with those in Table 2.3.3.2 for LV feeders.

							classed as actuals instead of estimates. Reconciliation occurs for LV feeders expenditure as 'LV feeders' and 'LV feeders - land purchases and easements' expenditure in Table 2.3.4 is equal to the summation of 'LV feeder augmentations - overhead lines', 'LV feeder augmentations - underground lines' and 'LV feeder non-material projects' expenditure in Table 2.3.3.2. LV Feeders - Land Purchases and Easements Land purchase and easement expenditure for LV feeders was extracted by running a SAP financial report (ZF21 transaction) against Powercor's internal cost code for land purchases, then another report against the internal cost code for easements. No land purchase or easement expenditure for LV feeders occurred in the current year. Reconciliation occurs for LV feeders - land purchases and easements expenditure as 'LV feeders' and 'LV feeders - land purchases and easements' expenditure in Table 2.3.4 is equal to the summation of 'LV feeder augmentations - overhead lines', 'LV feeder augmentations - underground lines' and 'LV feeder non-material projects' expenditure in Table 2.3.3.2. Other Assets The data is derived straight from FC 166, 168 and FC 169.		
CAPAL2.3BOP5	2.3(b)	Augex B	TABLE 2.3.4 - AUGEX DATA - TOTAL EXPENDITURE Other Assets [Total Direct Expenditure ($0's)]	Actual	VBRC Works Program consisting of: Armour Rods & Vibration Dampers (FC167) HV Conductor Clearances (FC167) REFCL Trial Project (FC167) REFCL Tr1 and Tr2 works (FC167) SAP actual costs are the data source	N/A	VBRC Program Expenditure - Actuals The SAP financial system is used to extract the information required to state the DNSP overhead information by category and regulatory segment. Using the audited statutory accounts for Powercor, the business uses cost elements within SAP in order to allocate costs between the regulatory segments in accordance with the cost allocation methodology. This includes costs associated with REFCL projects at Woodend and Gisborne. The function code for this is expenditure in the FC 167.	N/A	Powercor has complied with the advice provided by Mr Irlam and listed VBRC AR&VD and VBRC LIDAR survey expenditure as 'Augex'. Other Assets includes VBRC volumes and expenditure and SCADA/automation expenditure.
CAPAL2.5BOP1	2.5	Connections	TABLE 2.5.1 DESCRIPTOR METRICS RESIDENTIAL - Underground connections (0's) [VOLUMES AND EXPENDITURE] RESIDENTIAL - Overhead connections (0's) [VOLUMES AND EXPENDITURE] COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL - Underground connections (0's) [VOLUMES AND EXPENDITURE] COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL - Overhead connections (0's) [VOLUMES AND EXPENDITURE]	Actual	The source of this data is eConnect. All connections are processed through eConnect and each customer request processed identifies if the service is overhead or underground, residential or commercial.	N/A	The total number of new supply connections to customers has been extracted from eConnect via the NC's completed report. There is a specific field that states whether the property has been connected via an overhead or underground service and whether the property is residential or other.	N/A	9.1 Not applicable to Powercor as per AER advice 9.2 Not applicable to this metric 9.3 Not applicable to this metric 9.4 Not applicable to this metric 9.5 Complies - only data relating to non-contestable, regulated connection services has been used in this measure 9.6 Complies - as no data related to gifted assets, negotiated connection services or connection services have been reported under this measure, in line with the requirements of the RIN 9.7 Not applicable to this metric 9.8 Not applicable to this metric 9.9 Not applicable to this metric 9.10 Not applicable to this metric 9.11 Not applicable to this metric
CAPAL2.5BOP2	2.5	Connections	TABLE 2.5.1 DESCRIPTOR METRICS RESIDENTIAL - Distribution substation installed (MVA added) [VOLUMES AND EXPENDITURE] COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL - Distribution substation installed (MVA added) [VOLUMES AND EXPENDITURE] SUBDIVISION - Distribution substation installed (MVA added) [VOLUMES AND	Estimated	Global Information System GIS	- The basis of the estimate was the delta change in substation capacity obtained from GIS - The total of the MVA added was assumed to be allocated to connections as there is	The installation of distribution substations and their nameplate capacity are not recorded against the AER customer classification. In GIS Powercor record all transformers which are installed and in service including the MVA capacity of the transformer. To determine the growth/decrease from year to year, a delta change was identified. The delta change is the change in numbers from the start of one year to the end of that year. The delta change from	N/A	9.1 Not applicable to Powercor as per AER advice 9.2 Complies - Powercor has not distinguished expenditure between standard and alternative control 9.3 Complies - Expenditure has not been distinguished as Opex costs do not apply to connections 9.4 Complies - Gross amounts used

			EXPENDITURE] EMBEDDED GENERATION - Distribution substation installed (MVA added) [VOLUMES AND EXPENDITURE]			no basis to determine the reason the substation was installed. - MVA added was allocated to the AER customer classification using percentages estimated from asset finalisation sheets for completed projects.	previously reported years was used where available. Some adjustments have been made where the results were not consistent with other years. This was likely as the historical method used to report distribution substations in that year may not be consistent between years. Distribution substations may also be retried and hence the MVA would be seen as a decrease which would distort the new MVA added. The installation of distribution substations in GIS is not recorded as a result of a customer connection or a supply quality or maintenance project. Without this knowledge all installed MVA has been assumed to be as a result of customer connection. The increase or decreases in transformer installations are not classified into the type of customers- residential/commercial/subdivisions/embedded generations. The delta change for current year was obtained from GIS to provide the MVA added. The % per asset class finalisation for was taken based on the ACTUAL capital expenditure. The MVA added was assumed to be on the same % per asset class finalisation as the number of transformers installed.		9.5 Complies - Includes all regulated connection services 9.6 Complies - Only the non-contestable component i.e. tie in and shared augmentation work has been included for contestable services. 9.7 Not applicable for this variable 9.8 Complies - Only includes connections as per appendix F 9.9 Complies - Only the work for the connection has been included. No augmentation is reported twice 9.10 Not applicable for this variable 9.11 Not applicable for this variable
CAPAL2.5BOP3	2.5	Connections	TABLE 2.5.1 DESCRIPTOR METRICS RESIDENTIAL - Distribution substations installed (0's) [VOLUMES AND EXPENDITURE] COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL - Distribution substations installed (0's) [VOLUMES AND EXPENDITURE] SUBDIVISION - Distribution substations installed (0's) [VOLUMES AND EXPENDITURE] EMBEDDED GENERATION - Distribution substations installed (0's) [VOLUMES AND EXPENDITURE]	Estimated	Asset Finalisation data base & GIS	Substations are not recorded against the AER customer classification in the GIS asset register. An estimate was required, as actual data (i.e. physical count) doesn't exist.	The accounting asset finalisation data base was used as this contains an asset class of substation. It was assumed that any expenditure against the substation asset class per project was equivalent to a single substation. The count of substations from the asset finalisation sheets was matched to the Powercor function codes. The function code to AER customer classification was mapped to determine the percentage of the total number of substations installed for each AER customer classification. The delta change from previous was obtained from GIS to provide the number of distribution substations added. The delta change is the change in numbers from the start of one year to the end of that year. The % per asset class finalisation was taken based on the ACTUAL capital expenditure for the same year.	N/A	9.1 Not applicable to Powercor as per AER advice 9.2 Complies - Powercor has not distinguished expenditure between standard and alternative control 9.3 Complies - Expenditure has not been distinguished as Opex costs do not apply to connections 9.4 Complies - Gross amounts used 9.5 Complies - Includes all regulated connection services 9.6 Complies - Only the non-contestable component i.e. tie in and shared augmentation work has been included for contestable services. 9.7 Not applicable for this variable 9.8 Complies - Only includes connections as per appendix F 9.9 Complies - Only the work for the connection has been included. No augmentation is reported twice 9.10 Not applicable for this variable 9.11 Not applicable for this variable
CAPAL2.5BOP4	2.5	Connections	TABLE 2.5.1 DESCRIPTOR METRICS RESIDENTIAL - Distribution substation installed (total spend $0's) [VOLUMES AND EXPENDITURE] COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL - Distribution substation installed total spend ($0's) [VOLUMES AND EXPENDITURE] SUBDIVISION - Distribution substation installed (total spend $0's) [VOLUMES AND EXPENDITURE] EMBEDDED GENERATION - Distribution substation installed (total spend $0's) [VOLUMES AND EXPENDITURE]	Estimated	SAP Business Intelligence Report	Substation augmentation assets are not recorded against the AER customer classification in the Global Information System. GIS does not contain any financial information. Financial costs for projects in standard reports only contains the total costs not individual assets. Substations installed	Financial information is available from the asset finalisation procedure that splits cost into asset classes. The asset class of substations assets is able to be determined from the asset finalisation data. The expenditure for the asset class was determined for each function code. The function codes were mapped to the AER customer classification. The percentage of the expenditure for substation augmentation asset class was determined against the total expenditure. The percentage was then applied against the total cost as reported in Table 2.5.2 to provide the expenditure for substations in the 4 metrics. The % per asset class finalisation was taken based on the ACTUAL capital expenditure for the same year.	NA	9.1 Not applicable to Powercor as per AER advice 9.2 Complies - Powercor has not distinguished expenditure between standard and alternative control 9.3 Complies - Expenditure has not been distinguished as Opex costs do not apply to connections 9.4 Complies - Gross amounts used 9.5 Complies - Includes all regulated connection services 9.6 Complies - Only the non-contestable component i.e. tie in and shared augmentation work has been included for contestable services. 9.7 Not applicable for this variable

						are not recorded against the AER customer classification Actual financial data is used but an estimate is required to apportion to each customer category.			9.8 Complies - Only includes connections at high voltage 22 kV 9.9 Complies - Only the work for the connection has been included. No augmentation is reported twice 9.10 Not applicable for this variable 9.11 Not applicable for this variable
CAPAL2.5BOP5	2.5	Connections	TABLE 2.5.1 DESCRIPTOR METRICS RESIDENTIAL - Augmentation HV (net circuit KM added) [VOLUMES AND EXPENDITURE] RESIDENTIAL - Augmentation LV (net circuit KM added) [VOLUMES AND EXPENDITURE] COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL - Augmentation HV (net circuit KM added) [VOLUMES AND EXPENDITURE] COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL - Augmentation LV (net circuit KM added) [VOLUMES AND EXPENDITURE] SUBDIVISION - Augmentation HV (net circuit KM added) [VOLUMES AND EXPENDITURE] SUBDIVISION - Augmentation LV (net circuit KM added) [VOLUMES AND EXPENDITURE] EMBEDDED GENERATION - Augmentation HV (net circuit KM added) [VOLUMES AND EXPENDITURE] EMBEDDED GENERATION - Augmentation LV (net circuit KM added) [VOLUMES AND EXPENDITURE]	Estimated	Global Information System and SAP Financial asset finalisation sheets	Conductor installed in the Global Information System is not recorded against the AER customer classification. A combination of financial data and physical data has had to be combined to provide an estimate.	The Financial asset finalisation data contains financial data against the asset class of conductor and includes the Powercor function code. This was assumed to be suitable to determine the allocation of conductor against the AER customer classification categories. The expenditure for the asset class that matched HV, LV and Substation were totalled for each function code. This this was then mapped to the AER customer classification to determine a % of the expenditure for HV, and LV and substations. This was then applied against the total KMs from GIS. The % per asset class finalisation was taken based on the ACTUAL capital expenditure. The total KMs of circuit from a delta change were obtained from GIS and these were allocated against the customer classification on the basis of the percentage of cost per function code as reported in the asset class as part of the asset finalisation.	NA	9.1 Not applicable to Powercor as per AER advice 9.2 Complies - Powercor has not distinguished expenditure between standard and alternative control 9.3 Complies - Expenditure has not been distinguished as Opex costs do not apply to connections 9.4 Complies - Gross amounts used 9.5 Complies - Includes all regulated connection services 9.6 Complies - Only the non-contestable component i.e. tie in and shared augmentation work has been included for contestable services. 9.7 Not applicable for this variable 9.8 Complies - Only includes connections per appendix F 9.9 Complies - Only the work for the connection has been included. No augmentation is reported twice 9.10 Not applicable for this variable 9.11 Not applicable for this variable
CAPAL2.5BOP6	2.5	Connections	TABLE 2.5.1 DESCRIPTOR METRICS RESIDENTIAL - Augmentation HV (total spend $0's) [VOLUMES AND EXPENDITURE] RESIDENTIAL - Augmentation LV (total spend $0's) [VOLUMES AND EXPENDITURE] COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL - Augmentation HV (total spend $0's) [VOLUMES AND EXPENDITURE] COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL - Augmentation LV (total spend $0's) [VOLUMES AND EXPENDITURE] SUBDIVISION - Augmentation HV (total spend $0's) [VOLUMES AND EXPENDITURE] SUBDIVISION - Augmentation LV (total spend $0's) [VOLUMES AND EXPENDITURE] EMBEDDED GENERATION - Augmentation HV (total spend $0's) [VOLUMES AND EXPENDITURE] EMBEDDED GENERATION - Augmentation LV (total spend $0's) [VOLUMES AND EXPENDITURE]	Estimated	SAP Asset Finalisation Report, Global Information System.	An estimate is required as HV & LV augmentation assets are not recorded against the AER customer classification in the Global Information System (GIS). GIS does not contain any financial information.	Financial information is available from the asset finalisation procedure that splits cost into asset classes. The asset class of HV and LV assets is able to be determined from the asset finalisation data. The expenditure for the asset class was determined for each function code. The function codes were mapped to the AER customer classification. The percentage of the expenditure for the HV & LV augmentation asset class was determined against the total expenditure. The percentage was then applied against the total cost as reported in Table 2.5.2. The % per asset class finalisation was taken based on the ACTUAL capital expenditure for that year.	N/A	9.1 Not applicable to Powercor as per AER advice 9.2 Complies - Powercor has not distinguished expenditure between standard and alternative control 9.3 Complies - Expenditure has not been distinguished as Opex costs do not apply to connections 9.4 Complies - Gross amounts used 9.5 Complies - Includes all regulated connection services 9.6 Complies - Only the non-contestable component i.e. tie in and shared augmentation work has been included for contestable services. 9.7 Not applicable for this variable 9.8 Complies - Only includes connections as defined in appendix F 9.9 Complies - Only the work for the connection has been included. No augmentation is reported twice 9.10 Not applicable for this variable 9.11 Not applicable for this variable
CAPAL2.5BOP7	2.5	Connections	TABLE 2.5.1 DESCRIPTOR METRICS RESIDENTIAL - Mean days to connect residential customer with LV single phase connection (0's) [VOLUMES AND EXPENDITURE]	Actual	The source of this data is eConnect. All connections are processed through eConnect and the number of days (cycle time) from clock start to fulfilled is recorded.	N/A	The total number of new supply connections to customers has been extracted from eConnect via the NC's completed report. There is a specific field that calculates the number of days from clock start to fulfilled, which is the number of days for the property to be connected. This field has then been used to determine the average number of days for residential connections.	N/A	9.1 Not applicable to Powercor as per AER advice 9.2 Not applicable to this metric 9.3 Not applicable to this metric 9.4 Not applicable to this metric 9.5 Complies - only data relating to non-contestable, regulated connection services has been used for this measure 9.6 Complies - as no data related to gifted assets, negotiated connection services or

									connection services have been reported under this measure, in line with the requirements of the RIN 9.7 Not applicable to this metric 9.8 Not applicable to this metric 9.9 Not applicable to this metric 9.10 Not applicable to this metric 9.11 Not applicable to this metric
CAPAL2.5BOP8	2.5	Connections	TABLE 2.5.1 DESCRIPTOR METRICS RESIDENTIAL - Volume of GSL breaches for residential customers (0's) [VOLUMES AND EXPENDITURE] RESIDENTIAL - GSL payments ($0's) [VOLUMES AND EXPENDITURE]	Actual	The source of the data is eConnect. This information is extracted to Excel, working files used and cross checked via CIS OV.	N/A	The list of missed New Connection GSLs from the data is extracted from eConnect via the [Month] GSL 2017 report. The report is filtered by: Connection Type - New Connection No appointment No unmetered supply Closed/Fulfilled Business days >11 & Clock start to fulfilled >11. This information is then exported to Excel and each connection manually reviewed for eligibility. Those NMIs eligible are filtered and cross checked in CIS to confirm if the property is residential.	N/A	9.1 Not applicable to Powercor as per AER advice 9.2 Not applicable to this metric 9.3 Not applicable to this metric 9.4 Not applicable to this metric 9.5 Complies - only data relating to non-contestable, regulated connection services has been used in this measure 9.6 Complies - as no data related to gifted assets, negotiated connection services or connection services have been reported under this measure, in line with the requirements of the RIN 9.7 Not applicable to this metric 9.8 Not applicable to this metric 9.9 Not applicable to this metric 9.10 Not applicable to this metric 9.11 Complies - a GSL scheme does exist for these connection services
CAPAL2.5BOP9	2.5	Connections	TABLE 2.5.1 DESCRIPTOR METRICS RESIDENTIAL - Volume of customer complaints relating to connection services (0's) [VOLUMES AND EXPENDITURE]	Actual	Customised SAP based system CARE (Customer Action and Response).	N/A	It is essential that all information extracted from the CARE system is reviewed and validated at year end. CARE has a reporting tool that allows us to extract information relating to a variety of categories including connection service and supply augmentation complaints. Administrating CARE standard work instruction 03-10-W02 is used to extract relevant data. SAP transaction ZP55 - CARE list is used to produce this report. Once report run undertake the following steps: 1. Filter the heading 'Category Description' to include Connections & Supply Augmentation. 2.Review 'Sub Category' & 'CARE Subject' to remove any complaints relating to activities outside a Connections per the RIN definition. Examples of complaints excluded include: tariffs, permit to work, overhead service issues, consumer mains cross property, transposition, disconnections and illegal wiring.	N/A	9.1 Not applicable to Powercor as per AER advice 9.2 Not applicable to this metric 9.3 Not applicable to this metric 9.4 Not applicable to this metric 9.5 Complies - only data relating to non-contestable, regulated connection services has been used in this measure 9.6 Complies - as no data related to gifted assets, negotiated connection services or connection services have been reported under this measure, in line with the requirements of the RIN 9.7 Not applicable to this metric 9.8 Not applicable to this metric 9.9 Not applicable to this metric 9.10 Not applicable to this metric 9.11 Not applicable to this metric
CAPAL2.5BOP10	2.5	Connections	TABLE 2.5.1 DESCRIPTOR METRICS SUBDIVISION - Underground connections (0's) [VOLUMES AND EXPENDITURE] SUBDIVISION - Overhead connections (0's) [VOLUMES AND EXPENDITURE]	Actual	This data cannot be provided as our current business process is to capture these connections as either commercial/industrial or residential.	N/A	This data cannot be provided as our current business process is to capture these connections as either commercial/industrial or residential.	N/A	9.1 N/A to Powercor as per AER advice 9.2 Not applicable to this metric 9.3 Not applicable to this metric 9.4 Not applicable to this metric 9.5 Complies - only data relating to non-contestable, regulated connection services has been used in this measure 9.6 Complies - as no data related to gifted assets, negotiated connection services or connection services have been reported under this measure, in line with the requirements of the RIN 9.7 Not applicable to this metric 9.8 Not applicable to this metric 9.9 Not applicable to this metric 9.10 Not applicable to this metric 9.11 Not applicable to this metric
CAPAL2.5BOP11	2.5	Connections	TABLE 2.5.1 DESCRIPTOR METRICS SUBDIVISION - Cost per lot ($0'S) [VOLUMES	Estimated	SAP Business Intelligence report for Customer Projects	- Powercor do not report on the number	Powercor record some details in SAP for monitoring of subdivisions. A Business Intelligence report was used	- Only residential lots have been	9.1 Not applicable to Powercor as per AER advice

			AND EXPENDITURE]			of lots connected, so are unable to provide this information from actual data - Powercor do have some reports that provide lots connected which is representative of the average costs per lot. The reports may not include all subdivisions completed per year but is a high enough be considered as indicative. - The lots connected do include cost for projects that the developer has elected to complete some contestable work and for projects where Powercor has complete.	provide some information of cost and lots. Using subject matter expert this sample information was deemed to be reflective of the cost per lot for this metric. The cost per lot does not include cost of gifted assets completed by the Developer. The cost per lot is only the cost incurred by Powercor for the non-contestable work.	included there is no consistency between other types of residential developments. The standard underground residential development is a typical housing estate. - Dual and multiple type subdivision have been excluded - Low density subdivisions and high-rise residential developments have been excluded/	9.2 Complies - Powercor has not distinguished expenditure between standard and alternative control 9.3 Complies - Expenditure has not been distinguished as Opex costs do not apply to connections 9.4 Complies - Gross amounts used 9.5 Complies - Includes all regulated connection services 9.6 Complies - Only the non-contestable component i.e. tie in and shared augmentation work has been included for contestable services. 9.7 Not applicable for this variable 9.8 Complies - Only includes connections that align to the appendix F 9.9 Complies - Only the work for the connection has been included. No augmentation is reported twice 9.10 Not applicable for this variable 9.11 Not applicable for this variable
CAPAL2.5BOP12	2.5	Connections	TABLE 2.5.1 DESCRIPTOR METRICS EMBEDDED GENERATION - Underground connections (0's) [VOLUMES AND EXPENDITURE] EMBEDDED GENERATION - Overhead connections (0's) [VOLUMES AND EXPENDITURE]	Actual	After consultation with a subject matter expert from the business, it is estimated that the volume of brand new connections that include embedded generation is nil.	N/A	After consultation with a subject matter expert from the business, it is estimated that the volume of brand new connections that include embedded generation is nil.	N/A	9.1 Not applicable to Powercor as per AER advice 9.2 Not applicable to this metric 9.3 Not applicable to this metric 9.4 Not applicable to this metric 9.5 Complies - only data relating to non-contestable, regulated connection services has been used in this measure 9.6 Complies - as no data related to gifted assets, negotiated connection services or connection services have been reported under this measure, in line with the requirements of the RIN 9.7 Not applicable to this metric 9.8 Not applicable to this metric 9.9 Not applicable to this metric 9.10 Not applicable to this metric 9.11 Not applicable to this metric
CAPAL2.5BOP13	2.5	Connections	TABLE 2.5.2 COST METRICS BY CONNECTION CLASSIFICATION RESIDENTIAL - Simple connection LV [EXPENDITURE] RESIDENTIAL - Simple connection LV [VOLUMES] COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL - Simple connection LV [EXPENDITURE] COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL - Simple connection LV [VOLUMES]	Actual	Expenditure: Financial data obtained from SAP. Volumes: CIS/OV (Powercor customer records management system).Residential Simple Connection LV is the summation of the same data provided for Residential Underground and Overhead connection components of Table 2.5.1. Commercial/Industrial Simple Connection LV is the summation of the same data provided for Commercial/Industrial Underground and Overhead connection components of Table 2.5.1.	Expenditure Estimate of apportioning costs was on the basis of numbers of simple connection jobs in the Residential and Commercial/Industrial categories.	Expenditure: The costs were obtained directly from the SAP Function Code Expenditure for that year. In Table 2.5.2, the Residential ratio of F/C 114 and 115 costs was entered into the Residential Simple Connection LV costs. The Commercial ratio of F/C 114 and 115 costs was added to the total for the Commercial/Industrial Simple Connection LV costs. As these cost categories are not directly obtainable, this is the best estimate available. Volumes: It is assumed that these fields require only brand new, first time connections. The methodology applied was to obtain a list of service orders from CIS Open-Vision for the defined period that indicate a completed, brand new connection.	N/A	New Connection expenditure from function code 114 and 115 is no longer reported in the category and now appears in the ACS table. Expenditure: In complying with the AER requirements additional expenditure from Function Codes 114 and 115 was required to be added to the Templates. The relevant Function Code 114 and 115 expenditure relates to line of mains non-contestable regulated connection services. 9.1 Not applicable to Powercor as per AER advice 9.2 Complies - Powercor has not distinguished expenditure between standard and alternative control 9.3 Complies - Opex costs do not apply to connections 9.4 Complies - Gross amounts used 9.5 Complies - Includes all regulated

									connection services 9.6 Complies - Only the non-contestable component i.e. tie in and shared augmentation work has been included for contestable services. 9.7 Not applicable for this variable 9.8 Complies - Only includes connections that align to the appendix F 9.9 Complies - Only the work for the connection has been included. No augmentation is reported twice 9.10 Not applicable for this variable 9.11 Not applicable for this variable Volumes: 9.1 Not applicable to Powercor as per AER advice 9.2 Not applicable to this metric 9.3 Not applicable to this metric 9.4 Not applicable to this metric 9.5 Complies - only data relating to non-contestable, regulated connection services has been used in this measure 9.6 Complies - as no data related to gifted assets, negotiated connection services or connection services have been reported under this measure, in line with the requirements of the RIN 9.7 Not applicable to this metric 9.8 Not applicable to this metric 9.9 Not applicable to this metric 9.10 Not applicable to this metric 9.11 Not applicable to this metric
CAPAL2.5BOP14	2.5	Connections	TABLE 2.5.2 COST METRICS BY CONNECTION CLASSIFICATION RESIDENTIAL - Complex connection LV [EXPENDITURE] RESIDENTIAL - Complex connection LV [VOLUMES] RESIDENTIAL - Complex connection HV [EXPENDITURE] RESIDENTIAL - Complex connection HV [VOLUMES] COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL - Complex connection HV (customer connected at LV, upstream asset works) [EXPENDITURE] COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL - Complex connection HV (customer connected at LV, upstream asset works) [VOLUMES] COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL - Complex connection HV (customer connected at HV) [EXPENDITURE] COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL - Complex connection HV (customer connected at HV) [VOLUMES]	Estimated	SAP Business Intelligence report for Customer Project Management System	1. Powercor have not historically recorded customer projects in the format as requested in the AER connection classification as per the category analysis. Actual data has been used to determine averages per function code but an estimate of how this maps to the connection classification has had to be adopted. 2. Only a sample of projects were captured so an estimate had to be applied to determine 100% of the regulation RIN. Actual RIN data has been used only an estimate of which customer categories to apportion the expenditure.	1. Powercor function codes do not align with the AER connection classifications. Function codes relate to capacity being made available in kVA, and not the type of connection being made. A matrix was used to spread the function code across the connection classifications. 2. The Regulatory RIN report was used for the direct expenditure for the years 2009 to 2015. This report excludes gifted assets. 3. The SAP CPM Business Intelligence report provided average direct costs of completed projects within a function code. Note this does not include capture of all projects so is a sample only. Percentage capture was in the range of 65% of the total reported regulation RIN $ so was considered to be a fair indication of the average cost per project. 4. The average unit cost from the SAP CPM Business Intelligence report has been used to calculate the number of physicals required to match the regulation RIN expenditure. 5. Projects may incur cost over a number of years so the LTD costs will not necessary match the regulation RIN YTD expenditure per the Powercor function code. 6. After the mapping assumptions were applied, the estimated total of the reported expenditure for all the AER customer classifications was in the range of + or 5% of the RIN expenditure. To match the RIN expenditure a further estimate was applied to adjust the volumes of the higher volume customer classification categories to remove the variance to the RIN. The unit costs were not altered in this step.	N/A	9.1 Not applicable to Powercor as per AER advice 9.2 Complies - Powercor has not distinguished expenditure between standard and alternative control 9.3 Complies - Expenditure has not been distinguished as Opex costs do not apply to connections 9.4 Complies - Gross amounts used 9.5 Complies - Includes all regulated connection services 9.6 Complies - Only the non-contestable component i.e. tie in and shared augmentation work has been included for contestable services. 9.7 Not applicable for this variable 9.8 Complies - Only includes connections that align to the appendix F 9.9 Complies - Only the work for the connection has been included. No augmentation is reported twice 9.10 Not applicable for this variable 9.11 Not applicable for this variable
CAPAL2.5BOP15	2.5	Connections	TABLE 2.5.2 COST METRICS BY CONNECTION	Actual	SAP - Networks for HV	- The time period to	- Powercor records HV connections as a single group. Any	N/A	9.1 Not applicable to Powercor as per AER

			CLASSIFICATION COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL - Complex connection HV (customer connected at LV, minor HV works) [EXPENDITURE] COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL - Complex connection HV (customer connected at LV, minor HV works) [VOLUMES]		connections and CPM Business Intelligence reports	build these major projects does not align with the regulation reporting of YTD values. - An average value of a number of completed projects in a calendar year or multiple years has been used. - Costs for this type of project vary e.g. mine in remote location or factory in urban location. - There are only a small number of HV connections each year - The reported expenditure will be for cost incurred but not necessary all the costs for that project. An average project cost has been applied.	connections at Sub Transmission were identified by Project Managers and removed from the total leaving only connections at 22 kV - Projects are built over a number of years and the costs vary. The individual life to date costs of large projects for HV connections built over a number of years has been included in the AER customer classification in the year where the majority of the expenditure occurred and the volumes reported a as single value in that year. For the remaining smaller projects an average cost was applied. Powercor capture expenditure by function codes which are defined by the capacity being made available. This doesn't align with the AER customer classifications. A mapping of the function code expenditure to the AER classification has been used to allocate the costs from the reported Regulatory RIN expenditure. The mapping assumptions had to determine the function code as being residential, commercial, subdivision or embedded generation. - After the mapping assumptions were applied, the estimated total of the reported expenditure for all the AER customer classifications was in the rage of + or 5% of the RIN expenditure. To match the RIN expenditure a further estimate was applied to adjust the volumes of the higher volume customer classification categories to remove the variance to the RIN. The unit costs were not altered in this step. - The physicals were determined by the expenditure divided by the average value		advice 9.2 Complies - Powercor has not distinguished expenditure between standard and alternative control 9.3 Complies - Expenditure has not been distinguished as Opex costs do not apply to connections 9.4 Complies - Gross amounts used 9.5 Complies - Includes all regulated connection services 9.6 Complies - Only the non-contestable component i.e. tie in and shared augmentation work has been included for contestable services. 9.7 Not applicable for this variable 9.8 Complies - Only includes connections at high voltage 22 kV 9.9 Complies - Only the work for the connection has been included. No augmentation is reported twice 9.10 Not applicable for this variable 9.11 Not applicable for this variable
CAPAL2.5BOP16	2.5	Connections	TABLE 2.5.2 COST METRICS BY CONNECTION CLASSIFICATION COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL - Complex connection sub-transmission [EXPENDITURE] COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL - Complex connection sub-transmission [VOLUMES]	Estimated	SAP Business Intelligence report	Powercor do not record projects that do or do not require upstream augmentation and cannot separate the commercial industrial connection into this classification.	There is no basis to split the projects that would reflect the different expenditure that may occur due to additional works for upstream augmentation. All Commercial Industrial complex connections at LV have been recorded against projects with upstream works as there is no logical basis to split them. Nothing is reported in the classification for both the volume and expenditure metric. The same applies to subdivisions where all the costs are allocated in the projects with upstream HV works.	N/A	9.1 Not applicable to Powercor as per AER advice 9.2 Complies - Powercor has not distinguished expenditure between standard and alternative control 9.3 Complies - Expenditure has not been distinguished as Opex costs do not apply to connections 9.4 Complies - Gross amounts used 9.5 Complies - Includes all regulated connection services 9.6 Complies - Only the non-contestable component i.e. tie in and shared augmentation work has been included for contestable services. 9.7 Not applicable for this variable 9.8 Complies - Only includes connections as per appendix F 9.9 Complies - Only the work for the connection has been included. No augmentation is reported twice 9.10 Not applicable for this variable 9.11 Not applicable for this variable
CAPAL2.5BOP17	2.5	Connections	TABLE 2.5.2 COST METRICS BY CONNECTION CLASSIFICATION SUBDIVISION - Complex connection LV [EXPENDITURE] SUBDIVISION - Complex connection LV [VOLUMES] EMBEDDED GENERATION - Simple connection LV [EXPENDITURE] EMBEDDED GENERATION - Simple connection LV [VOLUMES]	Actual	SAP - Networks for HV connections and CPM Business Intelligence reports	N/A	- Powercor records high voltage connections as a single group. Any connections at Sub Transmission were identified by Project Managers and the others removed leaving connections to Sub Transmission . Projects are built over a number of years and the costs vary. The individual life to date costs of large projects for HV connections built over a number of years has been included in the AER customer classification in the year where the majority of the expenditure occurred and the volumes reported a as single valued in that year. - After the mapping assumptions were applied, the estimated total of the reported expenditure for all the	N/A	9.1 Not applicable to Powercor as per AER advice 9.2 Complies - Powercor has not distinguished expenditure between standard and alternative control 9.3 Complies - Expenditure has not been distinguished as Opex costs do not apply to connections 9.4 Complies - Gross amounts used 9.5 Complies - Includes all regulated connection services 9.6 Complies - Only the non-contestable

							AER customer classifications was in the rage of + or 5% of the RIN expenditure. To match the RIN expenditure a further estimate was applied to adjust the volumes of the higher volume customer classification categories to remove the variance to the RIN. The unit costs were not altered in this step.		component i.e. tie in and shared augmentation work has been included for contestable services. 9.7 Not applicable for this variable 9.8 Complies - Only includes connections at Sub Transmission 66 kV 9.9 Complies - Only the work for the connection has been included. No augmentation is reported twice 9.10 Not applicable for this variable 9.11 Not applicable for this variable
CAPAL2.5BOP18	2.5	Connections	TABLE 2.5.2 COST METRICS BY CONNECTION CLASSIFICATION SUBDIVISION - Complex connection HV (no upstream asset works) [EXPENDITURE] SUBDIVISION - Complex connection HV (no upstream asset works) [VOLUMES] SUBDIVISION - Complex connection HV (with upstream asset works) [EXPENDITURE] SUBDIVISION - Complex connection HV (with upstream asset works) [VOLUMES]	Estimated	SAP Business Intelligence report for Customer Project Management System	N/A	Subdivision - The AER definition for the subdivision - simple connection LV ($0's) is for Small subdivisions requiring extension or augmentation of overhead or underground LV feeders including road crossings - These small types of subdivision are not recorded in financial reporting and cannot be separated into the AER customer classification. The cost for this work is recorded in Powercor financial reporting and management of the connection as a residential connection and has been included in the AER customer classification under Residential - Complex Connection LV Embedded Generation - The AER definition for embedded generation - simple connection LV ($0's) is for Single/multi-phase customer connection service, and /or: one span of overhead service wire or standard underground service wire and/or road crossing; and meter upgrade. The AER definitions provide the example of residential customer photo voltaic with meter upgrade. - These small types of embedded connections are not recorded in financial reporting and cannot be separated into the AER customer classification. The cost for this work is recorded in Powercor financial reporting and management of the connection as a residential connection and has been included in the AER customer classification under Residential - Complex Connection LV No data is to be provided in either the volume or expenditure metric.	N/A	9.1 Not applicable to Powercor as per AER advice 9.2 Complies - Powercor has not distinguished expenditure between standard and alternative control 9.3 Complies - Expenditure has not been distinguished as Opex costs do not apply to connections 9.4 Complies - Gross amounts used 9.5 Complies - Includes all regulated connection services 9.6 Complies - Only the non-contestable component i.e. tie in and shared augmentation work has been included for contestable services. 9.7 Not applicable for this variable 9.8 Complies - Only includes connections as per appendix F 9.9 Complies - Only the work for the connection has been included. No augmentation is reported twice 9.10 Not applicable for this variable 9.11 Not applicable for this variable
CAPAL2.5BOP19	2.5	Connections	TABLE 2.5.2 COST METRICS BY CONNECTION CLASSIFICATION EMBEDDED GENERATION - Complex connection HV (small capacity) [EXPENDITURE] EMBEDDED GENERATION - Complex connection HV (small capacity) [VOLUMES]	Estimated	SAP - Networks for HV connections and CPM Business Intelligence reports	- Note not all projects are captured so physicals have to be estimated - The AER connection classification for Embedded Generation complex small and large and HV connections 22 KV and sub transmission have not been able to be aligned with the regulation RIN expenditure as these projects incurred costs over a number of years and there is no basis to allocate the LTD (life to date) costs in any particular year - Actual RIN data has been used only an	- Powercor records Embedded Generation connections as a single group. Any connections at Sub Transmission were identified by Project Managers and removed from the total leaving only connections at 22 kV or distribution substations - Projects are built over a number of years and the costs vary. Where available, individual life to date LTD cost per projects constructed over a number of years have been used otherwise average value of these connection types has been used and the cost populated in the year to align with the regulation RIN expenditure for that year by the number of physicals. - The physicals were determined by the expenditure divided by the average value. Note: not all projects are captured so physicals have to be estimated - The Regulatory RIN report was used for the direct expenditure. This report excludes gifted assets - An assumption has been made to take an average of the completed projects for that year to determine unit rate. Note: not all projects are captured so physicals have to be estimated - For the larger projects the costs were allocated to the year where the majority of costs were incurred.	N/A	9.1 Not applicable to Powercor as per AER advice 9.2 Complies - Powercor has not distinguished expenditure between standard and alternative control 9.3 Complies - Expenditure has not been distinguished as Opex costs do not apply to connections 9.4 Complies - Gross amounts used 9.5 Complies - Includes all regulated connection services 9.6 Complies - Only the non-contestable component i.e. tie in and shared augmentation work has been included for contestable services. 9.7 Not applicable for this variable 9.8 Complies - Only includes connections that align to the appendix F 9.9 Complies - Only the work for the connection has been included. No augmentation is reported twice 9.10 Not applicable for this variable 9.11 Not applicable for this variable

						estimate of which customer categories the expenditure	- After the mapping assumptions were applied, the estimated total of the reported expenditure for all the AER customer classifications was in the rage of + or - 5% of the RIN expenditure. To match the RIN expenditure a further estimate was applied to adjust the volumes of the higher volume customer classification categories to remove the variance to the RIN. The unit costs were not altered in this step.		
CAPAL2.5BOP20	2.5	Connections	TABLE 2.5.2 COST METRICS BY CONNECTION CLASSIFICATION EMBEDDED GENERATION - Complex connection HV (large capacity) [EXPENDITURE] EMBEDDED GENERATION - Complex connection HV (large capacity) [VOLUMES]	Estimated	SAP - Networks for HV connections and CPM Business Intelligence reports	The AER is requesting a unit rate for each of the connection customer classification. The unit rate provided is the total cost of a completed project not the average cost incurred in a year. A project cost unit rate per Powercor function code would be based on an average value of actual completed projects in a calendar year. For large projects completed over a number of years for embedded generation where the volumes are small, a combination of actual cost of individual projects and average project costs has been used.	- Powercor records Embedded Generation connections as a single group. Any connection which falls under Sub Transmission was identified by Project Managers, to separate Sub Transmission from the Embedded Generation data. - There was only a single project in this year but of significant costs. - Actual project cost were obtained for individual projects - The Regulatory RIN report was used for the direct expenditure. This report excludes gifted assets - Projects are built over a number of years and the costs vary. The individual life to date costs of large projects for HV connections built over a number of years has been included in the AER customer classification in the year where the majority of the expenditure occurred and the volumes reported a as single valued in that year. - After the mapping assumptions were applied, the estimated total of the reported expenditure for all the AER customer classifications was in the rage of + or - 5% of the RIN expenditure. To match the RIN expenditure a further estimate was applied to adjust the volumes of the higher volume customer classification categories to remove the variance to the RIN. The unit costs were not altered in this step.	N/A	9.1 Not applicable to Powercor as per AER advice 9.2 Complies - Powercor has not distinguished expenditure between standard and alternative control 9.3 Complies - Expenditure has not been distinguished as Opex costs do not apply to connections 9.4 Complies - Gross amounts used 9.5 Complies - Includes all regulated connection services 9.6 Complies - Only the non-contestable component i.e. tie in and shared augmentation work has been included for contestable services. 9.7 Not applicable for this variable 9.8 Complies - Only includes connections at high voltage 22 kV 9.9 Complies - Only the work for the connection has been included. No augmentation is reported twice 9.10 Not applicable for this variable 9.11 Not applicable for this variable
CAPAL2.6BOP1	2.6	Non-Network	Table 2.6.1 - NON-NETWORK EXPENDITURE OPEX IT & COMMUNICATIONS - Client device expenditure - Opex [Expenditure]	Estimated	SAP Profit Centre report and Business Intelligence profit centre reports.	An estimate was required because Telco costs which were excluded from total BAU costs were not captured at a Powercor level. Telco costs were allocated to Powercor based on the percentage of Powercor's Business As Usual (BAU) costs to total BAU costs (as per split of Management Fee allocations from CHED Services IT to PAL/CP , under the assumption that the split in BAU costs are reflective of the split in Telco costs.	For OPEX costs we have used the following accounts for device (mobile and PC) expenditure (excluding Prescribed Metering): 5340 (Telco - Router Maintenance Charges) 534010 (Telco - WAN Interconnect Charges) 534020 (Telco - Managed WAN Charges) 534080 (Telco - Internet Access Charges) 534100 (Telco - Telephone MACs Charges) 534110 (Telco - Telephony Voice & Lines Charges) 534120 (Telco - Mobile) 534125 (Telco - Mobile Hardware) The above costs have been allocated between CitiPower and Powercor. The percentage of total costs allocated to Powercor is based on Powercor's Business As Usual (BAU) costs as a percentage of the total BAU costs, under the assumption that the proportion of BAU costs incurred are reflective of how Telco costs are incurred.	N/A	The information provided complies with section 10.1 of Appendix E and complies with the definition in Appendix F. All direct costs for the purposes Client Device Expenditure (OPEX) have been reported, irrespective of whether they are also classified as Corporate Overheads, Network Overheads or other CAPEX or OPEX categories.
CAPAL2.6BOP2	2.6	Non-Network	Table 2.6.1 - NON-NETWORK EXPENDITURE CAPEX IT & COMMUNICATIONS - Client device expenditure - Capex [Expenditure]	Actual	Business Intelligence (Capital expenditure function code) reports interfaced with SAP.	N/A	For CAPEX we have used BI Capital report for functions codes 200 (IT Equipment and Computers) & 270 (Telecommunications) Under the assumption that all relevant costs have been captured by these accounts. Function code 270 has been used to capture IT Telecommunication costs. We then allocated them against the non-network category.	N/A	The information provided complies with section 10.1 of Appendix E given that all direct costs for the purposes of Client Device Expenditure (CAPEX) have been reported, irrespective of whether they are also classified as Corporate Overheads, Network Overheads or other CAPEX or OPEX categories.
CAPAL2.6BOP3	2.6	Non-Network	Table 2.6.1 - NON-NETWORK EXPENDITURE	Estimated	SAP Profit Centre reporting.	An estimate was	For OPEX we have used SAP IT Profit and Loss statement.	NA	The information provided complies with

			OPEX IT & COMMUNICATIONS - Recurrent expenditure - Opex [Expenditure] IT & COMMUNICATIONS - Non-recurrent expenditure - Opex [Expenditure]			required because Telco costs which were excluded from total BAU costs were not captured at a Powercor level. Telco costs were allocated to Powercor's client device expenditure opex category based on the percentage of Powercor's Business As Usual (BAU) costs to total BAU costs, under the assumption that the split in BAU costs are reflective of the split in Telco costs.	We have deemed all IT Opex costs to be recurrent. Under the assumption that all IT OPEX costs occur consistently enough to meet the definition of recurrent expenditure. Telco costs have been subtracted given that it has already been included in Client Device Expenditure - OPEX. Total Telco costs were subtracted from Powercor based on the percentage of Powercor's Business As Usual (BAU) costs to total BAU costs, under the assumption that the split in BAU costs are reflective of the split in Telco costs.		section 10.1 of Appendix E, and aligns with the definitions provided in Appendix F. The information provided complies with section 10.1 of Appendix E given that all direct costs relating to Recurrent Expenditure (OPEX) have been reported, irrespective of whether they are also classified as Corporate Overheads, Network Overheads or other CAPEX or OPEX categories.
CAPAL2.6BOP4	2.6	Non-Network	Table 2.6.1 - NON-NETWORK EXPENDITURE CAPEX IT & COMMUNICATIONS - Recurrent expenditure - Capex [Expenditure]	Estimated	Business Intelligence (CAPEX Function code) reports interfaced with SAP.	Business Intelligence does not capture IT Capital program expenditure categorised at Recurrent or Non-Recurrent.	For CAPEX we have used BI Capital report for functions codes 200 (IT Equipment and Computers). We have then manually allocated each individual project between recurrent and non-recurrent using the following principle: Expenditure that is expected to be reasonably consistent from regulatory period to regulatory period (taking into account volume and unit cost drivers) is considered recurrent expenditure. As an example recurrent includes but was not limited to: Refresh to infrastructure assets, upgrades to existing software systems, strategy and tariff refresh programs and change requests performed for the business. This has been completed under the assumption that all relevant costs have been captured by these accounts.	N/A	The information provided complies with section 10.1 of Appendix E given that all direct costs relating to Recurrent Expenditure (CAPEX) have been reported, irrespective of whether they are also classified as Corporate Overheads, Network Overheads or other CAPEX or OPEX categories.
CAPAL2.6BOP5	2.6	Non-Network	Table 2.6.1 - NON-NETWORK EXPENDITURE CAPEX IT & COMMUNICATIONS - Non-recurrent expenditure - Capex [Expenditure]	Estimated	Business Intelligence (Function code capital) reports interfaced with SAP. The financial data for the expenditure categories and cost allocations has been sourced from the SAP accounting system. SAP is the primary financial reporting system and is the source of providing the audited statutory accounts for Powercor.	Business Intelligence does not capture IT Capital program expenditure categorised at Recurrent or Non-Recurrent.	For CAPEX we have used BI Capital report for functions codes 200 (IT Equipment and Computers). We have then manually allocated each individual project between recurrent and non-recurrent using the following principle: Expenditure that is expected to be reasonably inconsistent from regulatory period to regulatory period (taking into account volume and unit cost drivers) is considered non-recurrent expenditure. As an example Non Recurrent expenditure includes but is not limited to: Initial implementations, stand-alone projects and the PABX project due to the one off nature and size of the project and will not be repeated in this manner again. This has been completed under the assumption that all relevant costs have been captured by these accounts.	N/A	The information provided complies with section 10.1 of Appendix E, and aligns with the definitions provided in Appendix F. The information provided complies with section 10.1 of Appendix E given that all direct costs relating to Non-recurrent Expenditure (CAPEX) have been reported, irrespective of whether they are also classified as Corporate Overheads, Network Overheads or other CAPEX or OPEX categories.
CAPAL2.6BOP6	2.6	Non-Network	Table 2.6.1 - NON-NETWORK EXPENDITURE CAPEX MOTOR VEHICLES - Car - Capex [Expenditure] MOTOR VEHICLES - Light commercial vehicle - Capex [Expenditure] MOTOR VEHICLES - Elevated work platform (LCV) - Capex [Expenditure] MOTOR VEHICLES - Elevated work platform (HCV) - Capex [Expenditure] MOTOR VEHICLES - Heavy commercial vehicle - Capex [Expenditure]	Estimated	Capex data supplied by Finance team, CAPEX data extracted from Companies SAP Asset management reporting system	Total CAPEX spend is required to reconcile to FC240 and business does not record purchases by AER reporting category	Consolidation of Motor vehicle asset classes into the Service sub categories as set out in RIN template. Source data extracted from SAP BI filtered as per the following breakdown of asset classes: Car: V01, V05 Light Commercial: V02, V03 Heavy Commercial: V04, V06, V07, V10, V11, V12, V13 EWP LCV: V08 EWP HCV: V09 The SAP BI report is sorted by asset number to ensure part / progress payments are consolidated to a single asset. The % split allocation of the total asset cost is then	All vehicle types are assumed to cost the same amount to purchase	Information supplied in the templates has been completed in accordance with requirement sated in Appendix E - Principles and Requirements and Appendix F - Definitions. Given that all expenditure that is directly attributable to an expenditure category in Motor Vehicles has been included, irrespective of whether any direct costs are classified as Corporate Overheads, Network Overheads or other CAPEX or OPEX categories.

							applied to FC240 in order to correctly allocate any overheads or accruals to the correct asset classes. Vehicles have been split between Citipower and Powercor based on location. If the vehicle is identified at Burnley, then it is classified as Citipower. Everything else is classified as Powercor		
CAPAL2.6BOP7	2.6	Non-Network	Table 2.6.1 - NON-NETWORK EXPENDITURE OPEX MOTOR VEHICLES - Car - Opex [Expenditure] MOTOR VEHICLES - Light commercial vehicle - Opex [Expenditure] MOTOR VEHICLES - Elevated work platform (LCV) - Opex [Expenditure] MOTOR VEHICLES - Elevated work platform (HCV) - Opex [Expenditure] MOTOR VEHICLES - Heavy commercial vehicle - Opex [Expenditure]	Estimated	OPEX data was provided solely from the 3rd party supplier ORIX.	The KM travelled data used as an input to the calculation is an estimated figure Powercor is required to assess OPEX per AER reporting categories	Data consolidated from the ORIX and Finance data. Assets are evaluated as Car/Light Commercial Vehicle/EWP (LCV)/EWP (HCV) or Heavy commercial Vehicle based on assumptions of their asset type. Methodology for classifying LCV, HCV and Heavy Commercial vehicles has been updated this year. They have been more specifically classified to what they are in terms of vehicle title.	If the vehicle is identified at Burnley, then it is classified as Citipower. Everything else is classified as Powercor.	Information supplied in the templates has been completed in accordance with requirement sated in Appendix E - Principles and Requirements and Appendix F – Definition.s Trailers, cable equipment, cranes, forklifts, previously included in 'Other' have been included into 'Heavy Commercial Vehicle' Category as a result of the change in Template by the AER.
CAPAL2.6BOP8	2.6	Non-Network	Table 2.6.1 - NON-NETWORK EXPENDITURE CAPEX BUILDINGS AND PROPERTY - Total buildings and property expenditure - Capex [Expenditure] OPEX BUILDINGS AND PROPERTY - Total buildings and property expenditure - Opex [Expenditure]	Actual	SAP and in particular, the General Ledger and Function Code reporting.	N/A	Capital Expenditure (CAPEX). Function Code 230 (corporate and Electricity Networks) was used to extract the actual CAPEX for the Head Office and Depots, under the assumption that all capital costs relating to Building and Property Expenditure have been captured by these function codes. Operating Expenditure (OPEX). The SAP financial system is used to extract the information required by category and regulatory segment. Using the audited statutory accounts for Powercor, the business uses cost elements within SAP in order to allocate costs between the regulatory segments in accordance with the cost allocation methodology. Additionally, other OPEX related to Buildings and Property is captured in function code 490 . The costs included from function code 490 are based on a specific identification of GL accounts that relate to Head Office and Depot costs.	N/A	10.1 If expenditure is directly attributable to an expenditure category in this regulatory template 2.6 it is a Direct Cost for the purposes of this regulatory template. Report all capex and/or opex Direct Costs as required, irrespective of whether any Direct Costs are also classified as Corporate Overheads, Network Overheads or other capex or opex categories. To the extent this results in multiple reporting of expenditures, identify this in accordance with instructions at paragraph 2.3 above.
CAPAL2.6BOP9	2.6	Non-Network	Table 2.6.1 - NON-NETWORK EXPENDITURE CAPEX Other expenditure [Expenditure] OPEX OTHER - Other expenditure - Opex [Expenditure]	Actual	SAP accounting system. SAP is the primary financial reporting system and is the source of providing the audited statutory accounts for Powercor.	N/A	The SAP financial system is used to extract the information required to state the DNSP other non-network costs. All direct standard control expenditure relating to non-network - other have been reported within: OTHER EXPENDITURE OPEX CAPEX. Direct non network capex relates to distribution capex not captured in other categories as prescribed in the RIN. No direct non network other opex expenditure has been identified for this year.	N/A	Non Network Other expenditure has been reported consistent with the cost allocation methodology, Regulatory Financial Statements and opex categories in place at the time for those regulatory years, with the exception of the 2011 and 2012 years. Powercor's approved CAM for 2011 and 2012 was inconsistent with the AER's final distribution determination 2011-15 service classification. In December 2013 the AER approved an amended CAM which is consistent with the AER's final distribution determination 2011-15 service classification. For the purposes of this RIN, Powercor has deemed that the 2011 and 2012 Regulatory Accounting Statements restated to be consistent with the approved amended CAM are the relevant Regulatory Accounting Statements. On this basis, opex has been reported consistent with the cost allocation methodologies, Regulatory Financial Statements and opex categories that applied in the relevant year.
CAPAL2.6BOP10	2.6	Non-Network	Table 2.6.2 - ANNUAL DESCRIPTOR METRICS - IT & COMMUNICATIONS EXPENDITURE IT & COMMUNICATIONS - User numbers	Estimated	Total Numbers of users derived from Total Numbers of devices sourced from VSM infra (IT Asset	User number data that was stored is not split between CitiPower &	User number is calculated using the Desktop and Laptop numbers less training machines, loan machines and field machines which are not used by an individual user.	N/A	The information provided complies with section 10 of Appendix E and aligns with the definitions provided in Appendix F.

			[Volumes (0's)]		management tool) and Infotech Telephony management tool.	Powercor, standard control and non-standard control.	User number was then allocated based on the % split between CitiPower and Powercor standard control employees, under the assumption that the split in standard control employees reflects the split in Device numbers. The number of employees has been sourced from ASL labour rates (a separate BOP has been preferred for the ASL model. This has been completed under the assumption that all relevant users have been captured by these records.		
CAPAL2.6BOP11	2.6	Non-Network	Table 2.6.2 - ANNUAL DESCRIPTOR METRICS - IT & COMMUNICATIONS EXPENDITURE IT & COMMUNICATIONS - Number of devices [Volumes (0's)]	Estimated	Total Numbers of devices sourced from VSM infra (IT Asset management tool) and Infotech Telephony management tool.	Estimated and derived data was not captured, or stored, data that was stored is not split between CitiPower & Powercor, standard control and non-standard control Field Mobile devices	Device number calculated using Desktop, workstations, laptops, iPhones, and iPads has been allocated based on the % split between CitiPower and Powercor standard control employees, under the assumption that the split in standard control employees reflects the split in Device numbers. The number of employees sourced from ASL labour rates (a separate BOP has been preferred for the ASL model). This has been completed under the assumption that all relevant devices have been captured by these records. In addition, the number of iPhones is taken from the source list and all non-device listed lines are removed from the calculation meaning any names with no devices are removed.	N/A	The information provided complies with section 10 of Appendix E and aligns with the definitions provided in Appendix F.
CAPAL2.6BOP12	2.6	Non-Network	Table 2.6.3 - ANNUAL DESCRIPTOR METRICS - MOTOR VEHICLES MOTOR VEHICLES - CAR - Number purchased [Volumes / %] MOTOR VEHICLES - CAR - Number in fleet [Volumes / %] MOTOR VEHICLES - CAR - Proportion of total fleet expenditure allocated as regulatory expenditure [Volumes / %] MOTOR VEHICLES - LIGHT COMMERCIAL VEHICLE - Number purchased [Volumes / %] MOTOR VEHICLES - LIGHT COMMERCIAL VEHICLE - Number in fleet [Volumes / %] MOTOR VEHICLES - LIGHT COMMERCIAL VEHICLE - Proportion of total fleet expenditure allocated as regulatory expenditure [Volumes / %] MOTOR VEHICLES - ELEVATED WORK PLATFORM (LCV) - Number purchased [Volumes / %] MOTOR VEHICLES - ELEVATED WORK PLATFORM (LCV) - Number in fleet [Volumes / %] MOTOR VEHICLES - ELEVATED WORK PLATFORM (LCV) - Proportion of total fleet expenditure allocated as regulatory expenditure [Volumes / %] MOTOR VEHICLES - ELEVATED WORK PLATFORM (HCV) - Number purchased [Volumes / %] MOTOR VEHICLES - ELEVATED WORK PLATFORM (HCV) - Number in fleet [Volumes / %] MOTOR VEHICLES - ELEVATED WORK PLATFORM (HCV) - Proportion of total fleet expenditure allocated as regulatory expenditure [Volumes / %] MOTOR VEHICLES - HEAVY COMMERCIAL VEHICLE - Number purchased [Volumes / %] MOTOR VEHICLES - HEAVY COMMERCIAL VEHICLE - Number in fleet [Volumes / %] MOTOR VEHICLES - HEAVY COMMERCIAL	Estimated	OPEX was provided solely from the 3rd party supplier ORIX. Asset and CAPEX data was provided from Finance. Purchase numbers are from ORIX invoices - a third party supplier. Capital expenditure is from finance - Function Code 240.	Business does not record assets by these AER classes so must assess the appropriate category and business assumes cars no longer in use = 0.5 vehicle count.	For purchases: Consolidation of Motor vehicle asset classes into the Service sub categories as set out in RIN template. Source data extracted from SAP BI filtered *as per the following breakdown of asset classes: Car: V01, V05 Light Commercial: V02, V03 Heavy Commercial: V04, V06, V07, V10, V11, V12, V13 EWP LCV: V08 EWP HCV: V09 For Fleet count: Data was consolidated from the ORIX and finance asset data. Assets are evaluated as Car/Light Commercial Vehicle/EWP (LCV)/EWP (HCV) or Heavy commercial Vehicle based on assumptions of their asset type Methodology for classifying LCV, HCV and Heavy Commercial vehicles has been updated this year. They have been more specifically classified to what they are in terms of vehicle title. For all: Vehicles have been split between Citipower and Powercor based on location. If the vehicle is identified at Burnley, then it is classified as Citipower. Everything else is classified as Powercor.	All vehicle types are assumed to cost the same amount to purchase. Vehicles which are non-operational are assumed to be counted as a 0.5 of a vehicle, otherwise they are counted as 1 of a vehicle.	The information provided complies with the definitions in Appendix F.

			VEHICLE - Proportion of total fleet expenditure allocated as regulatory expenditure [Volumes / %]						
CAPAL2.6BOP13	2.6	Non-Network	Table 2.6.2 - ANNUAL DESCRIPTOR METRICS - IT & COMMUNICATIONS EXPENDITURE IT & COMMUNICATIONS - Employee numbers [Volumes (0's)]	Actual	Payroll	N/A	Payroll data is used to source employee numbers for VPN. Employee numbers are allocated to Powercor consistent with the methodology for 2.11 Labour based off of shared services agreement.	N/A	N/A
CAPAL2.6BOP14	2.6	Non-Network	Table 2.6.3 - ANNUAL DESCRIPTOR METRICS - MOTOR VEHICLES MOTOR VEHICLES - CAR - Average kilometres travelled [Volumes / %] MOTOR VEHICLES - LIGHT COMMERCIAL VEHICLE - Average kilometres travelled [Volumes / %] MOTOR VEHICLES - ELEVATED WORK PLATFORM (LCV) - Average kilometres travelled [Volumes / %] MOTOR VEHICLES - ELEVATED WORK PLATFORM (HCV) - Average kilometres travelled [Volumes / %] MOTOR VEHICLES - HEAVY COMMERCIAL VEHICLE - Average kilometres travelled [Volumes / %]	Estimated	The KM travelled data used as an input to the calculation is an estimated figure. In addition, fleet numbers also reported in the template which are an input are also estimated.	The KM travelled data used as an input to the calculation is an estimated figure. In addition, fleet numbers also reported in the template which are an input are also estimated.	Data consolidated from the ORIX and Finance data. Assets are evaluated as Car/Light Commercial Vehicle/EWP (LCV)/EWP (HCV) or Heavy commercial Vehicle based on assumptions of their asset type Methodology for classifying LCV, HCV and Heavy Commercial vehicles has been updated this year. They have been more specifically classified to what they are in terms of vehicle title. Vehicles have been split between Citipower and Powercor based on location. If the vehicle is identified at Burnley, then it is classified as Citipower. Everything else is classified as Powercor.	If the vehicle is identified at Burnley, then it is classified as Citipower. Everything else is classified as Powercor.	The information provided complies with the definitions in Appendix F.
CAPAL2.6BOP15	2.6	Non-Network	Table 2.6.3 - ANNUAL DESCRIPTOR METRICS - MOTOR VEHICLES MOTOR VEHICLES - CAR - Number leased [Volumes / %] MOTOR VEHICLES - LIGHT COMMERCIAL VEHICLE - Number leased [Volumes / %] MOTOR VEHICLES - ELEVATED WORK PLATFORM (LCV) - Number leased [Volumes / %] MOTOR VEHICLES - ELEVATED WORK PLATFORM (HCV) - Number leased [Volumes / %] MOTOR VEHICLES - HEAVY COMMERCIAL VEHICLE - Number leased [Volumes / %]	Actual	Non Applicable as Powercor does not lease vehicles.	N/A	None required as Powercor does not lease vehicles.	N/A	N/A
CAPAL2.7BOP1	2.7	Vegetation Management	TABLE 2.7.1 - DESCRIPTOR METRICS BY ZONE Route line length within zone (KM) [DESCRIPTOR] Rural [DESCRIPTOR]	Estimated	Overhead Conductors Overhead conductor Circuit Lengths and Route Lengths were both obtained from GIS, Underground Cables Underground cable circuit length was obtained from GIS.	Underground Cables The ratios of route length to circuit length are based on experience and network installation knowledge to provide a value, as there is no historical context for a more accurate assessment.	Overhead Conductors The Overhead Route Line Length data was obtained utilising a query that summates the total of the overhead span lengths in GIS, to determine the Route Line Length. - Spans less than or equal to 10 metres in length were excluded - Multiple circuit lines within spans were counted as one line. Underground Cables Assumptions made to estimate the Underground Route Line Length were as follows: - For PAL Urban the ratio of underground route length to circuit length is 0.90 - For PAL Rural Short the ratio of underground route length to circuit length is 1.00 - For PAL Rural Long the ratio of underground route length to circuit length is 1.00.	NA	APPENDIX E: PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS 3. BASIS OF PREPARATION 3.1 Powercor must explain, for all information in the regulatory templates, the basis upon which Powercor prepared information to populate the input cells (basis of preparation). 3.2 The basis of preparation must be a separate document (or documents) that Powercor submits with its completed regulatory templates. 3.3 The basis of preparation must follow a logical structure that enables auditors, assurance practitioners and the AER to clearly understand how Powercor has complied with the requirements of this Notice. 3.4 At a minimum, the basis of preparation must: (a) demonstrate how the information provided is consistent with the requirements of the Notice; (b) explain the source from which Powercor obtained the information provided; (c) explain the methodology Powercor used to provide the required information, including

									any assumptions Powercor made; and (d) explain circumstances where Powercor cannot provide input for a variable using actual information, and therefore must provide estimated information: (i) why an estimate was required, including why it was not possible for Powercor to use actual information; (ii) the basis for the estimate, including the approach used, assumptions made and reasons why the estimate is Powercor's best estimate, given the information sought in the Notice. Descriptor metrics by zone table 12.8 If Powercor records poles rather than spans, the number of spans is the number of poles less one. APPENDIX F: DEFINITIONS Route line length (Vegetation Management) The aggregate length in kilometres of distribution lines, measured as the length of each span between poles and/or towers, and where the length of each span is considered only once irrespective of how many circuits it contains. This is the distance between line and cable segments and does not include vertical components such as sag. The length of service lines is not to be included in the route line length.
CAPAL2.7BOP2	2.7	Vegetation Management	TABLE 2.7.1 - DESCRIPTOR METRICS BY ZONE Number of maintenance spans (0's) [DESCRIPTOR] Rural [DESCRIPTOR]	Actual	The data base of reference for vegetation is SAP, and VMS (Vegetation Management data base) which is linked to our GIS data system where pole information and span link equipment numbers are sourced. The reporting is extracted from our BI (Business Intelligence) system based on criteria relevant to requirements. In this instance total number of completed cut spans in the relevant year.	N/A	Powercor has extracted the total number of maintenance spans (spans cut) from SAP. Count of spans cut is the total number of maintenance spans.	N/A	Powercor records vegetation against a span, so the count is as required by definition. The spans counted are those that are recorded as having had cutting of vegetation so meets definition 'A span in Powercor's network that is subject to active vegetation management practices in the relevant year'. Active vegetation management practices do not include Inspection of vegetation Maintenance Spans. Feeder categorisation for each year has been linked from relevant annual RIN data for the year therefore categorisation to Rural and CBD/Urban is compliant. All 66KVA feeders have been confirmed as having a categorisation of Rural.
CAPAL2.7BOP3	2.7	Vegetation Management	TABLE 2.7.1 - DESCRIPTOR METRICS BY ZONE Total length of maintenance spans (KM) [DESCRIPTOR] Rural [DESCRIPTOR]	Actual	The data base of reference for vegetation is SAP, and VMS (Vegetation Management data base) which is linked to our GIS data system where pole information and span link equipment numbers are sourced. The reporting is extracted from our BI (Business Intelligence) system based on criteria relevant to our requirements. . In this instance total length of maintenance spans were converted from Meters into kms.	N/A	Powercor has extracted the total number of maintenance spans (spans cut) from SAP. A sum of the total length then provides the calculation for this variable based on Urban and Rural feeder class categories. The total is converted from meters to kms.	N/A	Powercor records vegetation against a span, Powercor has taken the total length of spans cut in the relevant year by category being Urban or Rural and converted into kms.
CAPAL2.7BOP4	2.7	Vegetation	TABLE 2.7.1 - DESCRIPTOR METRICS BY ZONE	Actual	The data base of reference for	N/A	Actual corridor lengths are now captured in our SAP	N/A	Actual corridor lengths are now captured in

		Management	Length of vegetation corridors (KM) [DESCRIPTOR] Rural [DESCRIPTOR]		vegetation is SAP, and VMS (Vegetation Management data base) which is linked to our GIS data system where pole information and span link equipment numbers are sourced. The reporting is extracted from our BI (Business Intelligence) system based on criteria relevant to our requirements. In this instance corridor lengths are now captured in our SAP database extracted via BI reporting System. The BI report captures all corridor types however only types 3,2 and 8 are being used.		database extracted via BI reporting. The BI report captures all corridor types however only types two, three and eight are considered for the analysis of the data. The span lengths for the relevant Span corridors types being 3,2,8 are added and split into URBAN RURAL then converted from Meters to Kilometers to provide the relevant data for RIN reporting.		our SAP database extracted via BI reporting System. The BI report captures all corridor types however only types two being Native Forest (Trees > 10m) and three being Native Forest (Tress <10M) are considered for analysis of the data. The span lengths are then totalled and then converted from meters to kilometres to provide the relevant data for RIN reporting.
CAPAL2.7BOP5	2.7	Vegetation Management	TABLE 2.7.1 - DESCRIPTOR METRICS BY ZONE Average number of trees per maintenance span (0's) [DESCRIPTOR] Rural [DESCRIPTOR]	Actual	The data base of reference for vegetation is SAP, and VMS (Vegetation Management data base) which is linked to our GIS data system where pole information and span link equipment numbers are sourced. The reporting is extracted from our BI (Business Intelligence) system based on criteria relevant to our requirements. In this instance the total number of trees divided by the number of maintenance spans, for the relevant year, was used to obtain the average against each feeder category.	N/A	Data for the average number of trees within Powercor's vegetation maintenance span is based on cutting within the relevant year. This includes only trees that require active vegetation management to meet its vegetation management obligations. This excludes trees that only require Inspections and no other vegetation management activities required to comply with Powercor's vegetation obligations. Total number of trees is divided by total spans cut for the relevant year.	N/A	Powercor records vegetation against a span, so the count is as required by definition. Feeder categorisation for each year has been linked from relevant annual RIN data for the year therefore categorisation to Rural and CBD/Urban is compliant. All 66KVA feeders are considered as Rural.
CAPAL2.7BOP6	2.7	Vegetation Management	TABLE 2.7.1 - DESCRIPTOR METRICS BY ZONE Average frequency of cutting cycle (years) [DESCRIPTOR] Rural [DESCRIPTOR]	Actual	The data base of reference for vegetation is SAP, and VMS (Vegetation Management data base) which is linked to our GIS data system where pole information and span link equipment numbers are sourced. The reporting is extracted from our BI (Business Intelligence) system based on criteria relevant to our requirements. In this instance frequency of the cutting cycle for a maintenance span was extracted using BI reporting then divided by the total number of spans cut for the relevant year to provide the average.	N/A	The methodology for the cutting cycle is based on the following: For each span cut the time difference between cutting is calculated based on the RIN cutting year against the previous RIN cutting year. For example: if cutting occurred in 2010 and then again in 2017 the cutting cycle is recorded as a 7 year cycle against a span. If no cutting occurred in 2017 this span is excluded from the data. For all spans cut in 2017, the cutting cycle years are summated and then divided by the total number of completed spans cut in 2017 to obtain the average.	N/A	Powercor records vegetation against a span, so the count is as required by definition. Feeder categorisation for each year has been linked from relevant annual RIN data for the year therefore categorisation to Rural and CBD/Urban is compliant. Powercor does not have specific cycles for areas but rather the interval for pruning action is based on the particular circumstances of each span and the code allocated indicates the number of years before intervention is expected to be required. This can be more than once per year or periods greater than 5 years. To meet the AER definition we have interpreted area to be the span and have calculated the simple average for all spans in the Feeder classification areas therefore meeting the definition. Average frequency of cutting cycle (years) is based on the difference between two cutting cycles which lie in different years. A new Span is counted as 1 year for the relevant cutting year. The data was extracted from BI reporting for the purpose of the RIN data.
CAPAL2.7BOP7	2.7	Vegetation Management	TABLE 2.7.2 - EXPENDITURE METRICS BY ZONE ZONE 1 [Expenditure]	Actual	Business finance dept provides costs.	N/A	The actual cost for trimming works is derived from the business finance dept.	N/A	All tree trimming costs are based on the contracted price per unit and region against, urban or rural, completed cutting which

									excludes hazards. Powercor has a contract with an external contractor for all vegetation activities. Tree trimming (excluding hazard trees) All contractor costs are based on the contracted price per unit and region against the completed cutting which excludes Hazards for the relevant year.
CAPAL2.7BOP8	2.7	Vegetation Management	TABLE 2.7.2 - EXPENDITURE METRICS BY ZONE Vegetation corridor clearance [Expenditure]	Actual	The data base of reference for vegetation is SAP, and VMS (Vegetation Management data base) which is linked to our GIS data system where pole information and span link equipment numbers are sourced. The reporting is extracted from our BI (Business Intelligence) system based on criteria relevant to our requirements. Powercor's contractor for vegetation management utilise specialised plant to clear and remove trees on the edges of corridors (Skytrim, Hedger, or Kwik trim), clean up for this type of clearing.		Mechanical span rate from the contracted price, for the relevant year, multiplied by the total cut spans is used to report costings for the Vegetation corridor clearance.	N/A	Powercor's contractor for vegetation management utilise specialised plant to clear and remove trees on the edges of corridors (Skytrim, Hedger, or Kwik trim), clean up for this type of clearing utilises forest mowers or slashers that mulches both debris and scrub in the corridor. Mechanical span rate from the contracted price for the relevant year is used to report costings. . No breakdown of Mechanical plant is available 2011, 2010, and 2009 these numbers have been estimated on percentage of expenditure 2012.
CAPAL2.7BOP9	2.7	Vegetation Management	TABLE 2.7.2 - EXPENDITURE METRICS BY ZONE Inspection [Expenditure]	Actual	Data is not required for this BOP the amount of expenditure is based on a fix contract price with an external contractor AAM. Business finance dept provides total expenditure.	N/A	The methodology for Inspection Cost is derived from our finance dept.	N/A	Powercor Inspections completed in the relevant year based on HBRA and LBRA contract pricing for the relevant year.
CAPAL2.7BOP10	2.7	Vegetation Management	TABLE 2.7.2 - EXPENDITURE METRICS BY ZONE Contractor liaison expenditure [Expenditure]	Actual	Powercor direct vegetation employees are employed to ensure contract compliance, liaising with the contractor on a daily basis. The new vegetation management model has attributed to higher contract liaison costs for Powercor reflected in the total. Business finance department has provided the basis for total. Known subcontractor costs are distributed to, tree trimming (excluding hazard trees), hazard tree cutting, ground clearance, and vegetation corridor clearance, the remainder is attributed to contract.	N/A	The new management model has attributed to higher contract liaison costs for Powercor reflected in the total. Business finance department has provided the basis for total.	N/A	Historically the vegetation contract for Powercor was managed under a lump sum contract (or lump sum management contract). Under this contract a single lump sum figure was paid for all works including but limited to strategy, planning, customer management, cutting, inspection, and quality. Powercor has now changed the contract model for its vegetation program. The contract now reflects Powercor completing the strategy, planning, customer management, and quality components of the program, with the cutting, and inspection works completed by subcontractors. This has seen an escalation in the contract liaison portion of overall vegetation costs.
CAPAL2.7BOP11	2.7	Vegetation Management	TABLE 2.7.3 - DESCRIPTOR METRICS ACROSS ALL ZONES - UNPLANNED VEGETATION EVENTS	Actual	Powercor has collected the information for fire starts caused by Vegetation Blow-Ins, Grow-Ins and Fall-Ins in the categories required. The source data is provided by Incidents network safety review, maintenance planning and PAL fault reports, Methodology used to collect the data is as follows: Reports of incidents are provided to the Vegetation Quality and Engagement Team Leader as	N/A	Powercor has collected the information for fire starts caused by Vegetation Blow-Ins, Grow- Ins and Fall-Ins in the categories required. The source data is provided by Incidents network safety review, maintenance planning and PAL fault reports, Methodology used to collect the data is as follows: Reports of incidents are provided to the Vegetation Quality and Engagement Team Leader as identified and issued via email in an excel spreadsheet by Engagement and Quality officers. Details of the incidents are then investigated by Quality and Engagement officers within the vegetation team. Root cause is documented in the Engagement and	N/A	Powercor have reported fire starts from vegetation blow-ins, grow ins etc. in accordance with the notice.

					identified and issued via email in an excel spreadsheet by Engagement and Quality officers. Details of the incidents are recorded in a spreadsheet maintained by Q & E Team Leader		Quality Fault reports folder.		
CAPAL2.7BOP12	2.7	Vegetation Management	TABLE 2.7.2 - EXPENDITURE METRICS BY ZONE Hazard tree cutting [Expenditure]	Actual	The data base of reference for vegetation is SAP, and VMS (Vegetation Management data base) which is linked to our GIS data system where pole information and span link equipment numbers are sourced. Coding code of HAZ is used to ensure the correct type of cutting is selected. OBS HAZs are also included as the assumption is that the HAZ span was also actioned as a result of trimming on the span., Powercor has a contract with an external contractor for all vegetation activities.	N/A	Hazard tree cutting; All contractor costs are based on the contracted price per unit, region and if urban or rural against total completed cutting activities.	N/A	Powercor has a contract with an external contractor for all vegetation activities. All contractor costs are based on the contracted price per unit and region against hazard tree cutting.
CAPAL2.8BOP1	2.8	Maintenance	Table 2.8.1 - DESCRIPTOR METRICS FOR ROUTINE AND NON-ROUTINE MAINTENANCE Pole top, overhead line & service line maintenance [Asset Quantity (0's) - At Year End] Pole inspection and treatment [Asset Quantity (0's) - At Year End]	Actual	For Powercor the Geographical Information System is the originating data source (i.e. from where the data is obtained). For the year 2017 the data was obtained using the BI (Business Intelligence) report called the 'Asset Installation' report.	N/A	The number of poles was obtained using a BI (Business Intelligence) report called the 'Asset Installation report'.	N/A	For the year 2009 to 2016 inclusive the data was obtained utilising a GIS (Geographical Information System) query that traces the in-service network connectivity model in GIS, to determine 1. The circuit line length, which includes all spurs. Each circuit element was evaluated in its own right, for example: - SWER lines, single-phase lines, and three-phase lines counted as one line - Double circuit lines counted as two lines - Overhead elements associated with communication, protection & control and unmetered loads were excluded - Overhead elements in the DNSP's area that are owned by another Distribution Network Service Provider were excluded 2. The number of poles consistent with the above line length evaluation process 3. In this instance the number of poles in the Pole Top, Overhead Line & Service Line Maintenance category and the Pole Inspection and Treatment category as one and the same This methodology meets the requirements of this Information Notice to the best of our abilities.
CAPAL2.8BOP2	2.8	Maintenance	Table 2.8.1 - DESCRIPTOR METRICS FOR ROUTINE AND NON-ROUTINE MAINTENANCE Service lines [Asset Quantity (0's) - At Year End]	Estimated	Customer numbers are obtained from Corporate Finance's end of year reports which are sourced from Powercor's billing system, CIS Open Vision (CISOV) where NMIs are classed as 'Active'.	Powercor does not hold historical data in regards to the status of the NMI (i.e. De-energisations) therefore an estimate of de-energised NMIs was obtained from the prior years end of year position. The estimated number of	The reported customer numbers for this section assumes the numbers relate to NMIs set up for billing purposes. Data is obtained by averaging Finance's prior year's end of year customer numbers and the current year's end of year customer numbers and adding estimated 1% of de-energised sites to the total. CISOV is the original source and reports based on the number of active sites. The information provided is in line with the Economic Benchmarking RIN provided to the AER.	N/A	The RIN does not specifically request customer numbers in the notice but requires in the template the number of services using the metric number of customers. Assuming a 1:1 relationship between number of customers and the number of services, for each year from 2009 to 2016 inclusive the data was from Corporate Finance's end of year reports which are sourced from Powercor's billing system, CIS Open Vision (CISOV) where NMIs are classed as 'Active'.

						1% of de-energised sites was then added on to the average year end customer numbers for the reporting year. The reported customer numbers for this section assumes the numbers relate to NMIs set up for billing purposes. Data is obtained by averaging Finance's prior year's end of year customer numbers and the current year's end of year customer numbers and adding estimated 1% of de-energised sites to the total.			An allowance has been made for de-energised premises as per the methodology detailed below to account for all premises with a service line. This methodology meets the requirements of this Information Notice to the best of our abilities.
CAPAL2.8BOP4	2.8	Maintenance	Table 2.8.1 - DESCRIPTOR METRICS FOR ROUTINE AND NON-ROUTINE MAINTENANCE Network underground cable maintenance: by voltage [Average Age of Asset Group] Network underground cable maintenance: by voltage [Inspection Cycle] Network underground cable maintenance: by voltage [Maintenance Cycle] 33 KV and above [Average Age of Asset Group] 33 KV and above [Inspection Cycle] 33 KV and above [Maintenance Cycle] Network underground cable maintenance: by location [Average Age of Asset Group] Network underground cable maintenance: by location [Inspection Cycle] Network underground cable maintenance: by location [Maintenance Cycle] Non-CBD [Average Age of Asset Group] Non-CBD [Inspection Cycle] Non-CBD [Maintenance Cycle] Number of installed transformers [Average Age of Asset Group] Number of installed transformers [Inspection Cycle] Number of installed transformers [Maintenance Cycle] Number of switches [Average Age of Asset Group] Number of switches [Inspection Cycle] Number of switches [Maintenance Cycle] Earth mat [Average Age of Asset Group] Earth mat [Inspection Cycle] Earth mat [Maintenance Cycle] Zone substation equipment maintenance [Average Age of Asset Group] Zone substation equipment maintenance [Inspection Cycle] Zone substation equipment maintenance [Maintenance Cycle] Transformers - distribution [Average Age of Asset Group]	Estimated	AVERAGE AGE OF ASSET GROUP - Underground cable lengths, distribution transformers, distribution switchgear (ACRs only), zone substation switchgear, zone substation transformers - BI RIN: Asset installations report (total asset quantities) - Distribution switchgear (excluding ACRs) - RIN TABLE 5.2 (data taken from the process spreadsheets after the pro-rata age profile process stage and not the final RIN table - refer BOPs for Table 5.2) - Underground cable length by location (CBD and non-CBD) proportions - RIN TABLE 2.2.2 - Data was also included from GIS and SAP for equipment categories not covered by the RIN: Asset Installation Report, e.g. SCADA & Protection Systems. INSPECTION CYCLE (YEARS) - Based on assessment of Powercor maintenance policies, maintenance contract scopes or SAP maintenance strategy configuration. MAINTENANCE CYCLE (YEARS) - Based on assessment of Powercor maintenance policies, maintenance contract scopes or SAP maintenance strategy configuration.	AVERAGE AGE OF ASSET GROUP - Whilst the vast majority of asset installation dates are recorded accurately, there are a number of records where the installation date of the asset is either not recorded or recorded inaccurately against a default year. These assets that do not have a known age, are not included in the average age calculation as this would artificially reduce the average age. INSPECTION CYCLE & MAINTENANCE CYCLE Accurate number cannot be provided as Powercor utilises varied time based maintenance plans which are determined by a number of factors including risk, utilisation and specifics of individual populations (i.e. manufacturer / model / age specific etc.). Condition based maintenance (not time dependent) is also utilised and calibrated to population specifics.	AVERAGE AGE OF ASSET GROUP AER annual RIN reporting information was mapped it into the AER Category RIN structure requirements. This data was then re-allocated to determine the average age and total assets installed at year end to provide data which is compliant with AER requirements. Additional data was also included from GIS and SAP. INSPECTION CYCLE (YEARS) Policies, SAP maintenance strategies and maintenance contracts are consulted and an assessment made based on unit cost and asset population to identify the inspection/testing/maintenance programs that account for the majority of the costs for the category. Where online testing regimes (asset is not removed from service) exist with cycles less than that of maintenance programs, these cycles have been listed as the inspection cycle, otherwise the maintenance program cycles have been used. Exception is in the case of distribution transformers, where the Coopers oil testing program has been used, which has a less frequent testing regime than the Wilson DS2 maintenance program, but high costs (due to volume). MAINTENANCE CYCLE (YEARS) Policies, SAP maintenance strategies and maintenance contracts are consulted and an assessment made based on unit cost and asset population to identify the inspection/testing/maintenance programs that account for the majority of the costs for the category.	N/A	The data provided complies with the instructions and definitions specified.

			Transformers - distribution [Inspection Cycle] Transformers - distribution [Maintenance Cycle] Transformers - HV [Average Age of Asset Group] Transformers - HV [Inspection Cycle] Transformers - HV [Maintenance Cycle] Zone substation - other equipment [Average Age of Asset Group] Zone substation - other equipment [Inspection Cycle] Zone substation - other equipment [Maintenance Cycle] SCADA & network control maintenance [Average Age of Asset Group] SCADA & network control maintenance [Inspection Cycle] SCADA & network control maintenance [Maintenance Cycle] Protection systems maintenance [Average Age of Asset Group] Protection systems maintenance [Inspection Cycle] Protection systems maintenance [Maintenance Cycle]						
CAPAL2.8BOP5	2.8	Maintenance	Table 2.8.1 - DESCRIPTOR METRICS FOR ROUTINE AND NON-ROUTINE MAINTENANCE Minor roads [Average Age of Asset Group] Major roads [Average Age of Asset Group]	Estimated	- The source data was extracted from GIS listing all billable lights on the last day of the reportable year.	- Significant data was unusable due to 'default' dates being used for 'Date Lantern Changed' such as '1/01/1960', '1/01/1970' & '1/08/2001'. A separate field was also available 'Year Lantern Manufactured', this year was also compromised as it appeared that it had not been maintained.	- Per definition of 'assets in commission' only in service and billable lights as at 1/1/18 were extracted from GIS. - Asset quantity recorded were allocated across the years 1910 - 2013 using information recorded relating to year lantern manufactured' - Average age of public lighting luminaires was calculated by multiplying the total number of luminaires by the age of luminaire (where age = 1 for 2013, age = 2 for 2012 etc.) then dividing by the total number of luminaires reported at the end of the regulatory year.	- Only in service and billable lights were reported - Cost share status was used to separate between major road and minor road in order to meet the definition of major/minor roads per the definition. - Where 'Year Lantern Changed' = 1960, 1970 & 2001and 'Year Lantern Manufactured' varied, 'Year Lantern Manufactured' was used in preference to 'Year Lantern Changed' - Where 'Year Lantern Changed' = 1960, 1970 & 2001, no change was made and 'Year Lantern Changed' was taken to represent the year the asset was commissioned. - Where cost share status = full cost (VicRoads) or	N/A

								'other', these were added to major road.	
CAPAL2.8BOP6	2.8	Maintenance	Table 2.8.1 - DESCRIPTOR METRICS FOR ROUTINE AND NON-ROUTINE MAINTENANCE Pole top, overhead line & service line maintenance [Average Age of Asset Group] Service lines [Average Age of Asset Group] Pole inspection and treatment [Average Age of Asset Group] Overhead asset inspection [Average Age of Asset Group]	Estimated	Geographical Information System is the originating data source. The asset age profile data was sourced from the BI (Business Intelligence) report called the 'Asset Installation Report'.	Whilst the vast majority of pole and conductor installation dates are recorded accurately, there are a number of records where the installation date of the asset is either not recorded or recorded inaccurately against a default year. An estimate of pole and conductor ages is required for those poles and conductors without a known accurate installation date.	The age profiles were evaluated from the age profile data as provided in the Category Analysis RIN, Age Profiles. - An equation was used to generate the average asset age - This methodology was applied to all the required asset descriptors	N/A	The information provided complies with section 11 of Appendix E and complies with the definition in Appendix F. For the year 2011 to 2016 the Age Profile data provided as part of the Annual RIN and Category RIN was used to calculate the Average Age of the Assets Specified. For years 2009 to 2010 inclusive the age profile source data was not available and an estimate was used. This methodology meets the requirements of this Information Notice to the best of our abilities.
CAPAL2.8BOP7	2.8	Maintenance	TABLE 2.8.2 - COST METRICS FOR ROUTINE AND NON-ROUTINE MAINTENANCE LV - 11 to 22 KV [Asset Quantity (0's) - At Year End] LV - 11 to 22 KV [Asset Quantity (0's) - Inspected Maintained] 33 KV and above [Asset Quantity (0's) - At Year End] 33 KV and above [Asset Quantity (0's) - Inspected Maintained] CBD [Asset Quantity (0's) - At Year End] CBD [Asset Quantity (0's) - Inspected Maintained] Non-CBD [Asset Quantity (0's) - At Year End] Non-CBD [Asset Quantity (0's) - Inspected Maintained] Distribution substation transformers [Asset Quantity (0's) - At Year End] Distribution substation transformers [Asset Quantity (0's) - Inspected Maintained] Distribution substation switchgear (within-substations and stand-alone switchgear) [Asset Quantity (0's) - At Year End] Distribution substation switchgear (within-substations and stand-alone switchgear) [Asset Quantity (0's) - Inspected Maintained] Distribution substation - other equipment [Asset Quantity (0's) - At Year End] Distribution substation - other equipment [Asset Quantity (0's) - Inspected Maintained] Transformers - zone substation [Asset Quantity (0's) - At Year End] Transformers - zone substation [Asset Quantity (0's) - Inspected Maintained] Transformers - distribution [Asset Quantity (0's) - At Year End] Transformers - distribution [Asset Quantity (0's) - Inspected Maintained] Transformers - HV [Asset Quantity (0's) - At Year End] Transformers - HV [Asset Quantity (0's) - Inspected Maintained] Zone substation - other equipment [Asset	Actual	ROUTINE & NON-ROUTINE MAINTENANCE COSTS 1. Top level Summary Function Code information was sourced from the regulatory reporting accounts. 2. A list of projects was obtained from SAP Business Intelligence (BI) reports for financial function codes 316, 317, 318, 319, 350, 442. 3. Plant Maintenance (PM) Orders were extracted from SAP. 4. Functional location details were extracted from SAP. 5. Equipment details were extracted from SAP. Note that the data sources (1) and (2) do not balance due to differing general ledger accounts being applied to the regulatory accounts and the Powercor internal direct OPEX reports. The SAP BI extractions are used as a % proxy of the Regulatory Reporting totals, as the regulatory totals are only provided at the summary function code level only and do not provide sufficient data to allow mapping of expenditure to the AER RIN categories and classes. The costs provided by the BI reports against individual projects/orders are converted to a percentage of the function code total for the given year. At the conclusion of the cost allocation algorithm these percentages are then multiplied by the regulatory account totals to determine the actual expenditure.	N/A	ROUTINE & NON-ROUTINE MAINTENANCE COSTS The purpose of this methodology is to describe the process undertaken to allocate maintenance expenditure from Powercor data structures into the data structures required by the AER. SAP Maintenance PM Orders were categorised and mapped into the AER CAT RIN categories. Maintenance attendances were counted based on the PM Order counts. The BI financials associated with the PM Orders were used as a proportionality proxy of the regulatory reporting totals. This resulted in the summation of PM Order costs into the AER CAT RIN totals. -Zone substation property costs no longer included under this BOP. -Distribution property costs only included for items mapped under the existing process from function code 350 the rest of the costs are populated under a separate process.	N/A	The requirements of section 11 of the notice have been complied with 11.1 For expenditure incurred for the simultaneous inspection of assets and vegetation or for access track maintenance, this expenditure was reported under maintenance, not vegetation management. 11.2 No additional subcategory rows were necessary to disaggregate financial Regulatory Information. 11.4 The inspection cycle for each maintenance subcategory was expressed in years. 11.5 Similarly, the maintenance cycle for each maintenance subcategory was expressed in years. 11.6 For inspection and maintenance cycles, asset quantity, and average age of the asset group the highest-value asset type in the asset group was used as the basis. 11.7 Where there are multiple inspection and maintenance activities the cycle that reflects the highest cost activity was reported. 11.8 No additional subcategory rows were necessary. 11.9 For 'Asset Quantity': (a) the total number of assets (population) at the end of the regulatory year, for each asset category & (b) the number of assets actually inspected or maintained during the regulatory year, for each asset category, Were provided in separate columns for each subcategory. 11.10 'Other maintenance activity' rows were not material and not utilised.

			Quantity (0's) - At Year End] Zone substation - other equipment [Asset Quantity (0's) - Inspected Maintained] SCADA & network control maintenance [Asset Quantity (0's) - At Year End] SCADA & network control maintenance [Asset Quantity (0's) - Inspected Maintained] Protection systems maintenance [Asset Quantity (0's) - At Year End] Protection systems maintenance [Asset Quantity (0's) - Inspected Maintained]						
CAPAL2.8BOP8	2.8	Maintenance	TABLE 2.8.2 - COST METRICS FOR ROUTINE AND NON-ROUTINE MAINTENANCE Minor roads [Asset Quantity (0's) - At Year End] Minor roads [Asset Quantity (0's) - Inspected Maintained] Major roads [Asset Quantity (0's) - At Year End] Major roads [Asset Quantity (0's) - Inspected Maintained]	Actual	ROUTINE MAINTENANCE COST The source data is based on total lights extracted from Streetlight Manager (Salesforce) listing all routine maintenance activities. Finance costs for public lighting routine maintenance have been extracted out of SAP ACS maintenance expenditure using function codes 380 and 450 (direct costs and direct margin expenditure). NON-ROUTINE MAINTENANCE COST - The source data is based on total faults extracted from Streetlight Manager (Salesforce) listing all non-routine maintenance activities., - Finance costs for public lighting non routine maintenance have been extracted out of SAP ACS maintenance expenditure using function codes 313 (direct costs and direct margin expenditure).	N/A	ROUTINE MAINTENANCE COST METHODOLOGY - Per definition, routine maintenance is all activities undertaken to maintain assets, performed regardless of the condition of the asset at the end of the regulatory year have been provided - Per definition, for major roads & minor roads, assets were allocated to these sub-categories based on cost sharing status. Costs were allocated based on average costs extracted from Streetlight Manager for the regulatory year. - Costs were allocated based on the total cost of routine maintenance multiplied by the percentage of major roads assets ASSUMPTIONS - Assumption that all lights 'full cost (municipality)' are reported as 'minor roads' - Assumption that all lights 'cost shared (municipality/state road authority)' are reported as 'major roads' NON-ROUTINE MAINTENANCE COST METHODOLOGY - Per definition, non-routine maintenance is all activities undertaken to manage asset condition or rectifying defects (excluding emergency call-outs), and excludes routine asset maintenance activities at the end of the regulatory year have been provided - Per definition, for major roads & minor roads, assets were allocated to these sub-categories based on cost sharing status. - Costs were allocated based on average costs extracted from Streetlight Manager for the regulatory year. - Costs were allocated based on the total cost of routine maintenance multiplied by the percentage of major roads assets ASSUMPTIONS - Assumption that all lights 'full cost (municipality)' are reported as minor roads 'Assumption that all lights cost shared' (municipality/state road authority) are reported as 'major roads'.	N/A	With regard to the Final Distribution Category Analysis RIN, 2.2.1 Cost Metrics by asset category for Public Lighting. We have provided data that complies with the instructions and definitions specified in the requirements as follows: 11 Maintenance Expenditure 11.1 expenditure for simultaneous inspection has been allocated to maintenance asset category. 11.2 not applicable 11.3 not applicable 11.4 not applicable 11.5 not applicable 11.6 not applicable 11.7 not applicable 11.8 not applicable 11.9 (a) not applicable (b) not applicable 11.10 not applicable
CAPAL2.8BOP9	2.8	Maintenance	TABLE 2.8.2 - COST METRICS FOR ROUTINE AND NON-ROUTINE MAINTENANCE Other [Asset Quantity (0's) - At Year End] Other [Asset Quantity (0's) - Inspected Maintained] Other [Average Age of Asset Group]	Actual	Financial data obtained from a report from SAP, the consolidated financials.	N/A	The costs for the other maintenance activities as described in clause 11.10 of the RIN were obtained directly from the Electricity Networks Business Unit Function Code Expenditure for that year. All other Maintenance category Function Codes were used to populate the AER nominated maintenance activities in Table 2.8.2. Routine maintenance costs: - FC410 INSULATOR WASHING - FC425 ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT - FC426 BUSHFIRE MITIGATION - FC482 QUALITY AUDITS - FC484 QUALITY INVESTIGATIONS	N/A	All 'other maintenance activity' not included in the specific asset related maintenance subcategories have been identified and an appropriate row has been added describing the maintenance activity undertaken.

							- FC488 ESV REPORTING Non-routine maintenance costs: - FC309 EMERGENCY FAULTS - OVERHEAD - FC310 EMERGENCY FAULTS - UNDERGROUND - FC311 EMERGENCY FAULTS - METERS - FC312 EMERGENCY FAULTS - PROTECTION AND CONTROL - FC325 ROADS MGT BILL - FC335 VOLTAGE COMPLAINTS - FC336 TVI INVESTIGATIONS - FC381 POLE DEFECT MANAGEMENT - FC440 UG CABLE LOCATIONS - FC485 NETWORK LOGGING MONITORING - FC486 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT - FC800 MISCELLANEOUS MAINTENANCE - FC991 NETWORK ASSET RETIREMENT - A991 ASSET RETIREMENT		
CAPAL2.8BOP10	2.8	Maintenance	Table 2.8.1 - DESCRIPTOR METRICS FOR ROUTINE AND NON-ROUTINE MAINTENANCE Number of distribution substation properties maintained [Average Age of Asset Group] Number of distribution substation properties maintained [Inspection Cycle] Number of distribution substation properties maintained [Maintenance Cycle] Zone substation property maintenance [Average Age of Asset Group] Zone substation property maintenance [Inspection Cycle] Zone substation property maintenance [Maintenance Cycle]	Estimated	AVERAGE AGE OF ASSET GROUP: The RIN Asset Installations Business Intelligence report was executed for the reporting year. INSPECTION CYCLE (YEARS): Powercor maintenance policies, maintenance contract scopes or SAP maintenance strategy configuration. MAINTENANCE CYCLE (YEARS): Powercor maintenance policies, maintenance contract scopes or SAP maintenance strategy configuration.	AVERAGE AGE OF ASSET GROUP - The data set previously provided to the AER did not cover all categories requested in this iteration. All the requested data was not available. Allocations of maintenance units for 'Underground Cable by Location' subcategories proportioned based on population ratio against the total actuals in the 'Underground Cable by Voltage' subcategories INSPECTION CYCLE & MAINTENANCE CYCLE - Accurate number cannot be provided as Powercor utilises varied time based maintenance plans which are determined by a number of factors including risk, utilisation and specifics of individual populations (ie manufacturer / model / age specific etc.). Condition based maintenance (not time dependant) is also utilised and calibrated to population specifics. Network maintenance policies, SAP maintenance strategies and contracts have been consulted and an	AVERAGE AGE OF ASSET GROUP: AER annual RIN reporting information was mapped it into the new AER Category RIN structure requirements. This data was then re-allocated to determine the average age and total assets installed at year end to provide data which is compliant with AER requirements. Were data was not present in the previous iterations of reports an average was applied to populate the table. INSPECTION CYCLE (YEARS): The inspection cycles information is equal to that of the maintenance cycles for the asset types considered in this BoP. MAINTENANCE CYCLE (YEARS): Where possible a direct population of the table was undertaken from information obtained by Powercor asset maintenance policy. A response could not be accurately provided to this request at all times as Powercor utilise varied time based maintenance plans which are determined by a number of factors including risk, utilisation and specifics of individual populations. (ie manufacturer / model / age specific etc.). Condition based maintenance (not time dependant) is also utilised and calibrated to population specifics. This information cannot be transposed into the format requested.	N/A	The data provided complies with the instructions and definitions specified in the CA RIN except for the clauses below. 11.4 A response cannot be accurately provided to this request as Powercor utilise varied time based maintenance plans which are determined by a number of factors including risk, utilisation and specifics of individual populations. (ie manufacturer / model / age specific etc.). Condition based maintenance is also utilised and calibrated to population specifics. This information cannot be transposed into the format requested.

						assessment has been made for each category to come up with a relevant figure that describes the majority of maintenance expenditure.				
CAPAL2.8BOP11	2.8	Maintenance	TABLE 2.8.2 - COST METRICS FOR ROUTINE AND NON-ROUTINE MAINTENANCE Distribution substation - property [Asset Quantity (0's) - At Year End] Distribution substation - property [Asset Quantity (0's) - Inspected Maintained] Zone substation property maintenance [Asset Quantity (0's) - At Year End] Zone substation property maintenance [Asset Quantity (0's) - Inspected Maintained]	Estimated	ROUTINE & NON-ROUTINE MAINTENANCE COSTS, Top level Summary Function Code information was sourced from the regulatory reporting accounts.	Management judgement has been used to allocate the total maintenance cost between routine and non-routine	ROUTINE & NON-ROUTINE MAINTENANCE COSTS The purpose of this methodology is to describe the process undertaken to allocate maintenance expenditure from Powercor data structures into the data structures required by the AER. Distribution substation - property Function code 350 was used to allocate the total maintenance cost for Distribution substation properties. Using management judgement and reports from our Facilities Management outsource provider the total cost was split between Routine and Non-routine. Zone substation - property Function code 492 was used to allocate the total maintenance cost for Distribution substation properties. Using management judgement and reports from our Facilities Management outsource provider the total cost was split between Routine and Non-routine.	N/A	The data provided complies with the instructions and definitions specified in the CA RIN except for the clauses below. 11.4 A response cannot be accurately provided to this request as Powercor utilise varied time based maintenance plans which are determined by a number of factors including risk, utilisation and specifics of individual populations (ie manufacturer / model / age specific etc.). Condition based maintenance is also utilised and calibrated to population specifics. This information cannot be transposed into the format requested.
CAPAL2.8BOP20	2.8	Maintenance	Table 2.8.1 - DESCRIPTOR METRICS FOR ROUTINE AND NON-ROUTINE MAINTENANCE Pole top, overhead line & service line maintenance [Asset Quantity (0's) - Inspected Maintained] Pole inspection and treatment [Asset Quantity (0's) - Inspected Maintained] TABLE 2.8.2 - COST METRICS FOR ROUTINE AND NON-ROUTINE MAINTENANCE Pole tops and overhead lines [Asset Quantity (0's) - At Year End] Pole tops and overhead lines [Asset Quantity (0's) - Inspected Maintained] Service lines [Asset Quantity (0's) - At Year End] Service lines [Asset Quantity (0's) - Inspected Maintained] Pole inspection and treatment [Asset Quantity (0's) - At Year End] Pole inspection and treatment [Asset Quantity (0's) - Inspected Maintained] Overhead asset inspection [Asset Quantity (0's) - At Year End] Overhead asset inspection [Asset Quantity (0's) - Inspected Maintained]	Actual	SAP - All physical and financial data GIS - Line patrolled (km)	N/A	Table 2.8.1 - Methodology & Assumptions - Assets Inspected/Maintained Data Pole Tops & Overhead Lines - Pole Top, Overhead Line & Service Line Maintenance: Methodology: A defect notification is raised in SAP where a piece of equipment is identified as requiring attention. - As per the AER definition a count of poles containing notifications was used to determine the number of poles maintained each year. All Poles - Pole inspection and treatment: Methodology: An inspection notification is raised in SAP and attached to a Pole Equipment when that asset is inspected. - A count of inspection notifications attached to pole equipment was used to determine the number of poles inspected each year. Table 2.8.2 - Methodology & Assumptions - Cost Metrics Data Pole Top, Overhead Line & Service Line Maintenance: Methodology: Based on the definition for Non-routine maintenance all maintenance completed has been categorised as Non-Routine as it is based on asset condition. Pole Inspection and Treatment: Methodology: Based on the definition for Routine maintenance all inspections completed have been categorised as Routine as they are carried out at specific intervals regardless of asset condition. Overhead Asset Inspection: Based on the definition for Routine maintenance all	All inspections have been recorded in notifications and are attached to correct equipment with correct dates in SAP. All defects have been recorded in notifications and are attached to correct equipment with correct dates in SAP. All maintenance costs are Non-Routine as defined in the methodology. All inspection costs are Routine as defined in the methodology.	Variable AER Definition Pole Top, Overhead Line & Service Line Maintenance of network overhead lines and pole tops, sub transmission & distribution: conveying electricity between zone substations, from zone substations to distribution substations and low voltage lines. Includes Stobie poles for South Australian NSPs. Includes services maintenance (pre-arranged maintenance of Powercor's services providing supply to customers' premises). Includes: Pole tops and overhead lines maintenance - all direct costs (labour, material, contract, motor vehicle); insulation washing; bird covers and spreaders; maintenance of all pole and conductor hardware and surge diverters not on substation poles. One pole top job will include all the maintenance activity carried out in one work session. Services maintenance - all direct costs (labour, material, contract, motor vehicle); removing, inspecting, testing and re-installation of overhead or underground services and associated equipment; service maintenance including attending to customer complaints not covered by Emergency Response category. Excludes: Pole tops and overhead lines maintenance - Pole Inspection and Treatment; vegetation control; pole replacement or staking; switch maintenance or recall; work on voltage complaints or television and radio interference - investigation & solution not involving capex; replacement of hardware on a pole which is being changed; the replacement of existing conductor other than

							inspections completed have been categorised as Routine as they are carried out at specific intervals regardless of asset condition.		minor works to ensure continuity and reliability of supply (major replacements are capex). Services maintenance - new connections; removing, inspecting, testing and re-installation of meters and time switches; metering personnel costs; service maintenance on fused junction boxes, joints and terminations; costs to replace any of the above assets with new assets (capex); and underground services installed to replace overhead services in relation to private electricity lines. Excludes vegetation inspection which is captured under Vegetation Management. Excludes poles used solely for providing public lighting services Physical measure: Pole tops and overhead lines - Number of pole tops maintained by zone substation; Services - Number of customer premises maintained. Pole Inspection and Treatment All inspection, testing and treatment of sub transmission and/or distribution poles. Includes all direct costs (labour, material, contract, motor vehicle); inspection of network assets including poles, conductors and cross-arms; pole preserving chemical treatments. Includes inspection of vegetation where inspections of both vegetation and poles occur simultaneously. Excludes customers HV lines; LV overhead private electric lines. Excludes inspection of vegetation where inspection is for vegetation only (this is captured under Vegetation Management). Physical measure: Number of poles inspected by zone substation. Overhead Asset Inspection All inspection of network overhead assets. Includes all direct costs (labour, material, contract, motor vehicle); thermal survey programs. Physical measure: Route km line patrolled by zone substation In 2017 PAL commenced capitalising pole inspection costs against pole replacement and staking activities resulting in pole inspection in 2.8 reducing to 0 cost and an increase in cost for 2.2 for pole staking and replacement.
CAPAL2.8BOP21	2.8	Maintenance	Table 2.8.1 - DESCRIPTOR METRICS FOR ROUTINE AND NON-ROUTINE MAINTENANCE Service lines [Asset Quantity (0's) - Inspected Maintained]	Estimated	SAP	Service Lines - Pole top, Overhead Line & Service Line replacement is estimated because there is no link between the aerial service asset and the customer information.	Service Lines - Pole Top, Overhead Line & Service Line Maintenance: Methodology: There is no customer details associated with the notifications that are raised in SAP it was assumed there is one to one relationship between an aerial service and a customer. A count of aerial services maintained was used to determine the number of customers maintained each year	All inspections have been recorded in notifications and are attached to correct equipment with correct dates in SAP. There is a one to one relationship between aerial services and	Variable AER Definition Pole Top, Overhead Line & Service Line Maintenance of network overhead lines and pole tops, sub transmission & distribution: conveying electricity between zone substations, from zone substations to distribution substations and low voltage lines. Includes Stobie poles for South Australian NSPs. Includes services maintenance (pre-arranged maintenance of Powercor's services providing supply to customers' premises). Includes: Pole tops and overhead lines maintenance -

								customers (as per methodology statement).	all direct costs (labour, material, contract, motor vehicle); insulation washing; bird covers and spreaders; maintenance of all pole and conductor hardware and surge diverters not on substation poles. One pole top job will include all the maintenance activity carried out in one work session. Services maintenance - all direct costs (labour, material, contract, motor vehicle); removing, inspecting, testing and re-installation of overhead or underground services and associated equipment; service maintenance including attending to customer complaints not covered by Emergency Response category. Excludes: Pole tops and overhead lines maintenance - Pole Inspection and Treatment; vegetation control; pole replacement or staking; switch maintenance or recall; work on voltage complaints or television and radio interference - investigation & solution not involving capex; replacement of hardware on a pole which is being changed; the replacement of existing conductor other than minor works to ensure continuity and reliability of supply (major replacements are capex). Services maintenance - new connections; removing, inspecting, testing and re-installation of meters and time switches; metering personnel costs; service maintenance on fused junction boxes, joints and terminations; costs to replace any of the above assets with new assets (capex); and underground services installed to replace overhead services in relation to private electricity lines. Excludes vegetation inspection which is captured under Vegetation Management. Excludes poles used solely for providing public lighting services Physical measure: Pole tops and overhead lines - Number of pole tops maintained by zone substation; Services - Number of customer premises maintained. Pole Inspection and Treatment All inspection, testing and treatment of sub transmission and/or distribution poles. Includes all direct costs (labour, material, contract, motor vehicle); inspection of network assets including poles, conductors and cross-arms; pole preserving chemical treatments. Includes inspection of vegetation where inspections of both vegetation and poles occur simultaneously. Excludes customers HV lines; LV overhead private electric lines. Excludes inspection of vegetation where inspection is for vegetation only (this is captured under Vegetation Management). Physical measure: Number of poles inspected by zone substation. Overhead Asset Inspection All inspection of

									network overhead assets. Includes all direct costs (labour, material, contract, motor vehicle); thermal survey programs. Physical measure: Route km line patrolled by zone substation
CAPAL2.8BOP22	2.8	Maintenance	Table 2.8.1 - DESCRIPTOR METRICS FOR ROUTINE AND NON-ROUTINE MAINTENANCE Pole top, overhead line & service line maintenance [Inspection Cycle] Pole top, overhead line & service line maintenance [Maintenance Cycle] Service lines [Inspection Cycle] Service lines [Maintenance Cycle] Pole inspection and treatment [Inspection Cycle] Pole inspection and treatment [Maintenance Cycle] Overhead asset inspection [Inspection Cycle] Overhead asset inspection [Maintenance Cycle]	Actual	Network asset policy	Inspection and Maintenance Cycles Inspection and Maintenance Cycles are not estimated	Inspection and maintenance cycles are determined by asset maintenance policy. For poles and any equipment attached to poles the policy has defined the cycle as a maximum of 5 years. For thermographic inspections the policy has defined the cycle as 1 year.	N/A	Variable AER Definition Pole Top, Overhead Line & Service Line Maintenance of network overhead lines and pole tops, sub transmission & distribution: conveying electricity between zone substations, from zone substations to distribution substations and low voltage lines. Includes Stobie poles for South Australian NSPs. Includes services maintenance (pre-arranged maintenance of Powercor's services providing supply to customers' premises). Includes: Pole tops and overhead lines maintenance - all direct costs (labour, material, contract, motor vehicle); insulation washing; bird covers and spreaders; maintenance of all pole and conductor hardware and surge diverters not on substation poles. One pole top job will include all the maintenance activity carried out in one work session. Services maintenance - all direct costs (labour, material, contract, motor vehicle); removing, inspecting, testing and re-installation of overhead or underground services and associated equipment; service maintenance including attending to customer complaints not covered by Emergency Response category. Excludes: Pole tops and overhead lines maintenance - Pole Inspection and Treatment; vegetation control; pole replacement or staking; switch maintenance or recall; work on voltage complaints or television and radio interference - investigation & solution not involving capex; replacement of hardware on a pole which is being changed; the replacement of existing conductor other than minor works to ensure continuity and reliability of supply (major replacements are capex). Services maintenance - new connections; removing, inspecting, testing and re-installation of meters and time switches; metering personnel costs; service maintenance on fused junction boxes, joints and terminations; costs to replace any of the above assets with new assets (capex); and underground services installed to replace overhead services in relation to private electricity lines. Excludes vegetation inspection which is captured under Vegetation Management. Excludes poles used solely for providing public lighting services Physical measure: Pole tops and overhead lines - Number of pole tops maintained by zone substation; Services - Number of

									customer premises maintained. Pole Inspection and Treatment All inspection, testing and treatment of sub transmission and/or distribution poles. Includes all direct costs (labour, material, contract, motor vehicle); inspection of network assets including poles, conductors and cross-arms; pole preserving chemical treatments. Includes inspection of vegetation where inspections of both vegetation and poles occur simultaneously. Excludes customers HV lines; LV overhead private electric lines. Excludes inspection of vegetation where inspection is for vegetation only (this is captured under Vegetation Management). Physical measure: Number of poles inspected by zone substation. Overhead Asset Inspection All inspection of network overhead assets. Includes all direct costs (labour, material, contract, motor vehicle); thermal survey programs. Physical measure: Route km line patrolled by zone substation
CAPAL2.8BOP23	2.8	Maintenance	Table 2.8.1 - DESCRIPTOR METRICS FOR ROUTINE AND NON-ROUTINE MAINTENANCE Overhead asset inspection [Asset Quantity (0's) - At Year End] Overhead asset inspection [Asset Quantity (0's) - Inspected Maintained]	Estimated	SAP - All physical and financial data GIS - Line patrolled (km)	The total length of conductor patrolled each year was calculated based on the feeders patrolled each year. In some situations sections of feeders cannot be patrolled as part of the thermal inspection program. Details of these sections are not recorded.	All Overhead Assets - Overhead Asset Inspection There is no record kept of route kms patrolled as part of the Thermal Inspection program. The sections patrolled on the Powercor Electricity Network vary from part to full feeder patrols. It was assumed that the sections of line patrolled in the fire areas would balance out the sections of lines not patrolled in the non-fire areas. Based on this assumption it was estimated the total length of conductor in the Non Fire area would be equivalent to the length of line patrolled on each feeder.	All inspections have been recorded in notifications and are attached to correct equipment with correct dates in SAP. The total length of conductor patrolled each year was calculated based on the feeders patrolled each year.	Overhead Asset Inspection: All inspection of network overhead assets. Includes all direct costs (labour, material, contract, motor vehicle); thermal survey programs. Physical measure: Route km line patrolled by zone substation
CAPAL2.8BOP24	2.8	Maintenance	Table 2.8.1 - DESCRIPTOR METRICS FOR ROUTINE AND NON-ROUTINE MAINTENANCE Network underground cable maintenance: by voltage [Asset Quantity (0's) - At Year End] Network underground cable maintenance: by voltage [Asset Quantity (0's) - Inspected Maintained] 33 KV and above [Asset Quantity (0's) - At Year End] 33 KV and above [Asset Quantity (0's) - Inspected Maintained] Network underground cable maintenance: by location [Asset Quantity (0's) - At Year End] Network underground cable maintenance: by location [Asset Quantity (0's) - Inspected Maintained] Non-CBD [Asset Quantity (0's) - At Year End] Non-CBD [Asset Quantity (0's) - Inspected Maintained] Number of installed transformers [Asset Quantity (0's) - At Year End] Number of installed transformers [Asset Quantity (0's) - Inspected Maintained] Number of switches [Asset Quantity (0's) - At	Actual	ASSET QUANTITY - AT YEAR END - Underground cable lengths, distribution transformers, distribution switchgear (ACRs only), zone substation switchgear, zone substation transformers - BI RIN: Asset installations report (total asset quantities) - Distribution switchgear (excluding ACRs) - RIN TABLE 5.2 (data taken from the process spreadsheets after the pro-rata age profile process stage and not the final RIN table - refer BOPs for Table 5.2) - Underground cable length by location (CBD and non-CBD) proportions - RIN TABLE 2.2.2 - Data was also included from GIS and SAP for equipment categories not covered by the RIN: Asset Installation Report, e.g. SCADA & Protection Systems.	N/A	ASSET QUANTITY - AT YEAR END AER annual RIN reporting information was mapped into the AER Category RIN structure requirements. This data was then re-allocated to determine the total assets installed at year end to provide data which is compliant with AER requirements. ASSET QUANTITY - INSPECTED/ MAINTAINED SAP maintenance orders were categorised and mapped into the AER CAT RIN categories. These orders were then counted in each category for each year. - Excludes any orders with zero costs (as these represent jobs which were cancelled or postponed).	N/A	The data provided complies with the instructions and definitions specified.

			Year End] Number of switches [Asset Quantity (0's) - Inspected Maintained] Earth mat [Asset Quantity (0's) - At Year End] Earth mat [Asset Quantity (0's) - Inspected Maintained] Zone substation equipment maintenance [Asset Quantity (0's) - At Year End] Zone substation equipment maintenance [Asset Quantity (0's) - Inspected Maintained] Transformers - distribution [Asset Quantity (0's) - At Year End] Transformers - distribution [Asset Quantity (0's) - Inspected Maintained] Transformers - HV [Asset Quantity (0's) - At Year End] Transformers - HV [Asset Quantity (0's) - Inspected Maintained] Zone substation - other equipment [Asset Quantity (0's) - At Year End] Zone substation - other equipment [Asset Quantity (0's) - Inspected Maintained] SCADA & network control maintenance [Asset Quantity (0's) - At Year End] SCADA & network control maintenance [Asset Quantity (0's) - Inspected Maintained] Protection systems maintenance [Asset Quantity (0's) - At Year End] Protection systems maintenance [Asset Quantity (0's) - Inspected Maintained]		ASSET QUANTITY - INSPECTED/ MAINTAINED - A list of projects was obtained from SAP Business Intelligence (BI) reports for financial function codes 316, 317, 318, 319, 350, 442 - Plant Maintenance (PM) Orders were extracted from SAP - Functional location details were extracted from SAP - Equipment details were extracted from SAP				
CAPAL2.8BOP25	2.8	Maintenance	Table 2.8.1 - DESCRIPTOR METRICS FOR ROUTINE AND NON-ROUTINE MAINTENANCE Number of distribution substation properties maintained [Asset Quantity (0's) - At Year End] Number of distribution substation properties maintained [Asset Quantity (0's) - Inspected Maintained] Zone substation property maintenance [Asset Quantity (0's) - At Year End] Zone substation property maintenance [Asset Quantity (0's) - Inspected Maintained]	Actual	ASSET QUANTITY - AT YEAR END Asset Installations Business Intelligence report was executed for the reporting year ASSET QUANTITY - INSPECTED/ MAINTAINED - A list of projects was obtained from SAP Business Intelligence (BI) reports. - Plant Maintenance (PM) Orders were extracted from SAP - Functional location details were extracted from SAP. - Equipment details were extracted from SAP.	N/A	ASSET QUANTITY - AT YEAR END AER annual RIN reporting information was mapped it into the new AER Category RIN structure requirements. This data was then re-allocated to determine the total assets installed at year end to provide data which is compliant with AER requirements. Where data was not present in the previous iterations of reports an average was applied to populate the table. ASSET QUANTITY - INSPECTED/ MAINTAINED SAP maintenance orders were categorised and mapped into the AER CAT RIN categories. These orders were then counted in each category for each year. Please refer to the BoP for Table 2.8.2 which includes further information in relation to the determination of maintenance counts.	N/A	N/A
CAPAL2.8BOP26	2.8	Maintenance	Table 2.8.1 - DESCRIPTOR METRICS FOR ROUTINE AND NON-ROUTINE MAINTENANCE Minor roads [Asset Quantity (0's) - At Year End] Minor roads [Asset Quantity (0's) - Inspected Maintained] Minor roads [Inspection Cycle] Minor roads [Maintenance Cycle] Major roads [Asset Quantity (0's) - At Year End] Major roads [Asset Quantity (0's) - Inspected Maintained] Major roads [Inspection Cycle] Major roads [Maintenance Cycle]	Actual	ASSETS AT YEAR END -The source data was extracted from GIS listing all billable lights on the last day of the reportable year. ASSETS INSPECTED/MAINTAINED - Assets inspected/maintained: The source data was extracted from Streetlight Manager (Salesforce) that listed all routine and non-routine maintenance activities.	N/A	ASSETS AT YEAR END METHODOLOGY - Per definition, for 11.9 (a) 'Asset Quantity' total number of assets (population) at the end of the regulatory year have been provided - Per definition, for major roads & minor roads, assets were allocated to these sub-categories based on cost sharing status. ASSUMPTIONS - Assumption that all lights 'full cost (municipality)' are reported as 'minor roads' - Assumption that all lights 'cost shared (municipality/state road authority) are reported as 'major roads' ASSETS INSPECTED/MAINTAINED METHODOLOGY - All routine and non-routine activities are now stored in	Assumption that all lights 'full cost (municipality)' are reported as 'minor roads' Assumption that all lights cost shared (municipality/state road authority) are reported as 'major roads'.	The data provided complies with the instructions and definitions specified in the CA RIN except for the clauses below. 11.4 A response cannot be accurately provided to this request as Powercor utilise varied time based maintenance plans which are determined by a number of factors including risk, utilisation and specifics of individual populations. (ie manufacturer / model / age specific etc.). Condition based maintenance is also utilised and calibrated to population specifics. This information cannot be transposed into the format requested.

							Streetlight Manager (Salesforce) INSPECTION CYCLE (YEARS) METHODOLOGY - Per definition of inspection cycle only major road lights are required to be inspected on a routine basis ASSUMPTIONS - Minor Road - no inspection cycle for minor road lights - Major Road - 3 patrols completed as required by Public Lighting Code 2015 (Victoria) for all arterial roads MAINTENANCE CYCLE (YEARS) METHODOLOGY - Per definition of maintenance cycle only minor road lights are required to be maintained on a routine basis ASSUMPTIONS - Minor road - lamps replaced on a four yearly cycle, PE Cells replaced every eight years as required by Public Lighting Code 2015 (Victoria) for all residential roads - Major road - no maintenance cycle for major road lights.		
CAPAL2.9BOP1	2.9	Emergency Response	TABLE 2.9.1 - EMERGENCY RESPONSE EXPENDITURE (OPEX)	Estimated	The Total Emergency Response Expenditure for each year is provided by Regulatory Accounting group from data obtained from SAP. Major Event Days (MEDs) are provided by the Network Performance group from their determination of days that met the MED threshold as set by the AER for the corresponding years. Data is then obtained from: - Outage Management System (via Business Intelligence reporting system) used to review fault data for MED days - OM0015 Order Details report, OM0016 Order Details Generic report and SAP transaction ZI49 provide fault orders. - SAP transaction KSB1 and KOB1 provide cost for these events.	An estimate was required due to a minor discrepancy between the Regulation Accounting group data and the Fault and Emergency Historical data. It was not possible to use actual data since the MED historical data could not be matched equally to finance figures.	(A) Total Expenditure: The data in table 2.9.1 represents actual figures captured in the SAP system and referenced to individual fault cases through the Outage Management System (OMS). This data is inclusive of all emergency works including Major Event Days. (B) Major Storm Based on the AER's definition of a Major Storm (AER Requirement Document, Appendix F Definitions, Major Storm – 'Tropical cyclone Category 1 or above as classified by Australian Bureau of Meteorology', there have been no Major Storm events in Powercor during the period of reporting. (C) Major Event Days The data in table 2.9.1 represents actual figures captured in the SAP system and referenced to individual fault cases through the Outage Management System (OMS) for Major Event Days only. The data includes all fault costs for that day, plus any fault orders related to the event that span over the whole major event. Major Event Days include: - All causes - including severe weather events and normal faults. - A severe weather event could last for more than a day. The cost includes the operational cost of the entire event.	Historical data for MED was proportioned to total Fault and Emergency historical data. This proportion was then allocated pro rata to the Regulation Accounting group information obtained from finance. RIN MED Cost = MED cost (historical data) x total Fault and Emergency figure from Regulation Accounting group / total Fault and Emergency historical figure. 2017 HV/LV fuse replacements have been capitalised and settled to Repex fault; also 49.23% of stand-down, peak period planning and availability allowance costs were allocated to Repex fault from Emergency Response.	This RIN tab has been completed in accordance with the requirements of the Notice as prescribed below: 13.1 expenditure for each regulatory year: (a) total emergency response expenditure All operating expenditure directly associated with the emergency response to failed Subtransmission, High Voltage and Low Voltage components has been provided for each regulatory year. These works comprise the response to restore the network to its operational state, and include: - all such emergency work to respond, rectify or make safe - all switching associated with the emergency including work preparation and restoration of supply - attendance to: > loss of supply to customers > electrical accidents > shocks or facilities fires > high voltage injection - emergency response operating costs for major events. (b) emergency response expenditure attributable to major events by identifying direct costs through a specific cost code for each major event or major storm. Major events most often refer to, but are not limited to, a major storm. The costs for emergency response to Major events such as storm and extreme weather event costs are captured using blanket Orders created for each specific event. A major event will be made up of a large number of individual faults that are directly attributable to the event. A blanket order captures the costs for each individual fault to give the total cost for the major event. (c) emergency response expenditure attributable to major event days by identifying daily operating expenditure

									incurred on each date of those major event days and summing up the expenditure for each event: The costs for each date of a major event are not separated by their date, but are captured in the 'blanket' order as described in (b) above. All operating costs associated with each event are captured.
CAPAL2.3 (A)BOP1	2.10(A)	Overheads A	Table 2.10.1 - NETWORK OVERHEADS EXPENDITURE Table 2.10.2 - CORPORATE OVERHEADS EXPENDITURE	Actual	The data for the expenditure categories and cost allocations has been sourced from the SAP accounting system. SAP is the primary financial reporting system and is the source of providing the audited statutory accounts.	N/A	The SAP financial system is used to extract the information required by category and regulatory segment. The business uses cost elements within SAP in order to allocate costs between the regulatory segments in accordance with the cost allocation methodology. Information presented in this table utilises the cost allocation methodology applicable for the particular year.	N/A	N/A
CAPAL2.11BOP1	2.11	Labour	TABLE 2.11.1 - COST METRICS PER ANNUM TABLE 2.11.2 - EXTRA DESCRIPTOR METRICS FOR CURRENT YEAR	Actual	ASLs - Data for the ASLs has been sourced from the payroll system as at December 2017. Labour Expenditure - Data for labour expenditure has been sourced from the SAP accounting system. Ordinary Hours – Payroll.	N/A	ASLs have been sourced directly from the payroll system as at December 2017. Each position from the payroll system has been mapped to a labour type and category as per the template. SCS labour expenditure as a % of total labour expenditure for the Distribution Business has been used to allocate the Distribution Business FTEs to SCS, arriving to 2017 ASLs. Labour Expenditure - SAP cost elements have been used to identify total labour expenditure for SCS by Network and Corporate Overhead categories. Average remunerations were derived per labour type from the payroll system in order to create a weighting to allocate total SCS labour expenditure between the various labour types. Ordinary Hours - as per Payroll Hourly Rate - Formula: Labour Expenditure / ASL / Ordinary Hours	N/A	N/A
CAPAL2.12BOP1	2.12	Input Tables	Table 2.12 INPUT TABLES ZONE 1 [Direct Material Expenditure] ZONE 1 [Direct Labour Expenditure] ZONE 1 [Contract Expenditure] ZONE 1 [Other Expenditure] ROUTINE MAINTENANCE [Direct Material Expenditure] ROUTINE MAINTENANCE [Direct Labour Expenditure] ROUTINE MAINTENANCE [Contract Expenditure] ROUTINE MAINTENANCE [Other Expenditure] Pole inspection and treatment [Direct Material Expenditure] Pole inspection and treatment [Direct Labour Expenditure] Pole inspection and treatment [Contract Expenditure] Pole inspection and treatment [Other Expenditure] Overhead asset inspection [Direct Material Expenditure] Overhead asset inspection [Direct Labour Expenditure] Overhead asset inspection [Contract Expenditure] Overhead asset inspection [Other Expenditure] Network underground cable maintenance	Estimated	The data for the labour, material, contract, other expenditure has been sourced from the SAP accounting system. SAP is the primary financial reporting system and is the source of providing the audited statutory accounts for Powercor.	Labour / Materials / Contracts / Other Split a mappA mapping is applied to assign cost elements as either labour, material, contract or other costs. This mapping is a management estimate assigning activity allocation GL accounts against these categories. Where a GL account materially fits one of these categories, that account has been mapped in its entirety to either labour, materials or contracts.	The SAP financial system is used to extract the information required to state the DNSP costs by category and regulatory segment. Using the audited statutory accounts for Powercor, the business uses cost elements within SAP in order to allocate costs between the regulatory segments in accordance with the cost allocation methodology. In order to establish the proportion of costs that relate to labour, materials, contracts and others as per the definition of labour in the RIN, a mapping is applied to assign GL accounts as either labour, materials contracts or other costs. This mapping is a management judgement to best align GL account definitions with RIN definitions of labour, material, contracts and others. Most GL accounts have been mapped in their entirety to either labour, materials or contracts. For the remaining GL accounts, management judgement has been used to estimate an allocation between labour, materials, contracts and other. Note: The basis of preparation for the assignment of costs between work type categories has been specified in the BOPs relating to these categories within the RIN template. This basis of preparation addresses the methodology for the split of these categories between labour, materials, contracts and other.	Relates to columns, Direct Material Expenditure Direct Labour Expenditure Contract Expenditure Other Expenditure.	Labour and Contract costs have been reported consistent with the definitions contained in the RIN notice. As a definition has not been listed for materials an interpretation has been made internally to allocate costs appropriately.

			[Direct Material Expenditure] Network underground cable maintenance [Direct Labour Expenditure] Network underground cable maintenance [Contract Expenditure] Network underground cable maintenance [Other Expenditure] Distribution substation equipment & property maintenance [Direct Material Expenditure] Distribution substation equipment & property maintenance [Direct Labour Expenditure] Distribution substation equipment & property maintenance [Contract Expenditure] Distribution substation equipment & property maintenance [Other Expenditure] Zone substation equipment maintenance [Direct Material Expenditure] Zone substation equipment maintenance [Direct Labour Expenditure] Zone substation equipment maintenance [Contract Expenditure] Zone substation equipment maintenance [Other Expenditure] Zone substation property maintenance [Direct Material Expenditure] Zone substation property maintenance [Direct Labour Expenditure] Zone substation property maintenance [Contract Expenditure] Zone substation property maintenance [Other Expenditure] Public lighting maintenance [Direct Material Expenditure] Public lighting maintenance [Direct Labour Expenditure] Public lighting maintenance [Contract Expenditure] Public lighting maintenance [Other Expenditure] Scada & network control maintenance [Direct Material Expenditure] Scada & network control maintenance [Direct Labour Expenditure] Scada & network control maintenance [Contract Expenditure] Scada & network control maintenance [Other Expenditure] Protection systems maintenance [Direct Material Expenditure] Protection systems maintenance [Direct Labour Expenditure] Protection systems maintenance [Contract Expenditure] Protection systems maintenance [Other Expenditure] Subtransmission asset maintenance - for DNSPs with dual function assets [Direct Material Expenditure] Subtransmission asset maintenance - for DNSPs with dual function assets [Direct Labour Expenditure] Subtransmission asset maintenance - for					

			DNSPs with dual function assets [Contract Expenditure] Subtransmission asset maintenance - for DNSPs with dual function assets [Other Expenditure] Other [Direct Material Expenditure] Other [Direct Labour Expenditure] Other [Contract Expenditure] Other [Other Expenditure] NON-ROUTINE MAINTENANCE [Direct Material Expenditure] NON-ROUTINE MAINTENANCE [Direct Labour Expenditure] NON-ROUTINE MAINTENANCE [Contract Expenditure] NON-ROUTINE MAINTENANCE [Other Expenditure] Pole inspection and treatment [Direct Material Expenditure] Pole inspection and treatment [Direct Labour Expenditure] Pole inspection and treatment [Contract Expenditure] Pole inspection and treatment [Other Expenditure] Overhead asset inspection [Direct Material Expenditure] Overhead asset inspection [Direct Labour Expenditure] Overhead asset inspection [Contract Expenditure] Overhead asset inspection [Other Expenditure] Network underground cable maintenance [Direct Material Expenditure] Network underground cable maintenance [Direct Labour Expenditure] Network underground cable maintenance [Contract Expenditure] Network underground cable maintenance [Other Expenditure] Distribution substation equipment & property maintenance [Direct Material Expenditure] Distribution substation equipment & property maintenance [Direct Labour Expenditure] Distribution substation equipment & property maintenance [Contract Expenditure] Distribution substation equipment & property maintenance [Other Expenditure] Zone substation equipment maintenance [Direct Material Expenditure] Zone substation equipment maintenance [Direct Labour Expenditure] Zone substation equipment maintenance [Contract Expenditure] Zone substation equipment maintenance [Other Expenditure] Zone substation property maintenance [Direct Material Expenditure] Zone substation property maintenance [Direct Labour Expenditure] Zone substation property maintenance						

			[Contract Expenditure] Zone substation property maintenance [Other Expenditure] Public lighting maintenance [Direct Material Expenditure] Public lighting maintenance [Direct Labour Expenditure] Public lighting maintenance [Contract Expenditure] Public lighting maintenance [Other Expenditure] SCADA & network control maintenance [Direct Material Expenditure] SCADA & network control maintenance [Direct Labour Expenditure] SCADA & network control maintenance [Contract Expenditure] SCADA & network control maintenance [Other Expenditure] Protection systems maintenance [Direct Material Expenditure] Protection systems maintenance [Direct Labour Expenditure] Protection systems maintenance [Contract Expenditure] Protection systems maintenance [Other Expenditure] Subtransmission asset maintenance - for DNSP with dual function assets [Direct Material Expenditure] Subtransmission asset maintenance - for DNSP with dual function assets [Direct Labour Expenditure] Subtransmission asset maintenance - for DNSP with dual function assets [Contract Expenditure] Subtransmission asset maintenance - for DNSP with dual function assets [Other Expenditure] Other [Direct Material Expenditure] Other [Direct Labour Expenditure] Other [Contract Expenditure] Other [Other Expenditure] OVERHEADS [Direct Material Expenditure] OVERHEADS [Direct Labour Expenditure] OVERHEADS [Contract Expenditure] OVERHEADS [Other Expenditure] Corporate overheads [Direct Material Expenditure] Corporate overheads [Direct Labour Expenditure] Corporate overheads [Contract Expenditure] Corporate overheads [Other Expenditure] AUGMENTATION [Direct Material Expenditure] AUGMENTATION [Direct Labour Expenditure] AUGMENTATION [Contract Expenditure] AUGMENTATION [Other Expenditure] Subtransmission lines [Direct Material Expenditure] Subtransmission lines [Direct Labour Expenditure] Subtransmission lines [Contract Expenditure]					

			Subtransmission lines [Other Expenditure] HV feeders [Direct Material Expenditure] HV feeders [Direct Labour Expenditure] HV feeders [Contract Expenditure] HV feeders [Other Expenditure] Distribution substations [Direct Material Expenditure] Distribution substations [Direct Labour Expenditure] Distribution substations [Contract Expenditure] Distribution substations [Other Expenditure] LV feeders [Direct Material Expenditure] LV feeders [Direct Labour Expenditure] LV feeders [Contract Expenditure] LV feeders [Other Expenditure] Other assets [Direct Material Expenditure] Other assets [Direct Labour Expenditure] Other assets [Contract Expenditure] Other assets [Other Expenditure] CONNECTIONS [Direct Material Expenditure] CONNECTIONS [Direct Labour Expenditure] CONNECTIONS [Contract Expenditure] CONNECTIONS [Other Expenditure] EMERGENCY RESPONSE [Direct Material Expenditure] EMERGENCY RESPONSE [Direct Labour Expenditure] EMERGENCY RESPONSE [Contract Expenditure] EMERGENCY RESPONSE [Other Expenditure] Major event days [Direct Material Expenditure] Major event days [Direct Labour Expenditure] Major event days [Contract Expenditure] Major event days [Other Expenditure] PUBLIC LIGHTING [Direct Material Expenditure] PUBLIC LIGHTING [Direct Labour Expenditure] PUBLIC LIGHTING [Contract Expenditure] PUBLIC LIGHTING [Other Expenditure] METERING [Direct Material Expenditure] METERING [Direct Labour Expenditure] METERING [Contract Expenditure] METERING [Other Expenditure] FEE-BASED SERVICES [Direct Material Expenditure] FEE-BASED SERVICES [Direct Labour Expenditure] FEE-BASED SERVICES [Contract Expenditure] FEE-BASED SERVICES [Other Expenditure] QUOTED SERVICES [Direct Material Expenditure] QUOTED SERVICES [Direct Labour Expenditure] QUOTED SERVICES [Contract Expenditure] QUOTED SERVICES [Other Expenditure] REPLACEMENT [Direct Material Expenditure] REPLACEMENT [Direct Labour Expenditure] REPLACEMENT [Contract Expenditure] REPLACEMENT [Other Expenditure] Pole top structures [Direct Material				

			Expenditure] Pole top structures [Direct Labour Expenditure] Pole top structures [Contract Expenditure] Pole top structures [Other Expenditure] Overhead conductors [Direct Material Expenditure] Overhead conductors [Direct Labour Expenditure] Overhead conductors [Contract Expenditure] Overhead conductors [Other Expenditure] Underground cables [Direct Material Expenditure] Underground cables [Direct Labour Expenditure] Underground cables [Contract Expenditure] Underground cables [Other Expenditure] Service lines [Direct Material Expenditure] Service lines [Direct Labour Expenditure] Service lines [Contract Expenditure] Service lines [Other Expenditure] Transformers [Direct Material Expenditure] Transformers [Direct Labour Expenditure] Transformers [Contract Expenditure] Transformers [Other Expenditure] Switchgear [Direct Material Expenditure] Switchgear [Direct Labour Expenditure] Switchgear [Contract Expenditure] Switchgear [Other Expenditure] Public lighting [Direct Material Expenditure] Public lighting [Direct Labour Expenditure] Public lighting [Contract Expenditure] Public lighting [Other Expenditure] SCADA network control and protection systems [Direct Material Expenditure] SCADA network control and protection systems [Direct Labour Expenditure] SCADA network control and protection systems [Contract Expenditure] SCADA network control and protection systems [Other Expenditure] Other [Direct Material Expenditure] Other [Direct Labour Expenditure] Other [Contract Expenditure] Other [Other Expenditure] NON-NETWORK EXPENDITURE [Direct Material Expenditure] NON-NETWORK EXPENDITURE [Direct Labour Expenditure] NON-NETWORK EXPENDITURE [Contract Expenditure] NON-NETWORK EXPENDITURE [Other Expenditure] Motor vehicles [Direct Material Expenditure] Motor vehicles [Direct Labour Expenditure] Motor vehicles [Contract Expenditure] Motor vehicles [Other Expenditure] Buildings and property [Direct Material Expenditure] Buildings and property [Direct Labour Expenditure] Buildings and property [Contract Expenditure] Buildings and property [Other Expenditure]					

			Other [Direct Material Expenditure] Other [Direct Labour Expenditure] Other [Contract Expenditure] Other [Other Expenditure]						
CAPAL2.12BOP2	2.12	Input Tables	Table 2.12 INPUT TABLES ZONE 1 [Related Party Contract Expenditure] ZONE 1 [Related Party Contract Margin] ROUTINE MAINTENANCE [Related Party Contract Expenditure] ROUTINE MAINTENANCE [Related Party Contract Margin] Pole inspection and treatment [Related Party Contract Expenditure] Pole inspection and treatment [Related Party Contract Margin] Overhead asset inspection [Related Party Contract Expenditure] Overhead asset inspection [Related Party Contract Margin] Network underground cable maintenance [Related Party Contract Expenditure] Network underground cable maintenance [Related Party Contract Margin] Distribution substation equipment & property maintenance [Related Party Contract Expenditure] Distribution substation equipment & property maintenance [Related Party Contract Margin] Zone substation equipment maintenance [Related Party Contract Expenditure] Zone substation equipment maintenance [Related Party Contract Margin] Zone substation property maintenance [Related Party Contract Expenditure] Zone substation property maintenance [Related Party Contract Margin] Public lighting maintenance [Related Party Contract Expenditure] Public lighting maintenance [Related Party Contract Margin] Scada & network control maintenance [Related Party Contract Expenditure] Scada & network control maintenance [Related Party Contract Margin] Protection systems maintenance [Related Party Contract Expenditure] Protection systems maintenance [Related Party Contract Margin] Subtransmission asset maintenance - for DNSPs with dual function assets [Related Party Contract Expenditure] Subtransmission asset maintenance - for DNSPs with dual function assets [Related Party Contract Margin] Other [Related Party Contract Expenditure] Other [Related Party Contract Margin] NON-ROUTINE MAINTENANCE [Related Party Contract Expenditure] NON-ROUTINE MAINTENANCE [Related Party Contract Margin] Pole inspection and treatment [Related Party Contract Expenditure]	Estimated	The data for the related party costs and margins has been sourced from related party SAP accounting systems. SAP is the primary financial reporting system and is the source of providing the audited statutory accounts for related parties. In addition to this, as part of the Annual RIN process related parties are required to provide the actual cost of providing services. This under or over recovery by related party is allocated on pro rata basis across the specific activity.	Related party contract costs by work type category - In arriving at the chosen methodology, Powercor explored a pro rata allocation using margins, an approach using a mix of pro rata and direct cost allocation and the chosen methodology utilising a mix of margin, direct cost and management estimates.	The methodology used to state the related party information is as follows: Related Party Margins Detailed related party data was extracted from the related party SAP accounting systems. This data does not align to the categories in the input tables and is allocated in accordance with the allocation of all other costs and described in their basis of preparations., Related Party Contract Cost - Utilising the total costs of each related party contract as reported in the Annual RIN's, which has been extracted from cost elements within SAP, total related party contract costs have been apportioned utilising a combination of margin and direct cost to represent the related party cost applicable to the categories in the RIN. Whilst estimating the related party contract costs by category the total related party contract reported in the RIN reflect that of previously reported Annual RIN's. Utilising the assumption that particular maintenance functions are known to be primarily either performed by a related party or externally provided, further alignment was made between opex direct and opex overheads to ensure related party cost best reflect management's best estimate.	Relates to columns, Related Party Contract Expenditure Related Party Contract Margin Expenditure.	In accordance with the requirements of the RIN notice: Labour and Contract costs have been reported consistent with the definitions contained in the RIN notice. As a definition has not been listed for materials an interpretation has been made internally to allocate costs appropriately.

			Pole inspection and treatment [Related Party Contract Margin] Overhead asset inspection [Related Party Contract Expenditure] Overhead asset inspection [Related Party Contract Margin] Network underground cable maintenance [Related Party Contract Expenditure] Network underground cable maintenance [Related Party Contract Margin] Distribution substation equipment & property maintenance [Related Party Contract Expenditure] Distribution substation equipment & property maintenance [Related Party Contract Margin] Zone substation equipment maintenance [Related Party Contract Expenditure] Zone substation equipment maintenance [Related Party Contract Margin] Zone substation property maintenance [Related Party Contract Expenditure] Zone substation property maintenance [Related Party Contract Margin] Public lighting maintenance [Related Party Contract Expenditure] Public lighting maintenance [Related Party Contract Margin] SCADA & network control maintenance [Related Party Contract Expenditure] SCADA & network control maintenance [Related Party Contract Margin] Protection systems maintenance [Related Party Contract Expenditure] Protection systems maintenance [Related Party Contract Margin] Subtransmission asset maintenance - for DNSP with dual function assets [Related Party Contract Expenditure] Subtransmission asset maintenance - for DNSP with dual function assets [Related Party Contract Margin] Other [Related Party Contract Expenditure] Other [Related Party Contract Margin] OVERHEADS [Related Party Contract Expenditure] OVERHEADS [Related Party Contract Margin] Corporate overheads [Related Party Contract Expenditure] Corporate overheads [Related Party Contract Margin] AUGMENTATION [Related Party Contract Expenditure] AUGMENTATION [Related Party Contract Margin] Subtransmission lines [Related Party Contract Expenditure] Subtransmission lines [Related Party Contract Margin] HV feeders [Related Party Contract Expenditure] HV feeders [Related Party Contract Margin] Distribution substations [Related Party Contract Expenditure]					

			Distribution substations [Related Party Contract Margin] LV feeders [Related Party Contract Expenditure] LV feeders [Related Party Contract Margin] Other assets [Related Party Contract Expenditure] Other assets [Related Party Contract Margin] CONNECTIONS [Related Party Contract Expenditure] CONNECTIONS [Related Party Contract Margin] EMERGENCY RESPONSE [Related Party Contract Expenditure] EMERGENCY RESPONSE [Related Party Contract Margin] Major event days [Related Party Contract Expenditure] Major event days [Related Party Contract Margin] PUBLIC LIGHTING [Related Party Contract Expenditure] PUBLIC LIGHTING [Related Party Contract Margin] METERING [Related Party Contract Expenditure] METERING [Related Party Contract Margin] FEE-BASED SERVICES [Related Party Contract Expenditure] FEE-BASED SERVICES [Related Party Contract Margin] QUOTED SERVICES [Related Party Contract Expenditure] QUOTED SERVICES [Related Party Contract Margin] REPLACEMENT [Related Party Contract Expenditure] REPLACEMENT [Related Party Contract Margin] Pole top structures [Related Party Contract Expenditure] Pole top structures [Related Party Contract Margin] Overhead conductors [Related Party Contract Expenditure] Overhead conductors [Related Party Contract Margin] Underground cables [Related Party Contract Expenditure] Underground cables [Related Party Contract Margin] Service lines [Related Party Contract Expenditure] Service lines [Related Party Contract Margin] Transformers [Related Party Contract Expenditure] Transformers [Related Party Contract Margin] Switchgear [Related Party Contract Expenditure] Switchgear [Related Party Contract Margin] Public lighting [Related Party Contract Expenditure] Public lighting [Related Party Contract						

			Margin] SCADA network control and protection systems [Related Party Contract Expenditure] SCADA network control and protection systems [Related Party Contract Margin] Other [Related Party Contract Expenditure] Other [Related Party Contract Margin] NON-NETWORK EXPENDITURE [Related Party Contract Expenditure] NON-NETWORK EXPENDITURE [Related Party Contract Margin] Motor vehicles [Related Party Contract Expenditure] Motor vehicles [Related Party Contract Margin] Buildings and property [Related Party Contract Expenditure] Buildings and property [Related Party Contract Margin] Other [Related Party Contract Expenditure] Other [Related Party Contract Margin]						
CAPAL4.1BOP1	4.1	Public Lighting	TABLE 4.1.1 - DESCRIPTOR METRICS OVER YEAR	Actual	CURRENT POPULATION OF LIGHTS The source data was extracted from GIS system listing all billable lights on the last day of the reportable year.	N/A	Per definition of 'light type' only in service and billable lights were extracted from GIS. - Asset quantities were allocated across light types based on the definition listed above. Assumptions - Only in service and billable lights were reported, - Metal Halide lights were combined where the wattage was the same.	N/A	With regard to the Final Distribution Category Analysis RIN, 4.1.1 Current Population of Lights by light type. We have provided data that complies with the instructions and definitions specified in the requirements of the notice as follows: 17. PUBLIC LIGHTING ALTERNATIVE CONTROL SERVICES 17.1 not applicable 17.2 not applicable 17.3 not applicable 17.4 not applicable 17.5 we have provided data for non-contestable, regulated public lighting services 17.6 not applicable 17.7 not applicable 17.8 not applicable
CAPAL4.1BOP2	4.1	Public Lighting	TABLE 4.1.2 - DESCRIPTOR METRICS ANNUALLY LIGHT INSTALLATION [Volumes and Expenditure] Minor road light installation (volume) [Volumes and Expenditure] Number of poles installed [Volumes and Expenditure]	Actual	CURRENT POPULATION OF LIGHTS The source data was extracted from GIS system listing all billable lights on the last day of the reportable year.	N/A	Methodology - Per definition of 'light type' only in service and billable lights were extracted from GIS. Asset quantities were allocated across light types based on the definition listed above. Assumptions: Only in service and billable lights were reported - Metal Halide lights were combined where the wattage was the same.	N/A	With regard to the Final Distribution Category Analysis RIN, 4.1.1 Current Population of Lights by light type. We have provided data that complies with the instructions and definitions specified in the requirements of the notice as follows: 17. PUBLIC LIGHTING ALTERNATIVE CONTROL SERVICES 17.1 the data provided for public lighting services reconcile to internal planning models 17.2 not applicable 17.3 not applicable 17.4 we have reported total expenditure data as a gross amount 17.5 we have provided data for non-contestable, regulated public lighting services 17.6 not applicable 17.7 not applicable 17.8 not applicable
CAPAL4.1BOP3	4.1	Public Lighting	TABLE 4.1.2 - DESCRIPTOR METRICS ANNUALLY LIGHT REPLACEMENT [Volumes and Expenditure] Minor road light installation (volume) [Volumes and Expenditure] Number of poles installed [Volumes and	Estimated	MAJOR ROAD LIGHT REPLACMENT VOLUME (0'S) The source data was extracted from Streetlight Manager (Salesforce) to list total number of lanterns replaced.	MAJOR ROAD LIGHT REPLACEMENT VOLUME (0'S) - Business does not currently record number of new lights	MAJOR ROAD LIGHT REPLACEMENT VOLUME (0'S), METHODOLOGY Per definition, light replacement on a major or minor road of any of the following public lighting assets: Luminaires, Brackets Lamps, Per definition, major road lights is based on 'Cost Sharing' not equal to '1'.	N/A	With regard to the Final Distribution Category Analysis RI, 4.1.1 Current Population of Lights by light type. We have provided data that complies with the instructions and definitions specified in the requirements of the notice as follows:

			Expenditure]		MINOR ROAD LIGHT REPLACMENT VOLUME (0'S) The source data was extracted from Streetlight Manager (Salesforce) to list total number of lanterns replaced. NUMBER OF POLES REPLACED (0'S) The source data was extracted from SAP for all steel poles only replaced as part of maintenance activities. The source data for poles replaced as part of fault activities	replaced in the required format. - Salesforce data was available for the entire 12 months - Based on total expenditure for asset category - light replacement estimation was used to establish allocation to sub-categories as actual costs were not available. - Business does not retain detail of asset replacements, cost allocation is completed historically to asset category with little or no detail	Streetlight Manager (Salesforce) has provided greater accuracy of data. ASSUMPTIONS Actual cost of luminaire replacement is not historically available and has been calculated by assuming that only one luminaire is required for each Pole / Column : Major & Minor Replacements. Allowance made for luminaires replaced as part of other pole replacements (non steel). MINOR ROAD LIGHT REPLACEMENT VOLUME (0'S), METHODOLOGY Per definition light replacement on a major or minor road of any of the following public lighting assets: Luminaires, Brackets, Lamps. Per definition - minor road lights is based on 'Cost Sharing' equal to '1'. Streetlight Manager (Salesforce) has provided greater accuracy of data. ASSUMPTIONS Actual cost of luminaire replacement is not historically available and has been calculated by assuming that only one luminaire is required for each Pole / Column : Major & Minor Replacements. Allowance made for luminaires replaced as part of other pole replacements (non steel). NUMBER OF POLES REPLACED (0'S). METHODOLOGY Per definition, light replacement on a major or minor road of any of the following public lighting assets: Luminaires, Brackets, Lamps, dedicated public lighting poles. Methodology to determine number of replaced poles dedicated to public lighting was achieved by total asset replacements and asset failure volumes. Streetlight Manager (Salesforce) has provided greater accuracy of data. ASSUMPTIONS Assumption that only steel poles are dedicated to Public Lighting with regard to replacements. (Other poles dedicated to public lighting were unable to be identified). TOTAL COST ($0'S) METHODOLOGY This balance was extracted directly from SAP based on the identification of function code 140 which are applicable for public lighting new installation for public lighting replacements. No assumptions required.		17. PUBLIC LIGHTING ALTERNATIVE CONTROL SERVICES 17.1 the data provided for public lighting services reconcile to internal planning models 17.2 not applicable 17.3 not applicable 17.4 we have reported total expenditure data as a gross amount 17.5 we have provided data for non-contestable, regulated public lighting services 17.6 not applicable 17.7 not applicable 17.8 not applicable
CAPAL4.1BOP4	4.1	Public Lighting	TABLE 4.1.2 - DESCRIPTOR METRICS ANNUALLY LIGHT MAINTENANCE [Volumes and Expenditure] Minor road light installation (volume) [Volumes and Expenditure] Number of poles installed [Volumes and Expenditure]	Estimated	MAJOR ROAD LIGHT MAINENANCE VOLUME (0'S) The source data was extracted from Streetlight Manager (Salesforce) to list total number of maintenance activities completed. MINOR ROAD LIGHT MAINTENANCE VOLUME (0'S) The source data was extracted from Streetlight Manager (Salesforce) to list total number of maintenance activities completed. NUMBER OF POLES MAINTENANCE (0'S) Poles are replaced as part of replacement only, TOTAL COST	MAJOR ROAD LIGHT MAINTENANCE VOLUME (0'S) - Business does currently record number of lights maintained however it is not complete. MINOR ROAD LIGHT MAINTENANCE VOLUME (0'S) - Business does currently record number of lights maintained however it is not complete. NUMBER OF POLES MAINTENANCE (0'S)	MAJOR ROAD LIGHT MAINTENANCE VOLUME (0'S), METHODOLOGY Per definition, light maintenance on a major or minor road of any of the following public lighting assets: Luminaires, Brackets, Lamps, Per definition, major road lights is based on 'Cost Sharing' not equal to 1. ASSUMPTIONS Actual volume of luminaire maintenance has been calculated using data extracted from Streetlight Manager (Salesforce) MINOR ROAD LIGHT MAINTENANCE VOLUME (0'S) METHODOLOGY Per definition, light maintenance on a major or minor road of any of the following public lighting assets: Luminaires, Brackets, Lamps, Per definition, minor road lights is based on 'Cost Sharing' equal to 1.	N/A	With regard to the Final Distribution Category Analysis RIN, 4.1.1 Current Population of Lights by light type. We have provided data that complies with the instructions and definitions specified in the requirements of the notice as follows: 17. PUBLIC LIGHTING ALTERNATIVE CONTROL SERVICES 17.1 the data provided for public lighting services reconcile to internal planning models 17.2 not applicable 17.3 not applicable 17.4 we have reported total expenditure data as a gross amount 17.5 we have provided data for non-contestable, regulated public lighting services 17.6 not applicable 17.7 not applicable

					($0'S), The source data was extracted from SAP Finance based on function c	- Poles are part of Light Replacement and not included in Light Maintenance.	ASSUMPTIONS Actual volume of luminaire maintenance has been calculated using data extracted from Streetlight Manager (Salesforce). NUMBER OF POLES MAINTENANCE (0'S) METHODOLOGY Poles are part of Light Replacement and not included in Light Maintenance. TOTAL COST ($0'S) METHODOLOGY This balance was extracted directly from SAP based on the identification of function codes 313, 380 and 450 which are applicable for public lighting maintenance. A percentage of direct costs was also allocated using total public lighting as a percentage of total expenditure. This cost allocation method was considered appropriate by the AER in the Financial RIN and is in accordance with Powercor's cost allocation methodology. No assumptions required.		17.8 not applicable
CAPAL 4.1BOP5	4.1	Public Lighting	TABLE 4.1.2 - DESCRIPTOR METRICS ANNUALLY QUALITY OF SUPPLY [Volumes and Expenditure] GSO breaches [Volumes and Expenditure] GSL payments [Volumes and Expenditure] Customer complaints [Volumes and Expenditure]	Actual	MEAN DAYS TO RECTIFY/REPLACE PUBLIC LIGHTING ASSETS (DAYS), Source data was from Streetlight Manager (Salesforce)- Fault Lighting Reported Faults Statistics Report and recorded on the Annual RIN Statement for each reportable year., VOLUME OF GSL BREACHES (0'S), Source data was from Streetlight Manager (Salesforce) Fault Lighting Reported Faults Statistics Report and recorded on the Annual RIN Statement for each reportable year. , GSL PAYMENTS ($0'S), Source data was from SAP - Finance report and record	N/A	MEAN DAYS TO RECTIFY/REPLACE PUBLIC LIGHTING ASSETS (DAYS) Data was available on Annual RIN Statement for each reportable year. No other methodology or assumption was required. VOLUME OF GSL BREACHES (0'S) Data was available on Annual RIN Statement for each reportable year. No other methodology or assumption was required. GSL PAYMENTS ($0'S) Data was available on Annual RIN Statement for each reportable year. No other methodology or assumption was required. VOLUME OF CUSTOMER COMPLAINTS (0'S) Source data was from SAP - CARE System used to record customer complaints for each reportable year. No other methodology or assumption was required.	N/A	With regard to the Final Distribution Category Analysis RIN, 4.1.2 Descriptor Metrics Annually - Quality of Supply. We have provided data that complies with the instructions and definitions specified in the requirements of the notice as follows: 17. PUBLIC LIGHTING ALTERNATIVE CONTROL SERVICES 17.1 not applicable 17.2 not applicable 17.3 not applicable 17.4 not applicable 17.5 we have provided data for non-contestable, regulated public lighting services 17.6 not applicable 17.7 we have provided data for GSL's as a GSL scheme currently exists 17.8 not applicable We have provided 'Mean days to rectify/replace public lighting assets (days)' We have provided 'Volume of customer complaints (0's)' that relate to public lighting.
CAPAL 4.1BOP6	4.1	Public Lighting	TABLE 4.1.3 - COST METRICS LIGHT INSTALLATION [Average Unit Cost] LIGHT INSTALLATION [($)] LIGHT INSTALLATION [Average Unit Cost] LIGHT INSTALLATION [($)]	Estimated	MAJOR ROAD LIGHT INSTALLATION AVERAGE UNIT COST ($) The source data was extracted from GIS system listing all billable lights on the last day of the reportable year. Source data for financial information was provided by Finance extracted from SAP for function codes 119 & 120 that relate directly to Installation. MINOR ROAD LIGHT INSTALLATION AVERAGE UNIT COST ($) The source data was extracted from GIS system listing all billable lights on the last day of the reportable year.	MAJOR ROAD LIGHT INSTALLATION AVERAGE UNIT COST ($) - Business does not currently record number or cost of individual new lights installed. - Previous project management of public lighting installations generally involved greater than one new light installed. - The only usable data available was calculating the net difference between	MAJOR ROAD LIGHT INSTALLATION AVERAGE UNIT COST ($) METHODOLOGY Per definition, light installation on a major or minor road for the purpose of establishing new: Luminaires, including associated components such as bracket and lamp. Per definition, major road lights is based on Cost Sharing not equal to 1. Average cost was calculated based on the average cost of Light Replacements (actual volumes of new luminaires is unknown) ASSUMPTIONS Assumption made that total light installed for reported year was the net difference between the reportable year and the preceding year. Actual major road data was not available for the purposes of calculating an average cost. Average cost of light replacements was used.	N/A	With regard to the Final Distribution Category Analysis RIN, 4.1.3 Cost Metrics - Average Unit Cost ($). We have provided data that complies with the instructions and definitions specified in the requirements of the notice as follows: 17. PUBLIC LIGHTING ALTERNATIVE CONTROL SERVICES 17.1 the data provided for public lighting services reconcile to internal planning models 17.2 not applicable 17.3 not applicable 17.4 we have reported total expenditure data as a gross amount 17.5 we have provided data for non-contestable, regulated public lighting services 17.6 not applicable 17.7 not applicable 17.8 we have explained how the average unit cost of public lighting services was estimated.

						the current reportable year and the preceding year. This is not reflective of actual new public lights, only the change from year to year.	Average cost for light installation is inclusive of luminaire, bracket and lamp. Assumed that only one bracket was installed for every two lights. MINOR ROAD LIGHT INSTALLATION AVERAGE UNIT COST ($) METHODOLOGY Per definition, light installation on a major or minor road for the purpose of establishing new: Luminaires, including associated components such as bracket and lamp. Per definition, major road lights is based on 'Cost Sharing' equal to 1. Average cost was calculated based on the average cost of light replacements (actual volumes of new luminaires is unknown). ASSUMPTIONS Assumption made that total light installed for reported year was the net difference between the reportable year and the preceding year. Actual major road data was not available for the purposes of calculating an average cost. Average cost of light replacements was used. Average cost for light installation is inclusive of luminaire, bracket and lamp. Assumed that only one bracket was installed for every four lights.		
CAPAL 4.1BOP7	4.1	Public Lighting	TABLE 4.1.3 - COST METRICS LIGHT REPLACEMENT [Average Unit Cost] LIGHT REPLACEMENT [($)] LIGHT REPLACEMENT [Average Unit Cost] LIGHT REPLACEMENT [($)]	Estimated	MAJOR ROAD LIGHT REPLACEMENT AVERAGE UNIT COST ($) The source data was extracted from Streetlight Manager (Salesforce) to list the average cost for replacement activities based on a typical installation. MINOR ROAD LIGHT REPLACEMENT AVERAGE UNIT COST ($) The source data was extracted from Streetlight Manager (Salesforce) to list the average cost for replacement activities based on a typical installation.	MAJOR ROAD LIGHT AVERAGE UNIT COST ($) - Business does not currently record number or cost of individual new lights installed. - Previous project management of public lighting installations generally involved greater than one new light installed. - The only usable data available was calculating the net difference between the current reportable year and the preceding year. This is not reflective of actual new public lights, only the change from year to year. This could not be used for calculation of average costs for light installation. - Based on the average unit cost of Light Replacements, estimation was used to establish allocation to sub-categories as actual costs were not available.	MAJOR ROAD LIGHT REPLACEMENT AVERAGE UNIT COST ($) METHODOLOGY - Per definition, light replacement on a major or minor road for the purpose of replacement of public lighting assets with their modern equivalent, where the public lighting assets have reached the end of their economic life. - Per definition, major road lights is based on 'Cost Sharing' not equal to '1' - Average cost was calculated based on the average cost of Light Replacements (both failure replacements and maintenance replacements) ASSUMPTIONS - Assumption made that total light replacement for reported year was not historically available and has been calculated by assuming that only one luminaire is required for each Pole / Column: Major & Minor Replacements - Actual major road data for failure replacements was available and used, however maintenance replacement data was based on total number of steel poles replaced. Together these volumes were used to calculate an average cost. - Average cost for light replacement is inclusive of luminaire and lamp. It is assumed that the bracket would be re-used. - Assumed that only one light was installed per replacement, regardless of bracket used. MINOR ROAD LIGHT REPLACEMENT AVERAGE UNIT COST ($), METHODOLOGY - Per definition, light replacement on a major or minor road for the purpose of replacement of public lighting assets with their modern equivalent, where the public	NA	With regard to the Final Distribution Category Analysis RIN, 4.1.3 Cost Metrics - Average Unit Cost ($). We have provided data that complies with the instructions and definitions specified in the requirements of the notice as follows: 17. PUBLIC LIGHTING ALTERNATIVE CONTROL SERVICES 17.1 the data provided for public lighting services reconcile to internal planning models 17.2 not applicable 17.3 not applicable 17.4 we have reported total expenditure data as a gross amount 17.5 we have provided data for non-contestable, regulated public lighting services 17.6 not applicable 17.7 not applicable 17.8 we have explained how the average unit cost of public lighting services was estimated.

						- Business does not retain detail of asset installations, cost allocation is completed historically to asset category with little or no detail of sub-categories. - Using an estimate ensured that costs were allocated appropriately light installations and provided an average cost. MINOR ROAD LIGHT INSTALLATION AVERAGE UNIT COST ($) - Business does not currently record number or cost of individual new lights installed. - Previous project management of public lighting installations generally involved greater than one new light installed. - The only usable data available was calculating the net difference between the current reportable year and the preceding year. This is not reflective of actual new public lights, only the change from year to year. This could not be used for calculation of average costs for Light Installation. - Based on the average unit cost of Light Replacements, estimation was used to establish allocation to sub-categories as actual costs were not available. - Business does not retain detail of asset installations, cost allocation is completed historically to asset category with little or no detail of sub-categories. - Using an estimate ensured that costs were allocated appropriately light	lighting assets have reached the end of their economic life. - Per definition, minor road lights is based on 'Cost Sharing' equal to '1', - Average cost was calculated based on the average cost of Light Replacements (both failure replacements and maintenance replacements) ASSUMPTIONS - Assumption made that total light replacement for reported year was not historically available and has been calculated by assuming that only one luminaire is required for each Pole/ Column Major & Minor Replacements - Actual minor road data for failure replacements was available and used, however maintenance replacement data was based on total number of lanterns replaced. Together these volumes were used to calculate an average cost. - Average cost for light replacement is inclusive of luminaire and lamp. It is assumed that the bracket would be re-used. - Assumed that only one light was installed per replacement, regardless of bracket used.		

						installations and provided an average cost.			
CAPAL 4.1BOP8	4.1	Public Lighting	TABLE 4.1.3 - COST METRICS LIGHT MAINTENANCE [Average Unit Cost] LIGHT MAINTENANCE [($)] LIGHT MAINTENANCE [Average Unit Cost] LIGHT MAINTENANCE [($)]	Estimated	ROUTINE MAINTENANCE AVERAGE UNIT COST ($) - The source data was extracted from Streetlight Manager (Salesforce) via report the average cost for routine and non-routine maintenance. NON-ROUTINE MAINTENANCE AVERAGE UNIT COST ($) - The source data was extracted from Streetlight Manager (Salesforce) via report the average cost for routine and non-routine maintenance.	ROUTINE MAINTENANCE AVERAGE UNIT COST ($) - Business does not currently record number or cost of bulk lamp replacement or pole inspections on an individual basis. - Management of public lighting bulk lamp replacement programs are issued as a package of work based on municipality. - The only usable data available was calculating the average number of lamps replaced in a given year based on a four yearly cycle. - Based on total expenditure for asset category - routine maintenance.	ROUTINE MAINTENANCE AVERAGE UNIT COST ($), METHODOLOGY - Per definition, light maintenance should include the operational repairs and inspection of the public lighting assets, not including capital expenditure. - Average costs were based on activities relating to routine maintenance in each reportable year. ASSUMPTIONS - Actual volume of luminaire routine maintenance has been calculated using data extracted from Salesforce (Streetlight Manager) and an allocation method for bulk lamp replacement of the total lamp population. NON-ROUTINE MAINTENANCE AVERAGE UNIT COST ($), METHODOLOGY - Per definition, light maintenance should include the operational repairs and inspection of the public lighting assets, not including capital expenditure. - Average costs were based on activities relating to routine maintenance in each reportable year. ASSUMPTIONS - Actual volume of luminaire routine maintenance has been calculated using data extracted from Salesforce (Streetlight Manager) and an allocation method for bulk lamp replacement of the total lamp population.	N/A	With regard to the Final Distribution Category Analysis RIN, 4.1.3 Cost Metrics - Average Unit Cost ($). We have provided data that complies with the instructions and definitions specified in the requirements of the notice as follows: 17. PUBLIC LIGHTING ALTERNATIVE CONTROL SERVICES 17.1 the data provided for public lighting services reconcile to internal planning models 17.2 not applicable 17.3 not applicable 17.4 we have reported total expenditure data as a gross amount 17.5 we have provided data for non-contestable, regulated public lighting services 17.6 not applicable 17.7 not applicable 17.8 we have explained how the average unit cost of public lighting services was estimated.
CAPAL 4.1BOP9	4.1	Public Lighting	TABLE 4.1.2 - DESCRIPTOR METRICS ANNUALLY Total cost ($'s) [Volumes and Expenditure] Total cost ($'s) [Volumes and Expenditure] Total cost ($'s) [Volumes and Expenditure]	Actual	The source data was extracted from SAP - Finance based on function code allocation for each reportable year.	N/A	This balance was extracted directly from SAP based on the identification of function codes which are applicable for public lighting required.	N/A	N/A
CAPAL4.2BOP1	4.2	Metering	TABLE 4.2.1 - METERING DESCRIPTOR METRIC	Actual	All volumes are originally obtained from CIS and have been previously provided to the AER as outlined below: Based on unaudited regulatory accounts, which have been derived from reports from CIS.	N/A	Volumes calculated using actual previous year closing balance volumes provided in the Annual RIN.	N/A	This template is compliant to the definitions specified in the CA RIN as outlined in section A above. Average meter volumes in this template are calculated using audited data previously provided to the AER and excludes any contestable metering volumes and unregulated volumes.
CAPAL4.2BOP2	4.2	Metering	TABLE 4.2.2 - COST METRICS Meter purchase [Volumes] Meter purchase [Expenditure] Meter Type 5 [Volumes] Meter Type 5 [Expenditure] Meter Type 6 [Volumes] Meter Type 6 [Expenditure]	Actual	Based on audited regulatory accounts derived from SAP reports.	N/A	All meter purchase expenditure and volumes are based on the physical capability of the meter and are sourced directly from the Annual RINs.	N/A	This template is compliant to the definitions specified in the CA RIN; Meter purchase the direct material cost of purchasing the meter unit for installation or replacement. This includes the cost of delivery to Powercor's store, including testing of equipment and inclusion of spare parts.
CAPAL4.2BOP3	4.2	Metering	TABLE 4.2.2 - COST METRICS Meter testing [Volumes] Meter testing [Expenditure] Meter Type 5 [Volumes] Meter Type 5 [Expenditure] Meter Type 6 [Volumes] Meter Type 6 [Expenditure]	Estimated	Based on audited regulatory accounts, which have been derived from reports from SAP and Meter Volumes and Dollars by Function code - Summary Report - from SAP BI Integrated Planning (IP).	Testing costs are not captured by Type 4-6 meter types in Powercor's systems. In most cases, the average meter population volumes reported in table 4.2.1 is used to allocate meter testing costs to a meter type. These assumptions have been validated by subject matter experts	Cost and volume allocations CT Meter Inspection - This activity ceased as type 5 &6 meters began to be replaced with new type 4 meters; therefore any testing was conducted on type 4 meters. Code Test D/C meter Single Phase - This activity ceased on type 5 & 6 meters as the population began to be replaced with new type 4 meters (includes data validation testing). Code Test CT meter - This activity ceased on type 5 & 6 meters as the population began to be replaced with new type 4 meters (includes data validation testing). Code Test D/C meter Poly Phase - This activity ceased on type 5 & 6 meters as the population began to be replaced with new type 4 meters (includes data validation testing).	N/A	Meter Type 4 - AMI meter - meter capable of being read remotely Meter Type 5 - Manually read interval meter Meter Type 6 - Basic, manually read accumulation meter Meter testing - Routine testing, for the purposes of complying with AEMO's metrology procedure, including the ongoing and regular maintenance testing, compliance testing and in-service testing of metering installation components initiated by the responsible person or Metering Provider to fulfil their Regulatory Information Notice

						responsible for meter testing within the business.	Code Test Current Transformers (Set of 3) - conducted regardless of the meter type. Allocated using the average cumulative population of type 4, 5 and 6 meters installed as per table 4.2.1. Customer Initiated Meter Testing - conducted regardless of the meter type. Allocated using the average cumulative population of type 4, 5 and 6 meters installed as per table 4.2.1.		under Division 4 of Part 3 of the National Electricity Law 56 obligations in accordance with S7.3 of the Rules.
CAPAL4.2BOP4	4.2	Metering	TABLE 4.2.2 - COST METRICS Meter investigation [Volumes] Meter investigation [Expenditure] Meter Type 5 [Volumes] Meter Type 5 [Expenditure] Meter Type 6 [Volumes] Meter Type 6 [Expenditure]	Estimated	Based on audited regulatory accounts, which have been derived from reports from SAP and Meter Volumes and Dollars by Function code. Summary Report. From SAP BI Integrated Planning (IP).	Meter investigation costs and volumes are not captured by Type 4-6 meter types in Powercor's systems therefore requiring some estimated form of allocation. In most cases, the average meter population volumes reported in table 4.2.1 is used to allocate meter investigation costs to a meter type. These assumptions have been validated by Subject Matter Experts responsible for meter investigation within the business.	Cost and volume allocations - back-office investigations: costs allocated using the average cumulative population of type 4, 5 and 6 meters installed as per Table 4.2.1. The volumes are based on hours spent on investigations. - on-site investigations: allocated using the average population of type 4, 5 and 6 meters installed as per Table 4.2.1. Volumes are captured as actual physical site visits. - logging-work: (minimal cost) 100% related to and allocated to type 6 meters. - customer requested investigations: allocated using the average population of type 4, 5 and 6 meters installed as per Table 4.2.1. Volumes are captured as actual physical site visits.	N/A	Meter types - based on physical capability of the meter Meter Type 4 - AMI meter - meter capable of being read remotely Meter Type 5 - Manually read interval meter Meter Type 6 - Basic, manually read accumulation meter This template is compliant to the definitions specified in the CA RIN, including both company initiated back-office, and site investigations and customer requested investigations, excluding any activity deemed to be contestable by the AER. Meter investigation The cost to investigate a metering request at a given supply point i.e. Interval data analysis; meter malfunction; wiring transposition (polarity) investigation; contestable metering investigation and meter tampering or bypass.
CAPAL4.2BOP5	4.2	Metering	TABLE 4.2.2 - COST METRICS Scheduled meter reading [Volumes] Scheduled meter reading [Expenditure] Meter Type 5 [Volumes] Meter Type 5 [Expenditure] Meter Type 6 [Volumes] Meter Type 6 [Expenditure]	Estimated	Expenditure: Meter Data Services (MDS) Expenditure is based on audited regulatory accounts, which have been derived from SAP reports. Volumes: Obtained from CISOV and based on volumes reported in the audited regulatory accounts, (AMI template) which have been derived from reports from CISOV.	Scheduled read volumes and expenditure is not captured by meter type in our systems and therefore needs to be estimated.	Average annual meter read type volumes are calculated using previously reported meter read type information from either the audited Annual RINS or the Audited Budget application that contained actual meter read type volumes. The average annual volume of meters by read type is converted into an estimated number of meter reads by multiplying quarterly read meters by 4 and monthly read meters by 12. Total Scheduled meter reading costs as reported in the annual RINs is allocated to a meter type using the estimated meter read volumes.	N/A	This template is compliant to the definitions specified in the CA RIN: Meter types - (based on physical capability of the meter) Meter Type 4 - AMI meter - meter capable of being read remotely Meter Type 5 - Manually read interval meter Meter Type 6 - Basic, manually read accumulation meter Scheduled Meter Reading The scheduled collection of energy data from a metering installation on a cycle that equates to the end-use customer's billing cycle, usually monthly or quarterly.
CAPAL4.2BOP6	4.2	Metering	TABLE 4.2.2 - COST METRICS Special meter reading [Volumes] Special meter reading [Expenditure] Meter Type 5 [Volumes] Meter Type 5 [Expenditure] Meter Type 6 [Volumes] Meter Type 6 [Expenditure]	Estimated	The data was obtained from the relevant general ledgers within SAP	Internal Corporate Overheads not allocated directly to each individual Service Type. As Corporate Overheads are applicable to all Service types, a method of allocation is required to fully capture service type costs. Type 4 meters became capable of completing special readings remotely as systems and processes were implemented. Special Meter Reading	Direct costs have been sourced from the SAP accounting system. These costs were split between manual and remote activities based on employee effort (FTEs) within the business, then proportioned between Re-En, De-En and Special Read based on volume of work billed to the customers. Corporate overheads are indirectly allocated based on expenditure, under the assumption that Corporate Overheads are incurred at the same rate as Expenditure.	N/A	This template is compliant to the definitions specified in the CA RIN. Meter types - based on physical capability of the meter Meter Type 4 - AMI meter - meter capable of being read remotely Meter Type 5 - Manually read interval meter Meter Type 6 - Basic, manually read accumulation meter Special meter reading: An actual meter reading performed to support an out of cycle customer billing or consumption request.

						expenditure was therefore allocated to a meter type using the annual meter read type closing balances, excluding remotely read type 4 meters (as the manual read).			
CAPAL4.2BOP7	4.2	Metering	TABLE 4.2.2 - COST METRICS New meter installation [Volumes] New meter installation [Expenditure] Meter Type 5 [Volumes] Meter Type 5 [Expenditure] Meter Type 6 [Volumes] Meter Type 6 [Expenditure]	Estimated	Based on audited regulatory accounts, which have been derived from reports from SAP, SAP, Meter Volumes and Dollars by Function code - Summary Report - from SAP BI Integrated Planning (IP) and SAP Business Intelligence (BI) - Operating Expenditure reports.	Total margin and overhead costs for New Connections are pooled together and allocated by direct costs splits, as these costs not directly applied to the service types. Internal Management Fee not allocated directly to each individual Service Type (i.e. NC). As Management Fee is applicable to all Service types, a method of allocation is required to fully capture service type costs. Internal management fee has been allocated also on a pro-rata basis based on Total Alternate Control Services expenditure.	In accordance to the definition of connections expenditure- the New Connections (NC) expenditure is inclusive of all costs associated with installing a new connection to a premise, corporate management fee and overheads and margins associated with providing these services., New Connection labour/installation volumes and costs are recorded by the three meter types (as specified in the Category RIN) in Powercor's systems, and aligns to previously provided data including the audited Annual RINs. All new meter installation expenditure and volumes are based on the physical capability of the meter and physically allocated to meter types this was in the Category RIN., Includes an adjustment to subtract out an adjustment for remote energisation which is separately disclosed.	N/A	This template is compliant to the definitions specified in the CA RIN. Connections expenditure: The costs to establish new connection assets and upgrades to existing connections assets necessary to meet customer connection requests. This excludes alterations to existing connection assets.
CAPAL4.2BOP8	4.2	Metering	TABLE 4.2.2 - COST METRICS Meter replacement [Volumes] Meter replacement [Expenditure] Meter Type 5 [Volumes] Meter Type 5 [Expenditure] Meter Type 6 [Volumes] Meter Type 6 [Expenditure]	Actual	Based on audited regulatory accounts, which have been derived from a report from SAP Business Intelligence (BI) - Meter Volumes and Dollars by Function Code - Summary Report.	N/A	In Powercor's systems, Meter Replacement expenditure and volumes (as submitted in the Annual RINs) is captured by meter type categories specified within the Category RIN. Details of the expenditure/volumes recorded here are as follows: - includes the labour/installation cost; - excludes the meter purchase expenditure as this is already captured under service sub category Meter Purchase. - includes any associated meter material costs other than the meter - includes meter fault replacements, company and customer initiated meter replacements (including AMI rollout expenditure/volumes) Expenditure and volumes are allocated to a meter type based on the physical capability of the meter, not the meter read type. Also Includes AMI Bring Forward replacements. Amounts reported here reconcile to amounts reported in the annual RIN. As this relates 100% to type 4 metering, no estimates are required this relates 100% to type 4 metering, no estimates are required.	N/A	This template is compliant to the definitions specified in the CA RIN. Meter types - based on physical capability of the meter Meter Type 4 - AMI meter - meter capable of being read remotely Meter Type 5 - Manually read interval meter Meter Type 6 - Basic, manually read accumulation meter Meter Replacement The replacement cost of a meter and associated equipment at a site with existing metering infrastructure. This activity should be estimated as the replacement of a meter with its modern equivalent, where the meter has reached the end of its economic life. Replacement is a non-demand driven activity where the existing asset cannot be efficiently maintained to meet its service performance requirement.
CAPAL4.2BOP9	4.2	Metering	TABLE 4.2.2 - COST METRICS Meter maintenance [Volumes] Meter maintenance [Expenditure] Meter Type 5 [Volumes] Meter Type 5 [Expenditure] Meter Type 6 [Volumes]	Actual	No costs have been reported under Meter Maintenance.	N/A	Meter Faults are reported under meter replacements, as they are a physical meter replacement. The meters are under a 5 year warranty period and any faulty meters will be sent back to the vendor. The age of >95% the existing meter population is <=5 years old. Faulty meters are therefore not repaired they are replaced with a new meter and treated as CAPEX. The removed meters are	N/A	This template is compliant to the definitions specified in the CA RIN as meters are generally not repaired as they are either covered by warranty or replaced with a new meter that is deemed to be capex and intended to be excluded.

			Meter Type 6 [Expenditure]				sent back to the meter vendors, then returned to stores and redeployed.		
CAPAL4.2BOP10	4.2	Metering	TABLE 4.2.2 - COST METRICS Remote meter reading [Volumes] Remote meter reading [Expenditure]	Estimated	The data is consistent with volumes previously supplied to the AER as either part of the AMI Budget Application or the Annual RINs sourced from SAP.	Opex Costs are not captured by meter type category in our systems like CAPEX and therefore estimates are required to allocate these costs and volumes to meter types. A proportion of indirect costs have been allocated based on the proportion of meters being read remotely. Any cost associated to direct resources engaged on the AMI Program (recorded and identifiable) to deal with Type 4 meter MDS issues was allocated 100% to Type 4 metering.	Volumes: represents the average meters read remotely as per 2011-15 AMI Budget Application AER Final Determination or the annual RIN as opposed to the number of remote reads as the meters are read 4 times per day. Cost: Expenditure reported/allocated here reconciles back to the MDS expenditure reported in the Annual RINs (total scheduled meter reading and remote meter reading). Includes Meter Reading, back-office and any direct AMI Program costs. A proportion of these costs are allocated to type 4 meters based on the population of meters being read as type 4. Again, where a physically installed type 4 meter was being read as a type 5 or a type 6 is not included in these costs. These costs are included under category: Scheduled Meter Reading.	N/A	We confirm that the data provided complies with the instructions and definitions specified in the CA RIN. Meter types - based on physical capability of the meter Meter Type 4 - AMI meter - meter capable of being read remotely Meter Type 5 - Manually read interval meter Meter Type 6 - Basic, manually read accumulation meter Remote meter reading: The use of remotely read interval metering infrastructure to perform meter reading and special meter reading.
CAPAL4.2BOP11	4.2	Metering	TABLE 4.2.2 - COST METRICS Remote meter re-configuration [Volumes] Remote meter re-configuration [Expenditure]	Estimated	The data was obtained from the relevant general ledgers within SAP.	As total costs associated with this service were not captured separately, a unit rate is required to calculate the associated costs. Unit rate was derived based on average amount of time taken to perform each task of the service multiplied by internal labour rate.	Direct costs were determined by revenue volumes which were billed to the customers multiplied by unit rate which includes average internal labour costs based on Motion study. These costs are wholly relating to Type 4 meters. Amounts reported here reconcile with amounts reported within the annual RIN.	N/A	We confirm that the data provided complies with the instructions and definitions specified in the CA RIN. Remote meter configuration: A change to the software in the meter that enables changes to parameters for a specific meter function. Examples of meter reconfigurations may include: - changing the switching times for controlled loads - changes associated with the installation of embedded generation and/or the premium feed-in tariff
CAPAL4.2BOP12	4.2	Metering	TABLE 4.2.2 - COST METRICS Other metering [Volumes] Meter Type 5 [Volumes] Meter Type 6 [Volumes] Meter Type 7 [Volumes]	Estimated	Based on audited regulatory accounts, which have been derived from reports from SAP Business Intelligence (BI) Depreciation report and SAP BI Capital report.	Other costs are easily identifiable and previously reported within the annual RINs. These costs are not however recorded by meter type and therefore an estimate is required to report them this way. Cost reported as 'other metering' mostly relates to: - Company Initiated Meter Replacements or Abolishments (non-customer requested activity) - allocated using average Type 4-6 meter population in Table 4.2.1 Meter Program and/or Time-switch resets - 100% Type 4 meters - meter	In Powercor's systems, there are a number of Operating expenditure (Opex) items that do not fit into the required categories in table 4.2.2. These costs as reported in the Annual RINs however are not captured by meter type categories used within the Category RIN.	N/A	This template is compliant to the definitions specified in the CA RIN. Other costs (metering) - The costs of performing metering services which are not already included in the following meter services: - Meter purchase - Meter testing - Meter investigation - Scheduled meter reading - Special meter reading - New meter installation - Meter replacement - Meter maintenance Costs for meter data services, which apply to meter types 4-7 should be reported in the meter associated works category.

						reprogramming/resets A pro rata assumption has been made for Service truck and wasted truck visits not billed via eConnect, which have been identified using Lend lease, SAP and eConnect data.			
CAPAL4.2BOP13	4.2	Metering	TABLE 4.2.2 - COST METRICS IT infrastructure capex [Volumes]	Actual	All data from Business Intelligence reports containing Data form SAP reconciling to amounts reported in the Annual RINs	N/A	For CAPEX we have used BI Capital report for functions codes 205 (IT METERING ASSETS). All amounts in this BI report sourced from SAP are related to type 4 IT system development as part of the AMI program.	N/A	This template is compliant to the definitions specified in the CA RIN. Non-network IT & Communications Expenditure: Is all non-network expenditure directly attributable to IT and communications assets including replacement, installation, operation, maintenance, licensing, and leasing costs but excluding all costs associated with SCADA and Network Control Expenditure that exist beyond gateway devices (routers, bridges etc.) at corporate offices. IT & Communications Expenditure includes: - costs associated with SCADA and Network Control that exist at the Corporate office side of gateway devices (routers, bridges etc.). For example, this would include cost associated with SCADA master systems/control room and directly related equipment - IT & Communications Expenditure related to management, dispatching and coordination, etc. of network work crews (e.g. phones, radios etc.). - any common costs shared between the SCADA and Network Control Expenditure and IT & Communications Expenditure categories with no dominant driver related to either of these expenditure categories. For example, a dedicated communications link used for both corporate office communications and network data communications with no dominant driver for incurring the expenditure attributable to either expenditure category should be reported as IT & Communications Expenditure. - expenditure related to network metering recording and storage at non network sites (i.e. corporate offices/sites) - Sub categories of Non-network IT& Communications Expenditure are: - Client Devices Expenditure - Recurrent Expenditure (excluding any client devices expenditure) - Non-Recurrent Expenditure (excluding any client devices expenditure).
CAPAL4.2BOP14	4.2	Metering	TABLE 4.2.2 - COST METRICS IT infrastructure opex [Volumes]	Actual	All data from SAP, Business Intelligence and Integrated planning reports reconciling to amounts reported in the Annual	N/A	For OPEX we have used SAP, Business Intelligence and Integrated planning reports . All costs in these reports show IT opex expenditure relating to the AMI program which is 100% type 4 related.	N/A	This template is compliant to the definitions specified in the CA RIN. Non-network IT & Communications Expenditure:

					RINs.				Is all non-network expenditure directly attributable to IT and communications assets including replacement, installation, operation, maintenance, licensing, and leasing costs but excluding all costs associated with SCADA and Network Control Expenditure that exist beyond gateway devices (routers, bridges etc.) at corporate offices. IT & Communications Expenditure includes: - costs associated with SCADA and Network Control that exist at the Corporate office side of gateway devices (routers, bridges etc.). For example, this would include cost associated with SCADA master systems/control room and directly related equipment - IT & Communications Expenditure related to management dispatching and coordination, etc. of network work crews (e.g. phones, radios etc.). - any common costs shared between the SCADA and Network Control Expenditure and IT & Communications Expenditure categories with no dominant driver related to either of these expenditure categories. For example, a dedicated communications link used for both corporate office communications and network data communications with no dominant driver for incurring the expenditure attributable to either expenditure category should be reported as IT & Communications Expenditure. - expenditure related to network metering recording and storage at non network sites (i.e. corporate offices/sites) - Sub categories of Non-network IT& Communications Expenditure are: - Client Devices Expenditure - Recurrent Expenditure (excluding any client devices expenditure) - Non-Recurrent Expenditure (excluding any client devices expenditure).
CAPAL4.2BOP15	4.2	Metering	TABLE 4.2.2 - COST METRICS Communications infrastructure capex [Volumes]	Actual	Based on audited regulatory accounts, which have been derived from reports from SAP and Meter Volumes and Dollars - Summary Report - from SAP BI Integrated Planning (IP).	N/A	Metering related communications Infrastructure cost is separately reported in SAP. Costs reported here relate to Mesh communications devices including access points and relays used to remotely read type 4 AMI Meters. Amounts reported here reconcile with the amounts reported in the annual RINs.	N/A	This template is compliant to the definitions specified in the CA RIN. Non-network IT & Communications Expenditure: Is all non-network expenditure directly attributable to IT and communications assets including replacement, installation, operation, maintenance, licensing, and leasing costs but excluding all costs associated with SCADA and Network Control Expenditure that exist beyond gateway devices (routers, bridges etc.) at corporate offices. IT & Communications Expenditure includes: - costs associated with SCADA and Network Control that exist at the Corporate office side of gateway devices (routers, bridges etc.). For example, this would include cost associated

									with SCADA master systems/control room and directly related equipment - IT & Communications Expenditure related to management, dispatching and coordination, etc. of network work crews (e.g. phones, radios etc.). - any common costs shared between the SCADA and Network Control Expenditure and IT & Communications. Expenditure categories with no dominant driver related to either of these expenditure categories. For example, a dedicated communications link used for both corporate office communications and network data communications with no dominant driver for incurring the expenditure attributable to either expenditure category should be reported as IT & Communications Expenditure. - expenditure related to network metering recording and storage at non network sites (i.e. corporate offices/sites) - Sub categories of Non-network IT& Communications Expenditure are: - Client Devices Expenditure - Recurrent Expenditure (excluding any client devices expenditure) - Non-Recurrent Expenditure (excluding any client devices expenditure).
CAPAL4.2BOP16	4.2	Metering	TABLE 4.2.2 - COST METRICS Communications infrastructure opex [Volumes]	Actual	Based on audited regulatory accounts, which have been derived from reports from SAP and Meter Volumes and Dollars - Summary Report - from SAP BI Integrated Planning (IP).	N/A	Metering related communications Infrastructure cost is separately reported in SAP. Costs reported here relate to the communications back haul costs to remotely read type 4 AMI Meters. Costs specifically relate to using Telstra's 3G networks to transfer data from the ~800 access points back to the company's systems. Amounts reported here reconcile with amounts reported within the annual RINs.	N/A	This template is compliant to the definitions specified in the CA RIN. We have prepared the template in line with the definitions below: Non-network IT & Communications Expenditure: Is all non-network expenditure directly attributable to IT and communications assets including replacement, installation, operation, maintenance, licensing, and leasing costs but excluding all costs associated with SCADA and Network Control Expenditure that exist beyond gateway devices (routers, bridges etc.) at corporate offices. IT & Communications Expenditure includes: - costs associated with SCADA and Network Control that exist at the Corporate office side of gateway devices (routers, bridges etc.). For example, this would include cost associated with SCADA master systems/control room and directly related equipment - expenditure related to network metering recording and storage at non network sites (i.e. corporate offices/sites)
CAPAL4.3BOP1	4.3	Fee-Based Services	TABLE 4.3.1 - COST METRICS FOR FEE-BASED SERVICES Common Fee-Based Services / Energisation [Expenditure] Common Fee-Based Services / Energisation [Volumes]	Actual	Based on the definition of Energisation services, Powercor has not provided any services therefore there is no source data.	N/A	Not Applicable (Powercor did not provide this service)	N/A	Based on the definition of Energisation services, Powercor has not provided any services therefore no data has been provided.
CAPAL4.3BOP2	4.3	Fee-Based Services	TABLE 4.3.1 - COST METRICS FOR FEE-BASED SERVICES	Estimated	Expenditure and volume data was obtained from the relevant	Internal Corporate Overheads not	Direct costs have been sourced from the SAP accounting system. These costs were split between manual and	N/A	Powercor applies a Disconnection (includes Disconnections for Non Payment (DNP))

			Common Fee-Based Services / De-Energisation [Expenditure] Common Fee-Based Services / De-Energisation [Volumes]		general ledgers within	allocated directly to each individual Service Type. As Corporate Overheads are applicable to all Service types, a method of allocation is required to fully capture service type costs. Proportion of Corporate overheads allocated to this service is determined by percentage of this service costs to the Total Alternate Control Services expenditure, based on the assumption that Corporate Overheads are incurred at the same rate as service costs.	remote activities based on employee effort (FTEs) within the business, then proportioned between Re-En, De-En and Special Read based on volume of work billed to the customers. Corporate overheads are indirectly allocated based on expenditure, under the assumption that Corporate Overheads are incurred at the same rate as Expenditure. Volume information has been extracted directly from SAP.		charge when a request is received to disconnect at a supply point. The service requires that all supply assets remain at the customer's installation. If at the time of disconnection it is discovered that the installation has been damaged or is defective and will be unsafe to energise if a future reconnection occurs, other charges to correct the defect may be applicable. These charges will be based on the nature of the works required. In a normal instance a de-energisation is performed by a special reader. However, there are scenarios where a Service Truck Visit may be required in its place and accordingly a Service Truck Visit (Section D.1.3.1) charge will be applied. The information provided complies with section 15 of Appendix E, and aligns with the definitions provided in Appendix F.
CAPAL4.3BOP3	4.3	Fee-Based Services	TABLE 4.3.1 - COST METRICS FOR FEE-BASED SERVICES Common Fee-Based Services / Re-Energisation [Expenditure]	Estimated	Expenditure and volume data was obtained from the relevant general ledgers within SAP.	Internal Corporate Overheads not allocated directly to each individual Service Type. As Corporate Overheads are applicable to all Service types, a method of allocation is required to fully capture service type costs. Proportion of Corporate overheads allocated to this service is determined by percentage of this service costs to the Total Alternate Control Services expenditure, based on the assumption that Corporate Overheads are incurred at the same rate as service costs.	Direct costs have been sourced from the SAP accounting system. These costs were split between manual and remote activities based on employee effort (FTEs) within the business, then proportioned between Re-En, De-En and Special Read based on volume of work billed to the customers. Corporate overheads are indirectly allocated based on expenditure, under the assumption that Corporate Overheads are incurred at the same rate as Expenditure. Volume information has been extracted directly from SAP.	N/A	Powercor applies an Energisation charge when customers moving into an existing premise where supply assets are installed and the site was previously de-energised. Three options for energisation are available: 1. Reconnections (same day) business hours only; 2. Reconnections (incl. Customer Transfer) business hours; and 3. Reconnections (incl. Customer Transfer) after hours. The information provided complies with section 15 of Appendix E, and aligns with the definitions provided in Appendix F.
CAPAL4.3BOP4	4.3	Fee-Based Services	TABLE 4.3.1 - COST METRICS FOR FEE-BASED SERVICES Miscellaneous Fee-Based Services / PV Installation [Expenditure] Miscellaneous Fee-Based Services / PV Installation [Volumes]	Actual	Expenditure and volume information data has been sourced from the SAP accounting system. SAP is the primary financial reporting system and is the source of providing the audited statutory accounts for Powercor.	N/A	Expenditure The SAP financial system is used to extract the information required to state the DNSP PV Installation information by category and regulatory segment. Using the audited statutory accounts for Powercor, the business uses cost elements within SAP in order to allocate costs between the regulatory segments in accordance with the cost allocation methodology. Volume: Volume information has been extracted directly from SAP.	N/A	Powercor applies the PV Installation charge when prior to connection of small scale embedded generation to Powercor Australia's network. This charge specifically covers the inspection of the customer's site to ensure safe connection to the network and includes anti-islanding test. The information provided complies with section 15 of Appendix E, and aligns with the definitions provided in Appendix F.
CAPAL4.3BOP5	4.3	Fee-Based Services	TABLE 4.3.1 - COST METRICS FOR FEE-BASED SERVICES Miscellaneous Fee-Based Services / Remote De-energisation [Expenditure]	Estimated	Expenditure data was obtained from the relevant general ledgers within SAP.	Internal Corporate Overheads not allocated directly to each individual Service Type. As Corporate	Direct costs have been sourced from the SAP accounting system. These costs were split between manual and remote activities based on employee effort (FTEs) within the business, then proportioned between Re-En, De-En and Special Read based volume of work billed to the	N/A	Powercor applies the Remote De-energisation charge when a request is received to de-energise a customer that has smart metering and related infrastructure is in place. Remote de-energisation is defined as the use of the

						Overheads are applicable to all Service types, a method of allocation is required to fully capture service type costs. Proportion of Corporate overheads allocated to this service is determined by percentage of this service costs to the Total Alternate Control Services expenditure, based on the assumption that Corporate Overheads are incurred at the same rate as service costs.	customers., Corporate overheads are indirectly allocated based on expenditure, under the assumption that Corporate Overheads are incurred at the same rate as Expenditure.		AMI/smart metering infrastructure communications system to control a supply contactor inside the meter such that the customer is disconnected from the DNSP's network (also referred to as 'disconnection'). The information provided complies with section 15 of Appendix E, and aligns with the definitions provided in Appendix F.
CAPAL4.3BOP6	4.3	Fee-Based Services	TABLE 4.3.1 - COST METRICS FOR FEE-BASED SERVICES Miscellaneous Fee-Based Services / Remote Re-energisation [Expenditure]	Estimated	Expenditure data was obtained from the relevant general ledgers within SAP	Internal Corporate Overheads not allocated directly to each individual Service Type. As Corporate Overheads are applicable to all Service types, a method of allocation is required to fully capture service type costs. Proportion of Corporate overheads allocated to this service is determined by percentage of this service costs to the Total Alternate Control Services expenditure, based on the assumption that Corporate Overheads are incurred at the same rate as service costs.	Direct costs have been sourced from the SAP accounting system. These costs were split between manual and remote activities based on employee effort (FTEs) within the business, then proportioned between Re-En, De-En and Special Read based on volume of work billed to the customers. Corporate overheads are indirectly allocated based on expenditure, under the assumption that Corporate Overheads are incurred at the same rate as Expenditure.	N/A	Powercor applies the Remote Re-energisation charge when a request is received to re-energise a customer that has smart metering and related infrastructure is in place. Remote re-energisation is defined as the use of the AMI/smart metering infrastructure communications system to control a supply contactor inside the meter such that the customer is connected to the DNSP's network (also referred to as 'connection'). The information provided complies with section 15 of Appendix E, and aligns with the definitions provided in Appendix F.
CAPAL4.3BOP7	4.3	Fee-Based Services	TABLE 4.3.1 - COST METRICS FOR FEE-BASED SERVICES Miscellaneous Fee-Based Services / Wasted Truck Visits [Expenditure] Miscellaneous Fee-Based Services / Wasted Truck Visits [Volumes]	Actual	The data has been sourced from the SAP accounting system. SAP is the primary financial reporting system and is the source of providing the audited statutory accounts for Powercor. The original volume related data was sourced from CISOV (Customer Information System Open Vision - our customer records management system).	N/A	Expenditure: The SAP financial system is used to extract the information required to state the DNSP Wasted Truck visit information by category and regulatory segment. Using the audited statutory accounts for Powercor, the business uses cost elements within SAP in order to allocate costs between the regulatory segments in accordance with the cost allocation methodology. Volumes: Volumes extracted directly from CIS-OV	N/A	Wasted truck visits are where Powercor receives a request for a service truck and: - the crew arrives to find the site is not ready for the scheduled work within 15 minutes of arriving; - the truck attendance is no longer required once on site; or - 24 hours notice is not provided for a cancellation. A Wasted Truck Visit charge will then apply. Once the site is ready for the Service Truck Visit another appointment needs to be booked and the normal Service Truck Visit charge applies. Business hours and after hours charges apply where appropriate.

									The information provided complies with section 15 of Appendix E, and aligns with the definitions provided in Appendix F.
CAPAL4.3BOP8	4.3	Fee-Based Services	TABLE 4.3.1 - COST METRICS FOR FEE-BASED SERVICES Miscellaneous Fee-Based Services / Service Truck Visits [Expenditure] Miscellaneous Fee-Based Services / Service Truck Visits [Volumes]	Actual	The data has been sourced from the SAP accounting system. SAP is the primary financial reporting system and is the source of providing the audited statutory accounts for Powercor. The original volume related data was sourced from CISOV. (Customer Information System Open Vision - our customer records management system).	N/A	Expenditure: The SAP financial system is used to extract the information required to state the DNSP Service Truck Visit information by category and regulatory segment. Using the audited statutory accounts for Powercor, the business uses cost elements within SAP in order to allocate costs between the regulatory segments in accordance with the cost allocation methodology. Volumes: Volumes extracted directly from CIS-OV.	N/A	Powercor Service truck visit charges apply when a service crew is requested for up to an hour. A service truck visit charge is applied in a number of circumstances including; - Disconnection of complex site - Reconnection of complex site - Metering Additions or Alternations - Shutdowns In the situation that a service truck visit is required for larger scale after hours works a Quoted Services charge will apply i.e. 'After hours truck by appointment') Customers are not charged when a service truck is sent to attend emergency and fault calls, unless the customer is clearly at fault, for example, not checking that main switch or safety switch is on. In the instance where a service truck visit is requested and the truck arrives to find the site is not ready for work to be carried out then a Wasted Truck Visit charge will apply The information provided complies with section 15 of Appendix E, and aligns with the definitions provided in Appendix F.
CAPAL4.3BOP9	4.3	Fee-Based Services	TABLE 4.3.1 - COST METRICS FOR FEE-BASED SERVICES Miscellaneous Fee-Based Services / Reserve Feeder [Expenditure] Miscellaneous Fee-Based Services / Reserve Feeder [Volumes]	Estimated	To determine revenue the billing system CIS Open Vision uses the contracts National Metering Identifier (NMI) to provide the tariff information. A number of inputs are used to determine expenditure. Demand Billed - The billing system CIS Open Vision uses the contracts NMI to determine the Demand Billed (kVA). Marginal cost of reinforcement analysis - customer contribution model based on an approved 2010 sample of completed projects expenditure and adjusted for CPI. Maintenance expenditure - from the annual RIN submission which is sourced from SAP. RAB replacement value - taken from 2004 RAB uplifted for CPI. Expenditure is calculated by multiplying the replacement cost with the maintenance percentage. The replacement cost is determined by multiplying the demand billed by the marginal cost of reinforcement. The maintenance percentage is determined by calculating the	Need to calculate the maintenance on reserve feeders as actual maintenance is not recorded down to the asset level only a % can be applied to the total reinforcement costs of current reserve feeder contracts. Apply a marginal cost of reinforcement to the total demand of KVA for reserve feeder contracts to calculate a total reinforcement cost. Then apply the maintenance percentage which is calculated by taking current year's maintenance expenditure divided by the current years RAB replacement value adjusted for CPI. This is under the assumption that the maintenance percentage applied to the replacement cost	Expenditure: Apply a marginal cost of reinforcement to the total demand of Kilo Volt Amps (KVA) for reserve feeder contracts to calculate a total reinforcement cost. Then apply the maintenance percentage which is calculated by taking current year's maintenance expenditure divided by the current years RAB adjusted for CPI. Volume: Volume information is based on the number of customer contracts obtained directly from CISOV.	N/A	Complied with Quoted services requirements as per the Notice Appendix E section 15. Reserve Feeder service is negotiated with customers specifically requesting continuity of electricity supply should the feeder providing normal supply to their connection experience interruption.

					maintenance expenditure as a percentage of the total RAB replacement value.	will represent the operating and maintenance expenditure for reserve feeder.			
CAPAL4.3BOP10	4.3	Fee-Based Services	TABLE 4.3.1 - COST METRICS FOR FEE-BASED SERVICES Common Fee-Based Services / Energisation [Volumes]	Actual	Volume data was obtained from the relevant general ledgers within SAP.	N/A	Volume information has been extracted directly from SAP.	N/A	N/A
CAPAL4.3BOP11	4.3	Fee-Based Services	TABLE 4.3.1 - COST METRICS FOR FEE-BASED SERVICES Common Fee-Based Services / Re-Energisation [Volumes]	Actual	Volume data was obtained from the relevant general ledgers within SAP.	N/A	Volume information has been extracted directly from SAP.	N/A	N/A
CAPAL4.3BOP12	4.3	Fee-Based Services	TABLE 4.3.1 - COST METRICS FOR FEE-BASED SERVICES Miscellaneous Fee-Based Services / Remote De-energisation [Volumes]	Actual	Volume data was obtained from the relevant general ledgers within SAP.	N/A	Volume information has been extracted directly from SAP.	N/A	N/A
CAPAL4.3BOP13	4.3	Fee-Based Services	TABLE 4.3.1 - COST METRICS FOR FEE-BASED SERVICES Miscellaneous Fee-Based Services / Remote Re-energisation [Volumes]	Actual	Volume data was obtained from the relevant general ledgers within SAP.	N/A	Volume information has been extracted directly from SAP.	N/A	N/A
CAPAL4.4BOP1	4.4	Quoted Services	TABLE 4.4.1 - COST METRICS FOR QUOTED SERVICES Recoverable Works - Connections [Expenditure]	Actual	Expenditure - customer orders booked to SAP expenditure function code 146 as per the RIN submission.	N/A	Recoverable works (asset relocations) is the work completed by Powercor following a customer request to alter or rearrange the distribution assets. This work is not normally part of a supply project where an electricity supply is made available to a customer. Powercor function codes 116 relates to customer requests for recoverable works including asset relocations. The Regulatory RIN report was used for the direct expenditure for function code 116. The SAP CPM BI report provided average direct costs of completed projects within function code 116. Note this does not include capture of all projects so is a sample only. Percentage capture was of the total reported regulation RIN was considered to be a fair indication of the average cost per project. The average unit cost from the SAP CPM Business Intelligence report have been used to calculate the number of physicals required to align with the regulation RIN expenditure. The expenditure for VBRC and other major projects and volumes were considered when calculating the average cost and volumes.	N/A	Standard Control Services column only 15.1 NOT APPLICABLE to Powercor as per AER advice 15.2 NOT APPLICABLE Recoverable Works was standard control under G14 15.3 Complies 15.4 Complies 15.5 Complies - Recoverable works was capex under G14
CAPAL4.4BOP2	4.4	Quoted Services	TABLE 4.4.1 - COST METRICS FOR QUOTED SERVICES Emergency Recoverable Works - Asset Damage [Expenditure]	Actual	Expenditure - customer orders booked to SAP expenditure function code 146 as per the RIN submission.	N/A	Expenditure is based on actual data sourced from SAP.	N/A	Complied with Quoted services requirements as per the Notice Appendix E section 15. Emergency Recoverable Works is a quoted service that may be applied to recover the costs associated with works that are required to restore Powercor's distribution network to its standard operating level following an incident caused by an identifiable 3rd party.
CAPAL4.4BOP3	4.4	Quoted Services	TABLE 4.4.1 - COST METRICS FOR QUOTED SERVICES After hours truck by appointment [Expenditure] After hours truck by appointment [Volumes]	Actual	The data for quoted services and cost allocations has been sourced from the SAP accounting system. SAP is the primary financial reporting system and is the source of providing the audited statutory accounts for Powercor. The original volume related data	N/A	Volume information has been extracted directly from SAP. The SAP financial system is used to extract the information required to state the DNSP After Hours Service Truck information by category and regulatory segment. Using the audited statutory accounts for Powercor, the business uses cost elements within SAP in order to allocate costs between the regulatory segments in accordance with the cost allocation methodology.	N/A	The data for quoted services and cost allocations has been sourced from the SAP accounting system. SAP is the primary financial reporting system and is the source of providing the audited statutory accounts for Powercor. The original volume related data was sourced from CISOV.

					was sourced from CISOV.				
CAPAL4.4BOP4	4.4	Quoted Services	TABLE 4.4.1 - COST METRICS FOR QUOTED SERVICES Supply abolishment [Expenditure] Supply abolishment [Volumes]	Actual	The data for quoted services and cost allocations has been sourced from the SAP accounting system. SAP is the primary financial reporting system and is the source of providing the audited statutory accounts for Powercor. The original volume related data was sourced from CISOV.	N/A	The SAP financial system is used to extract the information required to state the DNSP Supply Abolishment information by category and regulatory segment. Using the audited statutory accounts for Powercor, the business uses cost elements within SAP in order to allocate costs between the regulatory segments in accordance with the cost allocation methodology.	N/A	A Quoted Service charge is applied to requests for supply abolishments, this involves the permanent removal of Powercor's supply assets. The information provided in the template complies with the requirements of the Category Analysis RIN Notice (CA RIN).
CAPAL4.4BOP5	4.4	Quoted Services	TABLE 4.4.1 - COST METRICS FOR QUOTED SERVICES Audit Design & Construction Charge [Expenditure] Audit Design & Construction Charge [Volumes]	Estimated	Expenditure - customer orders booked to SAP expenditure function code 478 as per the RIN submission Volumes - based on the number of orders in expenditure.	Since data for volumes has not been captured it is assumed that the best estimate of volumes is by using the number of customer orders per SAP expenditure function code 478. Expenditure in function code 478 are either assigned to Audit Design or Specification and Design, with some additional costs unallocated to either service, therefore a pro rata approach is used on the remaining expenditure to ensure all expenditure is fully allocated. The assumption that the number of customer orders received in expenditure best represents the expenditure and volumes of Audit Design & Construction.	SAP function code 478 is used for both Audit Design and Specification & Design. Costs have been assigned based on the customer request type category being either Audit or Specification. The remaining unallocated costs have been pro-rated based on the Audit percentage of the total function code. Volumes have been defined as the number of customer orders received in SAP expenditure function code 478 with an Audit Design customer request type.	N/A	Complied with Quoted services requirements as per the Notice Appendix E section 15. Audit Design & Construction is a quoted service that may be applied where Powercor's review, approval or acceptance of works undertaken by third parties is requested by the third party or is deemed necessary by Powercor.
CAPAL4.4BOP6	4.4	Quoted Services	TABLE 4.4.1 - COST METRICS FOR QUOTED SERVICES Specification & Design Enquiry Charge [Expenditure] Specification & Design Enquiry Charge [Volumes]	Estimated	Expenditure - customer orders booked to SAP expenditure function code 478 as per the RIN submission, Volumes based on the number of orders in expenditure.	Since data for volumes has not been captured it is assumed that the best estimate of volumes is by using the number of customer orders per SAP expenditure function code 478. Expenditure in function code 478 are either assigned to Audit Design or Specification and Design, with some additional costs unallocated to either service, therefore a pro rata approach is used on the remaining expenditure to ensure all expenditure is fully allocated. The assumption that the number of customer	SAP function code 478 is used for both Audit Design and Specification & Design. Costs have been assigned based on the customer request type category being either Audit or Specification. The remaining unallocated costs have been pro-rated based on the Specification Design percentage of the total function code. Volumes have been defined as the number of customer orders received in SAP expenditure function code 478 with a Specification Design customer request type.	N/A	Complied with Quoted services requirements as per the Notice Appendix E section 15. Specification & Design is a quoted service that may be applied where Powercor determines an element of detailed design is required to fairly assess the costs so that an Offer for Connection Services can be issued to a customer as required under the Electricity Distribution Licence.

						orders received in expenditure best represents the expenditure and volumes of Audit Design & Construction.			
CAPAL4.4BOP7	4.4	Quoted Services	TABLE 4.4.1 - COST METRICS FOR QUOTED SERVICES High Load Escorts [Expenditure]	Actual	Revenue - from SAP general ledger 367390 as per the RIN submission Expenditure - the associated expenditure in the orders booked to revenue SAP as per the RIN submission, Volumes - based on the number of orders in revenue SAP.	N/A	Expenditure is based on actual data sourced from SAP.	N/A	Complied with Quoted services requirements as per the Notice Appendix E section 15. High Load Escort is a quoted service charge as reported in regulatory reporting which applies when a 3rd party requires ensuring safe clearance of overhead lines to allow high load vehicles to pass along roads.
CAPAL4.4BOP8	4.4	Quoted Services	TABLE 4.4.1 - COST METRICS FOR QUOTED SERVICES Low Voltage Mains [Expenditure]	Actual	Expenditure - the associated expenditure in the orders booked to revenue SAP as per the RIN submission.	N/A	Expenditure is based on actual data sourced from SAP.	N/A	Complied with Quoted services requirements as per the Notice Appendix E section 15. Low Voltage is a quoted service charge as reported in regulatory reporting which applies when a customer requests coverage of powerlines for safety reasons.
CAPAL4.4BOP9	4.4	Quoted Services	TABLE 4.4.1 - COST METRICS FOR QUOTED SERVICES High Load Escorts [Volumes]	Estimated	Volumes - based on the number of orders in revenue SAP	Since data for volumes has not been captured it is assumed that the best estimate of volumes is by using the number of customer orders per SAP revenue account 367390. The assumption that the number of customer orders received in revenue best represents the volumes of High Load Escorts because the revenue account is used solely for High Load Escorts. The number of customer orders in expenditure was considered however the expenditure account is also used for low voltage so an order could be split over the two services.	Volumes have been defined as the number of customer orders received in SAP revenue account 367105.	N/A	Complied with Quoted services requirements as per the Notice Appendix E section 15. Low Voltage is a quoted service charge as reported in regulatory reporting which applies when a customer requests coverage of powerlines for safety reasons.
CAPAL4.4BOP10	4.4	Quoted Services	TABLE 4.4.1 - COST METRICS FOR QUOTED SERVICES Recoverable Works - Connections [Volumes]	Estimated	The volume was estimated from the combination of the total expenditure and unit price.	The RIN expenditure does not contain the number of physicals only expenditure. Not all projects are captured in the CPM Business Intelligence report so the number of physicals has to be estimated to align with the reported RIN.	Recoverable works (asset relocations) is the work completed by Powercor following a customer request to alter or rearrange the distribution assets. This work is not normally part of a supply project where an electricity supply is made available to a customer. Powercor function codes 116 relates to customer requests for recoverable works including asset relocations. The Regulatory RIN report was used for the direct expenditure for function code 116. The SAP CPM BI report provided average direct costs of completed projects within function code 116. Note this does not include capture of all projects so is a sample only. Percentage capture was of the total reported regulation RIN was considered to be a fair indication of	N/A	15.1 NOT APPLICABLE to Powercor as per AER advice 15.2 NOT APPLICABLE Recoverable Works was standard control under G14 15.3 Complies 15.4 Complies 15.5 Complies - Recoverable works was capex under G14

							the average cost per project. The average unit cost from the SAP CPM Business Intelligence report have been used to calculate the number of physicals required to align with the regulation RIN expenditure. The expenditure for VBRC projects and volumes were considered when calculating the average cost and volumes.		
CAPAL4.4BOP11	4.4	Quoted Services	TABLE 4.4.1 - COST METRICS FOR QUOTED SERVICES High Load Escorts [Volumes]	Estimated	Volumes - based on the number of orders in revenue SAP	Since data for volumes has not been captured it is assumed that the best estimate of volumes is by using the number of customer orders per SAP revenue account. The assumption that the number of customer orders received in revenue best represents the volumes of High Load Escorts because the revenue account is used solely for High Load Escorts. The number of customer orders in expenditure was considered however the expenditure account is also used for low voltage so an order could be split over the two services.	Volumes have been defined as the number of customer orders received in SAP revenue account 367390.	N/A	Complied with Quoted services requirements as per the Notice Appendix E section 15. High Load Escort is a quoted service charge as reported in regulatory reporting which applies when a 3rd party requires ensuring safe clearance of overhead lines to allow high load vehicles to pass along roads.
CAPAL4.4BOP12	4.4	Quoted Services	TABLE 4.4.1 - COST METRICS FOR QUOTED SERVICES Low Voltage Mains [Volumes]	Estimated	Volumes - from SAP general ledger 367105 as per the RIN submission	Since data for volumes has not been captured it is assumed that the best estimate of volumes is by using the number of customer orders per SAP revenue account 367105. The assumption that the number of customer orders received in revenue best represents the volumes of Low Voltage because the revenue account is used solely for Low Voltage. The number of customer orders in expenditure was considered however the expenditure account is also used for High Load Escorts so an order could be split over the two services.	Volumes have been defined as the number of customer orders received in SAP revenue account 367105.	N/A	Complied with Quoted services requirements as per the Notice Appendix E section 15. Low Voltage is a quoted service charge as reported in regulatory reporting which applies when a customer requests coverage of powerlines for safety reasons.
CAPAL4.4BOP13	4.4	Quoted	TABLE 4.4.1 - COST METRICS FOR QUOTED	Estimated	Volumes - based on the number	Since data for volumes	Volumes have been defined as the number of customer	N/A	Complied with Quoted services requirements

		Services	SERVICES Emergency Recoverable Works - Asset Damage [Volumes]		of orders in expenditure	has not been captured it is assumed that the best estimate of volumes is by using the number of customer orders per SAP expenditure function code 146.	orders received in SAP expenditure function code 146.		as per the Notice Appendix E section 15. Emergency Recoverable Works is a quoted service that may be applied to recover the costs associated with works that are required to restore Powercor's distribution network to its standard operating level following an incident caused by an identifiable 3rd party.
CAPAL5.2BOP1	5.2	Asset Age Profile	TABLE 5.2.1 - ASSET AGE PROFILE POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - Staking of a wooden pole [2017 - 1911] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - < = 1 kV; Wood [2017 - 1911] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 1 kV & < = 11 kV; Wood [2017 - 1911] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV; Wood [2017 - 1911] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 132 kV; Wood [2017 - 1911] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - < = 1 kV; Concrete [2017 - 1911] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 1 kV & < = 11 kV; Concrete [2017 - 1911] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV; Concrete [2017 - 1911] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 22 kV & < = 66 kV; Concrete [2017 - 1911] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - < = 1 kV; Steel [2017 - 1911] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 1 kV & < = 11 kV; Steel [2017 - 1911] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV; Steel [2017 - 1911] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 22 kV & < = 66 kV; Steel [2017 - 1911] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - Other [2017 - 1911] PUBLIC LIGHTING BY: ASSET TYPE ; LIGHTING OBLIGATION - Poles / Columns ; Major Road [2017 - 1911] PUBLIC LIGHTING BY: ASSET TYPE ; LIGHTING OBLIGATION - Poles / Columns ; Minor Road [2017 - 1911]	Estimated	For Powercor (PAL), the Geographical Information System (GIS) is the originating data source (i.e. from where the data is obtained). Data was obtained using a BI (Business Intelligence) report called the 'Asset Installation Report'.	N/A	The total quantity of in-commission poles was obtained from Powercor's GIS via the new BI (Business Intelligence) report called the 'Asset Installation Report'. Powercor's GIS records all poles within the same data set. Non Powercor owned poles and out of service poles were excluded from the reported quantities. The age profile of poles contains a number of records where the installation date of the asset is unknown or incorrect. Our detailed methodology for distributing these assets across the known population is contained within an internal document as per below, CitiPower and Powercor RIN Asset Age Profiling Assumptions Document , (10 Age Profiling 2012 Description.doc). In summary for the pole age profile, a base age profile was established for each class of pole using the known installation or staking date of that asset. , For each of these classes of poles a number of records existed where the installation date was Unknown or incorrect. These Unknown assets were allocated across the base age profile on a pro-rata basis for each class of pole. This methodology assumes that the age of the Unknown assets can reasonably be expected to be represented by the age profile of the Known assets. Due to rounding in the allocation of these Unknown assets there were a number of assets which are left over (the sum of those allocated is less than the total number of poles). This is corrected by adding the difference across those years with the greatest number of assets., This provides the age profile of poles., The allocation of Public Lighting poles between Major and Minor roads is based on the proportion of lights installed in each road classification.	N/A	The information provided complies with section 6 of Appendix E and complies with the definition in Appendix F. For the year 2015 the data was obtained utilising a GIS (Geographical Information System) query that traces the in-service network connectivity model in GIS, to determine the poles located within the Powercor service territory. The information obtained from GIS enables categorisation of poles by Owner, Voltage, Material, Staking status and Age. This methodology meets the requirements of this Notice to the best of our abilities.
CAPAL5.2BOP3	5.2	Asset Age Profile	TABLE 5.2.1 - ASSET AGE PROFILE OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT HV) - < = 1 kV [2017 - 1911] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE; NUMBER OF PHASES	Estimated	For Powercor (PAL), the Geographical Information System (GIS) is the originating data source (i.e. from where the data is obtained). Data was obtained using a BI (Business Intelligence)	N/A	The total quantity of in-commission overhead conductors was obtained from Powercor's GIS via the new BI (Business Intelligence) report called the 'Asset Installation Report' on the 1/1/2018. Powercor's GIS records HV, LV and Service conductors separately.	N/A	The information provided complies with section 6 of Appendix E and complies with the definition in Appendix F. Data was obtained utilising a GIS (Geographical Information System) query that

			(AT HV) - > 1 kV & < = 11 kV [2017 - 1911] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT HV) - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV ; SWER [2017 - 1911] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT HV) - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV ; Single-Phase [2017 - 1911] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT HV) - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV ; Multiple-Phase [2017 - 1911] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT HV) - > 22 kV & < = 66 kV [2017 - 1911] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT HV) - Other [2017 - 1911] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - Other [2017 - 1911]		report called the 'Asset Installation Report'.		Out of service cables were excluded from the reported quantities. The overhead conductor lengths reported are those recorded as computed lengths in GIS. The age profile of overhead conductors contains a number of records where the installation date of the asset is unknown or incorrect. Reference should be made to the document below for the methodology of distributing these across the known age profile. CitiPower and Powercor AER RIN Asset Installation Asset Age Profiling Document (10 Age Profiling 2012 Description.doc) The age profile is based on the profile provided in the AER Annual RIN Reports (non-Financial) tab 3. Asset Installations. Data has been added and minor reductions have occurred in earlier years where conductor has been replaced or retired. LV Overhead Service conductor Age profile has been adjusted to report the number of services installed instead of the total length of services installed.		traces the in-service network connectivity model in GIS, to determine the circuit line length, which includes all spurs. Each circuit element was evaluated in its own right, for example: - SWER lines, single-phase lines, and three-phase lines counted as one line - Double circuit lines counted as two lines Note: - Although this methodology does not use the suggested Route Length methodology it does deliver the network circuit length using the criteria specified in this Information Notice. - Overhead elements associated with communication, protection & control and unmetered loads were excluded - Overhead elements in the DNSP's area that are owned by other DNSP were excluded. This methodology meets the requirements of this Information Notice to the best of our abilities.
CAPAL5.2BOP4	5.2	Asset Age Profile	TABLE 5.2.1 - ASSET AGE PROFILE UNDERGROUND CABLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - < = 1 kV [2017 - 1911] UNDERGROUND CABLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - > 1 kV & < = 11 kV [2017 - 1911] UNDERGROUND CABLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV ; SWER [2017 - 1911] UNDERGROUND CABLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - > 22 kV & < = 66 kV [2017 - 1911] UNDERGROUND CABLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - Other [2017 - 1911] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - Other [2017 - 1911]	Estimated	The details of underground cables and services, currently in commission, were obtained from Powercor's Geographical Information System (GIS). The data was obtained using a new BI (Business Intelligence) report called the 'Asset Installation Report'.	The underground cable installation year data, recorded in GIS and other Powercor databases, is incomplete. Some installation years are unknown as a result of unpopulated fields and the use of default dates, the most common being 1/1/1970. This made it necessary to estimate the missing installation years.	The total quantity of in-commission underground cable was obtained from Powercor's GIS via the new BI (Business Intelligence) report called the 'Asset Installation Report' on the 1/1/2018. Powercor's GIS records HV, LV and Service conductors separately. Out of service cables were excluded from the reported quantities. The underground cable lengths reported are those recorded as computed lengths in GIS. a. The length reported is the sum of the computed length in each sub-category except for three phase cable runs that utilise a separate single core cable for each phase. In the latter case the total computed cable length was divided by three, enabling consistent cable length reporting regardless of the actual cable configuration installed. b. Where a cable voltage was unknown, the quantity of cable was apportioned across the other cable voltages, in direct proportion with the known sub-category quantities. c. Where an LV cable type was unknown, the quantity of cable was apportioned across the other LV cable types, in direct proportion with the known sub-category quantities. The age profile of underground cables contains a number of records where the installation date of the asset is unknown or incorrect. Reference should be made to the document below for the methodology of distributing these across the known age profile. CitiPower and Powercor AER RIN Asset Installation Asset Age Profiling Document (10 Age Profiling 2012 Description.doc) LV UG Service conductor Age profile has been adjusted to report the number of services installed instead of the total length of services installed.	N/A	The details of underground cables and services, currently in commission, were obtained from Powercor's Geographical Information System (GIS). For the year 2017 the data was obtained using a new BI (Business Intelligence) report called the 'Asset Installation Report'.
CAPAL5.2BOP5	5.2	Asset Age Profile	TABLE 5.2.1 - ASSET AGE PROFILE TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE	Estimated	The details of distribution and auto transformers were obtained from Powercor's Geographical	N/A	Distribution Transformers, The total quantity of in-commission transformers was obtained from Powercor's GIS via the BI (Business Intelligence) report called the	N/A	The information provided complies with section 6 of Appendix E and complies with the definition in Appendix F.

			RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Pole Mounted ; < = 22kV ; < = 60 kVA ; Single Phase [2017 - 1911] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Pole Mounted ; < = 22kV ; > 60 kVA and < = 600 kVA ; Single Phase [2017 - 1911] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Pole Mounted ; < = 22kV ; < = 60 kVA ; Multiple Phase [2017 - 1911] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Pole Mounted ; < = 22kV ; > 60 kVA and < = 600 kVA ; Multiple Phase [2017 - 1911] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Pole Mounted ; < = 22kV ; > 600 kVA ; Multiple Phase [2017 - 1911] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Kiosk Mounted ; < = 22kV ; < = 60 kVA ; Single Phase [2017 - 1911] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Kiosk Mounted ; < = 22kV ; < = 60 kVA ; Multiple Phase [2017 - 1911] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Kiosk Mounted ; < = 22kV ; > 60 kVA and < = 600 kVA ; Multiple Phase [2017 - 1911] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Kiosk Mounted ; < = 22kV ; > 600 kVA ; Multiple Phase [2017 - 1911] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; < 22 kV ; < = 60 kVA ; Single Phase [2017 - 1911] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; < 22 kV ; > 60 kVA and < = 600 kVA ; Single Phase [2017 - 1911] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; < 22 kV ; < = 60 kVA ; Multiple Phase [2017 - 1911] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; < 22 kV ; > 60 kVA and < = 600 kVA ; Multiple Phase		Information System (GIS). The data was obtained using a BI (Business Intelligence) report called the 'Asset Installation Report'. The quantities and operating voltages for Zone Substation (ZSS) transformers were obtained from Powercor's GIS and asset management system SAP R/3. The ratings of ZSS transformers were obtained from the document entitled 'PAL2017 - Zone Substation Cyclic Ratings (MVA) Table' Issue D.		'Asset Installation Report'. Only in-service (in-commission) transformers were included in the reported quantities. , Where transformer voltages, capacities or phase types were unknown, the quantity of transformers was apportioned across the known voltages, capacities or phase types, in direct proportion with the quantities of the known sub-categories. This methodology assumes that the age of the Unknown age transformers can reasonably be expected to be represented by the age profile of the Known age transformers. The resulting numbers were then subsequently rounded to provide whole numbers. The age profile of transformers contains a number of records where the installation date of the asset is unknown or incorrect. Reference should be made to the document below for the methodology of distributing these across the known age profile. CitiPower and Powercor RIN Asset Age Profiling Assumptions Document, (10 Age Profiling 2012 Description.doc). The total of distribution transformers quantities reported to be installed from 1911 is based on the total population recorded in GIS, minus those installed during the current year. Zone Substation Transformers - The installed quantities of zone substation transformers have been obtained from Powercor's GIS and asset management system SAP R/3. The SAP R/3 transformers are identified as Object type =STN_TRANS. The installation year was taken from the field labelled 'ConstYr'. Only in-service (in-commission) transformers owned by Powercor were included in the reported quantities. The ratings of zone substation transformers were taken from the highest nameplate rating as contained in the document titled PAL 2015 - Zone Substation Cyclic Ratings (MVA) Table Issue Date 15/1/2015. Auto Transformers, The installed quantities of auto transformers, currently in commission, were obtained from Powercor's GIS. Only those auto transformers which are verified as owned by Powercor have been reported, Only in-service (in-commission) transformers were included in the reported quantities. The installation dates are the same as was reported in the Category Analysis RIN Report.		The actual installed quantities of transformers, currently in commission, have been provided by highest operating voltage as well as the highest nameplate rating. One additional sub-category has been added: Auto-Transformers These did not fit into any of the standard sub-categories. This methodology meets the requirements of this Information Notice to the best of our abilities.

			[2017 - 1911] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; < 22 kV ; > 600 kVA ; Multiple Phase [2017 - 1911] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; > 33 kV & < = 66 kV ; < = 15 MVA [2017 - 1911] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; > 33 kV & < = 66 kV ; > 15 MVA and < = 40 MVA [2017 - 1911] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Other [2017 - 1911]						
CAPAL5.2BOP6	5.2	Asset Age Profile	TABLE 5.2.1 - ASSET AGE PROFILE POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 66 kV & < = 132 kV; Wood [2017 - 1911] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 132 kV; Wood [2017 - 1911] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 66 kV & < = 132 kV; Concrete [2017 - 1911] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 132 kV; Concrete [2017 - 1911] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 66 kV & < = 132 kV; Steel [2017 - 1911] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 132 kV; Steel [2017 - 1911] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT HV) - > 66 kV & < = 132 kV [2017 - 1911] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT HV) - > 132 kV [2017 - 1911] UNDERGROUND CABLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV ; Single-Phase [2017 - 1911] UNDERGROUND CABLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - > 66 kV & < = 132 kV [2017 - 1911] UNDERGROUND CABLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - > 132 kV [2017 - 1911] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - < = 11 kV ; Residential ; Simple Type [2017 - 1911] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - < = 11 kV ; Commercial & Industrial ; Simple Type [2017 - 1911] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE;	Actual	No asset quantities are reported by Powercor for the following categories because the Powercor network asset information systems does not provide or has no records of assets in these categories. The Powercor network does not use all of the standard voltages in those ranges provided and are limited to 11kV, 12.7kV (SWER), 22kV and 66kV only.	N/A	No asset quantities are reported by Powercor for the previously listed categories (in section A.) because the Powercor network asset information systems does not provide or has no records of assets in these categories. The Powercor network does not use all of the standard voltages in those ranges provided and are limited to 11kV, 12.7kV (SWER), 22kV and 66kV only.	N/A	No asset quantities are reported by Powercor for the following categories because the Powercor network asset information systems does not provide or has no records of assets in these categories. The Powercor network does not use all of the standard voltages in those ranges provided and are limited to 11kV, 12.7kV (SWER), 22kV and 66kV only. ASSET CATEGORY VARIABLE NAME POLES > 66 KV & < 132 KV; WOOD > 132 KV; WOOD > 66 KV & < 132 KV; CONCRETE > 132 KV; CONCRETE > 1 KV & < 11 KV; STEEL > 66 KV & < 132 KV; STEEL > 132 KV; STEEL OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS 11 kV & < 22 kV ; SINGLE-PHASE > 66 kV & < 132 kV > 132 kV UNDERGROUND CABLES > 22 KV & < 33 KV > 66 KV & < 132 KV > 132 KV SERVICE LINES Ã‹Â, 11 KV ; COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL ; SIMPLE TYPE Ã‹Â, 11 KV ; RESIDENTIAL ; COMPLEX TYPE Ã‹Â, 11 KV ; COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL ; COMPLEX TYPE Ã‹Â, 11 KV ; SUBDIVISION ; COMPLEX TYPE > 11 KV & < 22 KV ; COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL > 11 KV & < 22 KV ; SUBDIVISION > 22 KV & < 33 KV ; COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL > 22 KV & < 33 KV ; SUBDIVISION > 33 KV & < 66 KV ; COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL > 33 KV & < 66 KV ; SUBDIVISION > 66 KV & < 132 KV ; COMMERCIAL &

			CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - < = 11 kV ; Residential ; Complex Type [2017 - 1911] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - < = 11 kV ; Commercial & Industrial ; Complex Type [2017 - 1911] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - < = 11 kV ; Subdivision ; Complex Type [2017 - 1911] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV ; Commercial & Industrial [2017 - 1911] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV ; Subdivision [2017 - 1911] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - > 22 kV & < = 33 kV ; Commercial & Industrial [2017 - 1911] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - > 22 kV & < = 33 kV ; Subdivision [2017 - 1911] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - > 33 kV & < = 66 kV ; Commercial & Industrial [2017 - 1911] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - > 33 kV & < = 66 kV ; Subdivision [2017 - 1911] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - > 66 kV & < = 132 kV ; Commercial & Industrial [2017 - 1911] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - > 66 kV & < = 132 kV ; Subdivision [2017 - 1911] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - > 132 kV ; Commercial & Industrial [2017 - 1911] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - > 132 kV ; Subdivision [2017 - 1911] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Pole Mounted ; < = 22kV ; > 600 kVA ; Single Phase [2017 - 1911] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Kiosk Mounted ; < = 22kV ; > 60 kVA and < = 600 kVA ; Single Phase [2017 - 1911] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Kiosk Mounted ; < = 22kV ; > 600 kVA ; Single Phase [2017 - 1911] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE					INDUSTRIAL > 66 KV & < 132 KV ; SUBDIVISION > 132 KV ; COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL > 132 KV ; SUBDIVISION TRANSFORMERS POLE MOUNTED ; < 22KV ; > 600 KVA ; SINGLE PHASE KIOSK MOUNTED; < = 22KV ; > 60 KVA and < = 600 KVA ; SINGLE PHASE KIOSK MOUNTED ; < 22KV ; > 600 KVA ; SINGLE PHASE GROUND OUTDOOR / INDOOR CHAMBER MOUNTED; Ã‹Â, 22 KV ; > 600 KVA ; SINGLE PHASE GROUND OUTDOOR / INDOOR CHAMBER MOUNTED ; > 22 KV & < 33 KV ; < 15 MVA GROUND OUTDOOR / INDOOR CHAMBER MOUNTED ; > 22 KV & < 33 KV ; > 15 MVA AND < 40 MVA GROUND OUTDOOR / INDOOR CHAMBER MOUNTED ; > 22 KV & < 33 KV ; > 40 MVA GROUND OUTDOOR / INDOOR CHAMBER MOUNTED; > 33 KV & < = 66 KV ; > 40 MVA GROUND OUTDOOR / INDOOR CHAMBER MOUNTED ; > 66 KV & < 132 KV ; < 100 MVA GROUND OUTDOOR / INDOOR CHAMBER MOUNTED ; > 66 KV & < 132 KV ; > 100 MVA GROUND OUTDOOR / INDOOR CHAMBER MOUNTED ; > 132 KV ; < 100 MVA GROUND OUTDOOR / INDOOR CHAMBER MOUNTED ; > 132 KV ; > 100 MVA

			RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; < 22 kV ; > 600 kVA ; Single Phase [2017 - 1911] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; > = 22 kV & < = 33 kV ; < = 15 MVA [2017 - 1911] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; > = 22 kV & < = 33 kV ; > 15 MVA and < = 40 MVA [2017 - 1911] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; > = 22 kV & < = 33 kV ; > 40 MVA [2017 - 1911] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; > 33 kV & < = 66 kV ; > 40 MVA [2017 - 1911] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; > 66 kV & < = 132 kV ; < = 100 MVA [2017 - 1911] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; > 66 kV & < = 132 kV ; > 100 MVA [2017 - 1911] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; > 132 kV ; < = 100 MVA [2017 - 1911] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; > 132 kV ; > 100 MVA [2017 - 1911]						
CAPAL5.2BOP7	5.2	Asset Age Profile	TABLE 5.2.1 - ASSET AGE PROFILE SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - < = 11 kV ; Switch [2017 - 1911] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - < = 11 kV ; Circuit Breaker [2017 - 1911] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV ; Switch [2017 - 1911] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV ; Circuit Breaker [2017 - 1911] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - > 33 kV & < = 66 kV ; Switch [2017 - 1911] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - > 33 kV & < =	Estimated	Raw equipment data extracted from SAP by Query including Object Type: ACR, Step Switch, Station Earth Switch, Station Link, Station Switch, Circuit Breaker, Raw equipment data extracted from GIS by Query, HV Switch.	N/A	Methodology was to extract data from the SAP / GIS systems to locate and identify the type and construction year of the required assets. Some of these assets will not have a known construct year and require approximation to populate the age profile. This was achieved by firstly, for assets created after the 2003 SAP conversion project, ensuring that the asset construction year was populated with the created year if currently unknown. Then in the absence of other verified data that would allow assessment and estimation of the relevant construct year the chosen methodology has been to apportion the number of unknown construct year data assets on top of the pre 2003 known age profile via the use of a key profile. The key profile used is that of >11 kV= 22 kV; Circuit Breaker as this category has a known profile This has been considered reasonable in terms of	N/A	a) N/A b) N/A c) Sub categorisation not applicable to this asset category d) Sub categorisation not applicable to this asset category

			66 kV ; Circuit Breaker [2017 - 1911]				appropriately representing the age profile of the total asset. The resultant age profile was used to populate the table.		
CAPAL5.2BOP9	5.2	Asset Age Profile	TABLE 5.2.1 - ASSET AGE PROFILE SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - < = 11 kV ; Fuse [2017 - 1911] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - > 22 kV & < = 33 kV ; Switch [2017 - 1911] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - > 22 kV & < = 33 kV ; Circuit Breaker [2017 - 1911] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - > 66 kV & < = 132 kV ; Switch [2017 - 1911] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - > 66 kV & < = 132 kV ; Circuit Breaker [2017 - 1911] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - > 132 kV ; Switch [2017 - 1911] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - > 132 kV ; Circuit Breaker [2017 - 1911]	Actual	Powercor network does not contain assets in these categories. The Powercor network does not use standard voltages in those ranges. The Powercor Network HV network voltages are 11kV, 22kV and 66kV.	N/A	Powercor network does not contain assets in these categories. The Powercor network does not use standard voltages in those ranges. The Powercor Network HV network voltages are 11kV, 22kV and 66kV.	N/A	No asset quantities are reported by Powercor for the following categories < = 11 kV; Fuse > 22 kV & < = 33 kV; SWITCH > 22 kV & < = 33 kV; CIRCUIT BREAKER > 66 kV & < = 132 kV; SWITCH > 66 kV & < = 132 kV; CIRCUIT BREAKER > 132 kV; SWITCH > 132 kV ; CIRCUIT BREAKER Powercor network does not contain assets in these categories. The Powercor network does not use standard voltages in those ranges. The Powercor Network HV network voltages are 11kV, 22kV and 66kV.
CAPAL5.2BOP10	5.2	Asset Age Profile	TABLE 5.2.1 - ASSET AGE PROFILE SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - Other [2017 - 1911]	Actual	DISTRIBUTION FUSE / SURGE DIVERTER Raw equipment data extracted SAP by Query including Object Type, = 1 kV CIRCUIT BREAKER; > 1 kV & = 11 kV ISOLATORS, EARTHING SWITCH; > 11 KV & < 22 KV ; ISOLATORS, EARTHING SWITCH; > 33 KV & < 66 KV ; ISOLATORS, EARTHING SWITCH Raw equipment data extracted from SAP by Query including Object Type: ACR, Step Switch, Station Earth Switch, Station Link, Station Switch, Circuit Breaker, Raw equipment data extracted from GIS by Query, HV Switch.	N/A	DISTRIBUTION FUSE / SURGE DIVERTER The type and number of Fuse Units and Surge diverter units are recorded in SAP. The individual year of manufacture is not recorded, however the period is, i.e. 2001-2011. The age profile is based on units manufacture year not when they were installed on the Electricity Network. It was assumed there was an even distribution of units across the manufacture period. This analysis was carried out for each of the types of units, the number of all types of units per year were then summated to develop the age profile for Fuse Units and Surge Diverters: 1 kV CIRCUIT BREAKER; > 1 kV & 1 kV ISOLATORS, EARTHING SWITCH; > 11 KV & < 22 KV ; ISOLATORS, EARTHING SWITCH; > 33 KV & < 66 KV ; ISOLATORS, EARTHING SWITCH Methodology was to extract data from the SAP / GIS systems to locate and identify the type and construction year of the required assets. Some of these assets will not have a known construct year and require approximation to populate the age profile. This was achieved by firstly, for assets created after the 2003 SAP conversion project, ensuring that the asset construction year was populated with the created year if currently unknown. Then in the absence of other verified data that would allow assessment and estimation of the relevant construct year the chosen methodology has been to apportion the number of unknown construct year data assets on top of the pre 2003 known age profile via the use of a key profile. The key profile used is that of >11 kV = 22 kV; Circuit Breaker as this category has a known profile. This has been considered reasonable in terms of appropriately representing the age profile of the total	N/A	The sub-category Other under switchgear includes: - DISTRIBUTION FUSE / SURGE DIVERTER - = 1 kV CIRCUIT BREAKER - > 1 kV & = 11 kV ISOLATORS, EARTHING SWITCH - > 11 KV & < 22 KV; ISOLATORS, EARTHING SWITCH - > 33 KV & < 66 KV; ISOLATORS, EARTHING SWITCH as these assets did not fit within the existing sub-categories. The data was extracted separately for each of the variables and then summated for the 'Other' sub category.

							asset The resultant age profile was used to populate the table		
CAPAL5.2BOP11	5.2	Asset Age Profile	TABLE 5.2.1 - ASSET AGE PROFILE PUBLIC LIGHTING BY: ASSET TYPE ; LIGHTING OBLIGATION - PUBLIC LIGHTING BY: ASSET TYPE ; LIGHTING OBLIGATION [2017 - 1911] PUBLIC LIGHTING BY: ASSET TYPE ; LIGHTING OBLIGATION - Luminaires ; Minor Road [2017 - 1911] PUBLIC LIGHTING BY: ASSET TYPE ; LIGHTING OBLIGATION - Brackets ; Major Road [2017 - 1911] PUBLIC LIGHTING BY: ASSET TYPE ; LIGHTING OBLIGATION - Brackets ; Minor Road [2017 - 1911] PUBLIC LIGHTING BY: ASSET TYPE ; LIGHTING OBLIGATION - Lamps ; Major Road [2017 - 1911] PUBLIC LIGHTING BY: ASSET TYPE ; LIGHTING OBLIGATION - Lamps ; Minor Road [2017 - 1911] PUBLIC LIGHTING BY: ASSET TYPE ; LIGHTING OBLIGATION - Other [2017 - 1911]	Estimated	LUMINAIRES ; MAJOR/MINOR ROAD ; STANDARD CONTROL: Based on data extracted from GIS (asset management system) from log listing all in service and billable luminaire details for CitiPower and Powercor. BRACKETS ; MAJOR/MINOR ROAD ; STANDARD CONTROL No data is available (see F. No data provided) LAMPS ; MAJOR/MINOR ROAD ; STANDARD CONTROL Based on data extracted from GIS (asset management system) from log listing all in service and billable luminaire details for CitiPower and Powercor.	N/A	LUMINAIRES ; MAJOR/MINOR ROAD ; STANDARD CONTROL Methodology Per definition of 'assets in commission' only in service and billable lights were extracted from GIS., Asset quantity recorded were allocated across the years 1910 current year using information recorded relating to year lantern manufactured or year lantern changed. Assumptions Only in service and billable lights were reported, Cost Share Status was used to separate between Major Road ('Cost Shared (4/10)(6/10)') and Minor Road ('Full Cost (Municipality)') in order to meet the definition of major/minor roads per the RIN. Where Year Lantern Changed = 1960, 1970 & 2001and Year Lantern Manufactured varied, 'Year Lantern Manufactured' was used in preference to 'Year Lantern Changed'. Where 'Year Lantern Changed' - 1960, 1970 & 2001, no change was made and 'Year Lantern Changed' was taken to represent the year the asset was commissioned. BRACKETS ; MAJOR/MINOR ROAD ; STANDARD CONTROL No data is available LAMPS ; MAJOR/MINOR ROAD ; STANDARD CONTROL Methodology Per definition of 'assets in commission' only in service and billable lights were extracted from GIS. Asset quantities recorded were allocated across the years 1910 current year using information recorded relating to 'year lamp changed'. Assumptions 'Cost Share Status' was used to separate between Major Road ('Cost Shared (4/10)(6/10)') and Minor Road ('Full Cost (Municipality)') in order to meet the definition of major/minor roads per the RIN. Where 'Cost Share Status' = 'Full Cost (VicRoads) or 'other', these were added to Cost Shared (4/10)(6/10).	N/A	With regard to the Final Distribution Category Analysis RIN issued 7th March 2014, 5.2.1 Asset Age Profile by asset category for Public Lighting. We have provided data that complies with the instructions and definitions specified in the requirements of the notice as follows: 6.1(a) We have provided asset sub-categories corresponding to the prescribed asset categories in Table 2.2.1. (b) not applicable (c) not applicable (d) not applicable
CAPAL5.2BOP12	5.2	Asset Age Profile	TABLE 5.2.1 - ASSET AGE PROFILE SCADA, NETWORK CONTROL AND PROTECTION SYSTEMS BY: Function - Field Devices [2017 - 1911]	Actual	Data is Sourced from the Relay Setting Information System (RESIS). SAP project data is used to qualify RESIS data.	N/A	Data is Sourced from the Relay Setting Information System (RESIS) via a report of 'Applied Settings' to determine new or changed relay settings. This 'applied setting' data is obtained for the calendar year and is then manually filtered to remove any applied setting updates relating to retained equipment. Data from SAP relating to projects during the period was also utilised to ensure additions and retirements were correct for each period.	N/A	There is a need to clearly distinguish equipment types within the Field device category as different equipment types that summate to the Field Devices Category come from varying source systems and use varying methodologies for reporting. Each element is extracted individually and summated to the overarching Field Devices Category. Within the Asset Group 'SCADA, NETWORK CONTROL AND PROTECTION SYSTEMS', Asset Category 'FIELD DEVICES' incorporates the following sub Asset Categories : - ZONE SUBSTATION RELAYS (ELECTROMECHANICAL) - ZONE SUBSTATION RELAYS (ELECTRONIC) - ZONE SUBSTATION RELAYS (DIGITAL) - ZONE SUBSTATION CONTROL - ZONE SUBSTATION RTU'S
CAPAL5.2BOP13	5.2	Asset Age Profile	TABLE 5.2.1 - ASSET AGE PROFILE SCADA, NETWORK CONTROL AND PROTECTION SYSTEMS BY: Function - Field	Actual	Data is Sourced from the Relay Setting Information System (RESIS). SAP project data is used	N/A	Data is Sourced from the Relay Setting Information System (RESIS) via a report of 'Applied Settings' to determine new or changed relay settings. This 'applied	N/A	There is a need to clearly distinguish equipment types within the Field device category as different equipment types that

			Devices [2017 - 1911]		to qualify RESIS data.		setting' data is obtained for the calendar year and is then manually filtered to remove any applied setting updates relating to retained equipment. Data from SAP relating to projects during the period was also utilised to ensure additions and retirements were correct for each period.		summate to the Field Devices Category come from varying source systems and use varying methodologies for reporting. Each element is extracted individually and summated to the overarching Field Devices Category. Within the Asset Group 'SCADA, NETWORK CONTROL AND PROTECTION SYSTEMS', Asset Category 'FIELD DEVICES' incorporates the following sub Asset Categories : - ZONE SUBSTATION RELAYS (ELECTROMECHANICAL) - ZONE SUBSTATION RELAYS (ELECTRONIC) - ZONE SUBSTATION RELAYS (DIGITAL) - ZONE SUBSTATION CONTROL - ZONE SUBSTATION RTU'S
CAPAL5.2BOP14	5.2	Asset Age Profile	TABLE 5.2.1 - ASSET AGE PROFILE SCADA, NETWORK CONTROL AND PROTECTION SYSTEMS BY: Function - Field Devices [2017 - 1911]	Actual	Data is Sourced from the Relay Setting Information System (RESIS). SAP project data is used to qualify RESIS data.	N/A	Data is Sourced from the Relay Setting Information System (RESIS) via a report of 'Applied Settings' to determine new or changed relay settings. This 'applied setting' data is obtained for the calendar year and is then manually filtered to remove any applied setting updates relating to retained equipment. Data from SAP relating to projects during the period was also utilised to ensure additions and retirements were correct for each period.	N/A	There is a need to clearly distinguish equipment types within the Field device category as different equipment types that summate to the Field Devices Category come from varying source systems and use varying methodologies for reporting. Each element is extracted individually and summated to the overarching Field Devices Category. Within the Asset Group 'SCADA, NETWORK CONTROL AND PROTECTION SYSTEMS', Asset Category 'FIELD DEVICES' incorporates the following sub Asset Categories: - ZONE SUBSTATION RELAYS (ELECTROMECHANICAL) - ZONE SUBSTATION RELAYS (ELECTRONIC) - ZONE SUBSTATION RELAYS (DIGITAL) - ZONE SUBSTATION CONTROL - ZONE SUBSTATION RTU'S
CAPAL5.2BOP15	5.2	Asset Age Profile	TABLE 5.2.1 - ASSET AGE PROFILE SCADA, NETWORK CONTROL AND PROTECTION SYSTEMS BY: Function - Field Devices [2017 - 1911]	Estimated	Data is Sourced from the Relay Setting Information System (RESIS) and Zone Substation Drawing system (ProjectWise. Autodesk Vault).	N/A	Asset details and quantities are obtained from the report of 'Applied Settings' for control equipment run from RESIS or through details gathered from zone substation drawings in Autodesk Vault (note, not all control equipment has a setting in RESIS and therefore Vault drawings are used). Assets are allocated across the years based on the drawing dates from Autodesk Vault. Project/drawing dates were considered approximate to the year of installation.	N/A	There is a need to clearly distinguish equipment types within the Field device category as different equipment types that summate to the Field Devices Category come from varying source systems and use varying methodologies for reporting. Each element is extracted individually and summated to the overarching Field Devices Category. Within the Asset Group 'SCADA, NETWORK CONTROL AND PROTECTION SYSTEMS', Asset Category 'FIELD DEVICES' incorporates the following sub Asset Categories : - ZONE SUBSTATION RELAYS (ELECTROMECHANICAL) - ZONE SUBSTATION RELAYS (ELECTRONIC) - ZONE SUBSTATION RELAYS (DIGITAL) - ZONE SUBSTATION CONTROL - ZONE SUBSTATION RTU'S
CAPAL5.2BOP16	5.2	Asset Age Profile	TABLE 5.2.1 - ASSET AGE PROFILE SCADA, NETWORK CONTROL AND PROTECTION SYSTEMS BY: Function - Field Devices [2017 - 1911]	Actual	Data has been sourced from SCADA (PowerOn Fusion) via reports of all connected field devices.	N/A	Based on SCADA Report of connected Field Devices run as at 31 Dec. Using information included in the reports, allocate field devices as either relating Powercor or Powercor and zone substations or distribution stations. The data as at 31 Dec is then compared to the same report from the previous year to identify the assets added in the year.	N/A	There is a need to clearly distinguish equipment types within the Field device category as different equipment types that summate to the Field Devices Category come from varying source systems and use varying methodologies for reporting. Each element is extracted individually and summated to the

									overarching Field Devices Category. Within the Asset Group 'SCADA, NETWORK CONTROL AND PROTECTION SYSTEMS', Asset Category 'FIELD DEVICES' incorporates the following sub Asset Categories : - ZONE SUBSTATION RELAYS (ELECTROMECHANICAL) - ZONE SUBSTATION RELAYS (ELECTRONIC) - ZONE SUBSTATION RELAYS (DIGITAL) - ZONE SUBSTATION CONTROL - ZONE SUBSTATION RTU'S
CAPAL5.2BOP17	5.2	Asset Age Profile	TABLE 5.2.1 - ASSET AGE PROFILE SCADA, NETWORK CONTROL AND PROTECTION SYSTEMS BY: Function - Communications Network Assets [2017 - 1911]	Actual	Data has been sourced from SCADA (PowerOn Fusion) via reports of all connected field devices. SAP project data is used to qualify SCADA reports for 2011 and earlier.	N/A	Based on SCADA Report of Connected Field devices run as at 15 Feb 2018. Using information included in the reports allocate field devices as either relating Powercor or Powercor and zone substations or distribution stations. The data as at 15 Feb is then compared to the same report from the previous year to identify the assets added in each year.	N/A	There is a need to clearly distinguish equipment types within the Communication Network Assets category as different equipment types that summate to the Communication Network Assets Category come from varying source systems and use varying methodologies for reporting. Each element is extracted individually and summated to the overarching Communication Network Assets Category. Within the Asset Group 'SCADA, NETWORK CONTROL AND PROTECTION SYSTEMS', Asset Category 'COMMUNICATION NETWORK ASSETS' incorporates the following sub Asset Categories : - DISTRIBUTION RTU'S - DISTRIBUTION FIELD DEVICE COMMUNICATIONS
CAPAL5.2BOP18	5.2	Asset Age Profile	TABLE 5.2.1 - ASSET AGE PROFILE SCADA, NETWORK CONTROL AND PROTECTION SYSTEMS BY: Function - Local Network Wiring Assets [2017 - 1911] SCADA, NETWORK CONTROL AND PROTECTION SYSTEMS BY: Function - AFLC [2017 - 1911] SCADA, NETWORK CONTROL AND PROTECTION SYSTEMS BY: Function - Other [2017 - 1911]	Actual	Powercor does not collect this data in any system. Local Network Wiring is always associated with Protection or Control systems and tested and replaced with these systems and is not replaced in isolation.	N/A	Powercor does not collect this data in any system. Local Network Wiring is always associated with Protection or Control systems and tested and replaced with these systems and is not replaced in isolation.	N/A	Powercor does not record separately identifiable data relating to Local Network Wiring Assets within SCADA, Network, Control and Protection Systems as wiring components are included within other asset types e.g. RTUs and Relays. Further, estimation techniques were considered impossible due to the lack of data and immeasurable number of assumptions required. Powercor does not record separately identifiable data relating to AFLC assets.
CAPAL5.2BOP19	5.2	Asset Age Profile	TABLE 5.2.1 - ASSET AGE PROFILE SCADA, NETWORK CONTROL AND PROTECTION SYSTEMS BY: Function - Communications Site Infrastructure [2017 - 1911]	Actual	Data needs to be sourced for two mediums with one being legacy Analogue radio point to point systems sourced from drawings within Projectwise drawing management system; additionally there are the Analogue based supervisory cable systems which are captured in their own database. In both cases their numbers are generally static or decreasing as they are replaced with later gen equipment.	N/A	Numbers of equipment are compared to last years to validate any change up or down.	Very little change in these equipment numbers.	There is a need to clearly distinguish equipment types within the Communications Site Infrastructure category as different equipment types that summate to Communications Site Infrastructure Category come from varying source systems and use varying methodologies for reporting. Each element is extracted individually and summated to the overarching Communications Site Infrastructure Category. Within the Asset Group 'SCADA, NETWORK CONTROL AND PROTECTION SYSTEMS', Asset Category 'COMMUNICATIONS SITE INFRASTRUCTURE' incorporates the following sub Asset Categories: - ZONE SUBSTATION ANALOGUE COMMUNICATION - ZONE SUBSTATION DIGITAL

									COMMUNICATION - ZONE SUBSTATION ETHERNET COMMUNICATION
CAPAL5.2BOP20	5.2	Asset Age Profile	TABLE 5.2.1 - ASSET AGE PROFILE SCADA, NETWORK CONTROL AND PROTECTION SYSTEMS BY: Function - Communications Site Infrastructure [2017 - 1911]	Actual	This data category covers two digital communications media; 'Supervisory Copper Cable' which carry PCM encoded SCADA and Control and Protection communications and Digital Point to Point and Multipoint Radio systems used for provision of Scada and Control and Protection Signalling communications. The PCM Cable based data is tracked by a specific database which maps individual links with their commissioning date. In the case of the digital radio systems these are tracked on a per project basis in a Master Spreadsheet and cross referenced against SAP Project reports which covers costs and completion dates. Radio systems are attributed to a specific RIN Reporting year.	No longer estimated	Radio systems completed in the present RIN reporting year are tallied on a project/system by system basis providing the numbers reported. Digital Communications Cable links are reviewed via database report which allocates cable links to a Calendar year. The sub category is very much a legacy type with no growth and generally numbers decreasing slowly. The last system installed was 2010.	N/A	There is a need to clearly distinguish equipment types within the Communications Site Infrastructure category as different equipment types that summate to Communications Site Infrastructure Category come from varying source systems and use varying methodologies for reporting. Each element is extracted individually and summated to the overarching Communications Site Infrastructure Category. Within the Asset Group 'SCADA, NETWORK CONTROL AND PROTECTION SYSTEMS', Asset Category 'COMMUNICATIONS SITE INFRASTRUCTURE' incorporates the following sub Asset Categories: - ZONE SUBSTATION ANALOGUE COMMUNICATION - ZONE SUBSTATION DIGITAL COMMUNICATION - ZONE SUBSTATION ETHERNET COMMUNICATION
CAPAL5.2BOP21	5.2	Asset Age Profile	TABLE 5.2.1 - ASSET AGE PROFILE SCADA, NETWORK CONTROL AND PROTECTION SYSTEMS BY: Function - Communications Site Infrastructure [2017 - 1911]	Actual	Data has been sourced from the SCADA - Network Management System Tool. SAP project data is used to qualify Network Management System data.	N/A	SCADA Report of Ethernet Equipment Data run as at 15 Feb from Network Management System Tool. The data as at 15 Feb is then compared to the same report from the previous year to identify the assets added in each year.	N/A	There is a need to clearly distinguish equipment types within the Communications Site Infrastructure category as different equipment types that summate to Communications Site Infrastructure Category come from varying source systems and use varying methodologies for reporting. Each element is extracted individually and summated to the overarching Communications Site Infrastructure Category. Within the Asset Group 'SCADA, NETWORK CONTROL AND PROTECTION SYSTEMS', Asset Category 'COMMUNICATIONS SITE INFRASTRUCTURE' incorporates the following sub Asset Categories : - ZONE SUBSTATION ANALOGUE COMMUNICATION - ZONE SUBSTATION DIGITAL COMMUNICATION - ZONE SUBSTATION ETHERNET COMMUNICATION
CAPAL5.2BOP22	5.2	Asset Age Profile	TABLE 5.2.1 - ASSET AGE PROFILE SCADA, NETWORK CONTROL AND PROTECTION SYSTEMS BY: Function - Communications Network Assets [2017 - 1911]	Actual	Data has been sourced from SCADA (PowerOn Fusion, PQM Server) via reports of all connected field devices. SAP project data is used to qualify SCADA reports for 2011 and earlier.	N/A	Based on SCADA Report of Connected Field devices run as at 15 Feb. Using information included in the reports allocate field devices as either relating Powercor or Powercor and zone substations or distribution stations. The data as at 31 Dec is then compared to the same report from the previous year to identify the assets added in each year. In Powercor all connected field devices have an associated communications device this is determined from field device types installed.	N/A	There is a need to clearly distinguish equipment types within the Communication Network Assets category as different equipment types that summate to the Communication Network Assets Category come from varying source systems and use varying methodologies for reporting. Each element is extracted individually and summated to the overarching Communication Network Assets Category. Within the Asset Group 'SCADA, NETWORK

									CONTROL AND PROTECTION SYSTEMS', Asset Category 'COMMUNICATION NETWORK ASSETS' incorporates the following sub Asset Categories: - DISTRIBUTION RTU'S - DISTRIBUTION FIELD DEVICE COMMUNICATIONS
CAPAL5.2BOP23	5.2	Asset Age Profile	TABLE 5.2.1 - ASSET AGE PROFILE SCADA, NETWORK CONTROL AND PROTECTION SYSTEMS BY: Function - Communications Linear Assets [2017 - 1911]	Actual	Total fibre optic cable in network has been sourced from the PNI (Physical Network Inventory) module of GIS. GIS is Powercor's asset management system. This system captures all Fibre Optic Cable assets. SAP project data is used to qualify PNI data. SAP project data is also used to identify fibre projects undertaken during a period.	N/A	Report run from PNI/GIS system which details cable length installed against year. From 2012, year of install dates are required to be set for fibre cables added to PNI/GIS.	N/A	There is a need to clearly distinguish equipment types within the Communication Linear Assets. Within the Asset Group SCADA, NETWORK CONTROL AND PROTECTION SYSTEMS, Asset Category COMMUNICATION LINEAR ASSETS a sub Asset Category has been specified to capture the installation of Fibre Optic Cable outside the Zone Substation FIBRE OPTIC CABLE.
CAPAL5.2BOP24	5.2	Asset Age Profile	TABLE 5.2.1 - ASSET AGE PROFILE SCADA, NETWORK CONTROL AND PROTECTION SYSTEMS BY: Function - Master Station Assets [2017 - 1911]	Estimated	Data was sourced from an asset database that is manually maintained by the SCADA Team when equipment is added and removed from the SCADA system. This database lists all SCADA equipment for production and development systems and lists Asset Number and age.	The Assets are not presently classified as CitiPower or Powercor hence the total count of respective assets is split 70/30 percentage across CitiPower and Powercor respectively.	Asset life is determined from the asset spreadsheet using the age listed in the spreadsheet to determine year of install. Equipment has been apportioned between CitiPower and Powercor. The assumption is a 70%/30% split based on the ratio of customers between the two businesses as published on the Powercor Website.	This BOP supersedes BOP 25 through to 30 from previous years as all Master Station Assets have been consolidated into one count.	There is a need to clearly distinguish equipment types within the Master Station Assets category as different equipment types that summate to the Master Station Assets come from varying source systems and use varying methodologies for reporting. Each element is extracted individually and summated to the overarching Master Station Assets Category. Within the Asset Group 'SCADA, NETWORK CONTROL AND PROTECTION SYSTEMS', Asset Category 'MASTER STATION ASSETS' incorporates the following sub Asset Categories : - CLIENT - FEP - PRINTER - ROUTER - SECURITY DEVICE - SERVER - SWITCH
CAPAL5.2BOP30	5.2	Asset Age Profile	TABLE 5.2.1 - ASSET AGE PROFILE SCADA, NETWORK CONTROL AND PROTECTION SYSTEMS BY: Function - Other [2017 - 1911]	Actual	These assets are already included in the respective Age Profiles for their asset classes, hence no asset Age Profiles are applicable for this Function Code.	NA	These assets are already included in the respective Age Profiles for their asset classes, hence no asset Age Profiles are applicable for this Function Code.	N/A	Function Code 166 projects for Automation Replacement Expenditure in Powercor typically involved the installation of new: - Automatic Circuit Reclosers (ACR's) These assets are included in the respective Age Profiles for their asset classes, hence no asset Age Profiles are applicable for this Function Code.
CAPAL5.2BOP31	5.2	Asset Age Profile	TABLE 5.2.1 - ASSET AGE PROFILE POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - Staking of a wooden pole [Mean] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - Staking of a wooden pole [Std. Dev] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - < = 1 kV; Wood [Mean] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - < = 1 kV; Wood [Std. Dev]	Estimate	Mean Life and Standard Deviation data for the Asset Categories in Table 5.2.1 was obtained from Consultant's Reports Parsons Brinckerhoff (PB 2010), Accounting Lives (Financial Workbook) and Public Lighting Model (RAB).	A complete data-set of actual historical 'age on replacement' information is not available as the asset management systems and processes are not designed to capture all this information. This age on replacement is the essential actual data required to prepare actual mean	The purpose of this methodology is to describe the process undertaken to allocate a Mean Life and Standard Deviation, year quantity as requested by the AER for Table 5.2.1 Asset Age Profile. To ensure a consistent approach was applied in providing a Mean Life and Standard Deviation across each of the Asset groups, PB2010 consultant's report was utilised for the Mean Life and Standard Deviation values that were derived as part of the previous regulatory price determination. Where the data was available, this was taken as the most accurate and accepted value. An exception to this was the SCADA, NETWORK CONTROL AND PROTECTION SYSTEMS category which	N/A	Function Code 166 projects for Automation Replacement Expenditure in Powercor typically involved the installation of new: -Automatic Circuit Reclosers (ACR's) -Remote Control HV Switches -Remote Control HV Sectionalisers -Remote Control Ring Main Units (RMU's) These assets are included in the respective Age Profiles for their asset classes, hence no asset Age Profiles are applicable for this Function Code.

			POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 1 kV & < = 11 kV; Wood [Mean] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 1 kV & < = 11 kV; Wood [Std. Dev] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV; Wood [Mean] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV; Wood [Std. Dev] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 22 kV & < = 66 kV; Wood [Mean] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 22 kV & < = 66 kV; Wood [Std. Dev] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 66 kV & < = 132 kV; Wood [Mean] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 66 kV & < = 132 kV; Wood [Std. Dev] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 132 kV; Wood [Mean] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 132 kV; Wood [Std. Dev] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - < = 1 kV; Concrete [Mean] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - < = 1 kV; Concrete [Std. Dev] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 1 kV & < = 11 kV; Concrete [Mean] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 1 kV & < = 11 kV; Concrete [Std. Dev] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV; Concrete [Mean] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV; Concrete [Std. Dev] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 22 kV & < = 66 kV; Concrete [Mean] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 22 kV & < = 66 kV; Concrete [Std. Dev] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 66 kV & < = 132 kV; Concrete [Mean] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 66 kV & < = 132 kV; Concrete [Std. Dev] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 132 kV; Concrete [Mean] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ;			and standard deviation of each asset sub-category.	was provided by the appropriate group. Where an Asset Category didn't map to the consulting report, the accounting lives taken from a financial workbook was used to determine the Mean Life of the asset. Similarly for PUBLIC LIGHTING, the Public Lighting Model (RAB) was used as a secondary source to the consulting report. In the absence of a Standard Deviation figure provided in the consulting report, an engineering rule of thumb was applied, being the square root of the mean life, to obtain the Standard Deviation. This ensures there was a consistent approach applied where there was an absence of information. To achieve the above, the following was undertaken: PB 2010 Consulting Report Where applicable, a one to one mapping of asset categories based on the description was undertaken between the consulting report and 2017 Category Analysis RIN. Where multiple categories in Category Analysis RIN matched up to a single description in the consulting report, the mean life and stand deviation (where available) where manually mapped. Cell linking could not be achieved due to the formatting of the consulting report and therefor was manually entered into the final output sheet PAL 5.2 Comparison FINAL. Accounting Lives - Financial Workbook Where applicable, a one to one mapping of asset categories based on the description was undertaken between the Accounting Lives and Category Analysis RIN. Cell linking could be achieved and was mapped to the final output sheet PAL 5.2 Comparison FINAL. Public Lighting Model (RAB) The public lighting model was used to provide a mean life for 'Luminaries' of 20 years as this could not be obtained via the PB 2010 consulting report or the Account Life Financial Workbook. The final comparison sheet, 'PAL 5.2 Comparison FINAL', is a comparison between the PB2010 consulting report values and the Accounting Lives as a result of the category mapping. Column D (Mean Life) and Column E (Standard Deviation) contains a formula which selects the required value based on whether a value exists from the PB2010 consulting report. If a value didn't exist from the PB2010 consulting report, then the accounting life was selected along with the standard deviation calculated by the square root calculation.		

			MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 132 kV; Concrete [Std. Dev] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - < = 1 kV; Steel [Mean] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - < = 1 kV; Steel [Std. Dev] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 1 kV & < = 11 kV; Steel [Mean] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 1 kV & < = 11 kV; Steel [Std. Dev] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV; Steel [Mean] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV; Steel [Std. Dev] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 22 kV & < = 66 kV; Steel [Mean] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 22 kV & < = 66 kV; Steel [Std. Dev] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 66 kV & < = 132 kV; Steel [Mean] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 66 kV & < = 132 kV; Steel [Std. Dev] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 132 kV; Steel [Mean] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - > 132 kV; Steel [Std. Dev] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - Other [Mean] POLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; MATERIAL TYPE; STAKING (IF WOOD) - Other [Std. Dev] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT HV) - < = 1 kV [Mean] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT HV) - < = 1 kV [Std. Dev] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT HV) - > 1 kV & < = 11 kV [Mean] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT HV) - > 1 kV & < = 11 kV [Std. Dev] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT HV) - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV ; SWER [Mean] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT HV) - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV ; SWER [Std. Dev] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: HIGHEST					

			OPERATING VOLTAGE; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT HV) - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV ; Single-Phase [Mean] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT HV) - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV ; Single-Phase [Std. Dev] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT HV) - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV ; Multiple-Phase [Mean] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT HV) - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV ; Multiple-Phase [Std. Dev] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT HV) - > 22 kV & < = 66 kV [Mean] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT HV) - > 22 kV & < = 66 kV [Std. Dev] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT HV) - > 66 kV & < = 132 kV [Mean] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT HV) - > 66 kV & < = 132 kV [Std. Dev] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT HV) - > 132 kV [Mean] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT HV) - > 132 kV [Std. Dev] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT HV) - Other [Mean] OVERHEAD CONDUCTORS BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT HV) - Other [Std. Dev] UNDERGROUND CABLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - < = 1 kV [Mean] UNDERGROUND CABLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - < = 1 kV [Std. Dev] UNDERGROUND CABLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - > 1 kV & < = 11 kV [Mean] UNDERGROUND CABLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - > 1 kV & < = 11 kV [Std. Dev] UNDERGROUND CABLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV ; SWER [Mean] UNDERGROUND CABLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV ; SWER [Std. Dev] UNDERGROUND CABLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV ; Single-Phase [Mean] UNDERGROUND CABLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV ; Single-Phase [Std. Dev] UNDERGROUND CABLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - > 22 kV & < = 66 kV [Mean]					

			UNDERGROUND CABLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - > 22 kV & < = 66 kV [Std. Dev] UNDERGROUND CABLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - > 66 kV & < = 132 kV [Mean] UNDERGROUND CABLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - > 66 kV & < = 132 kV [Std. Dev] UNDERGROUND CABLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - > 132 kV [Mean] UNDERGROUND CABLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - > 132 kV [Std. Dev] UNDERGROUND CABLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - Other [Mean] UNDERGROUND CABLES BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE - Other [Std. Dev] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - < = 11 kV ; Residential ; Simple Type [Mean] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - < = 11 kV ; Residential ; Simple Type [Std. Dev] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - < = 11 kV ; Commercial & Industrial ; Simple Type [Mean] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - < = 11 kV ; Commercial & Industrial ; Simple Type [Std. Dev] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - < = 11 kV ; Residential ; Complex Type [Mean] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - < = 11 kV ; Residential ; Complex Type [Std. Dev] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - < = 11 kV ; Commercial & Industrial ; Complex Type [Mean] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - < = 11 kV ; Commercial & Industrial ; Complex Type [Std. Dev] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - < = 11 kV ; Subdivision ; Complex Type [Mean] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - < = 11 kV ; Subdivision ; Complex Type [Std. Dev] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV ; Commercial & Industrial [Mean] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV ; Commercial & Industrial [Std. Dev] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV ; Subdivision [Mean]					

			SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV ; Subdivision [Std. Dev] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - > 22 kV & < = 33 kV ; Commercial & Industrial [Mean] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - > 22 kV & < = 33 kV ; Commercial & Industrial [Std. Dev] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - > 22 kV & < = 33 kV ; Subdivision [Mean] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - > 22 kV & < = 33 kV ; Subdivision [Std. Dev] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - > 33 kV & < = 66 kV ; Commercial & Industrial [Mean] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - > 33 kV & < = 66 kV ; Commercial & Industrial [Std. Dev] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - > 33 kV & < = 66 kV ; Subdivision [Mean] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - > 33 kV & < = 66 kV ; Subdivision [Std. Dev] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - > 66 kV & < = 132 kV ; Commercial & Industrial [Mean] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - > 66 kV & < = 132 kV ; Commercial & Industrial [Std. Dev] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - > 66 kV & < = 132 kV ; Subdivision [Mean] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - > 66 kV & < = 132 kV ; Subdivision [Std. Dev] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - > 132 kV ; Commercial & Industrial [Mean] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - > 132 kV ; Commercial & Industrial [Std. Dev] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - > 132 kV ; Subdivision [Mean] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - > 132 kV ; Subdivision [Std. Dev] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - Other [Mean] SERVICE LINES BY: CONNECTION VOLTAGE; CUSTOMER TYPE; CONNECTION COMPLEXITY - Other [Std. Dev] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE;						

			HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Pole Mounted ; < = 22kV ; < = 60 kVA ; Single Phase [Mean] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Pole Mounted ; < = 22kV ; < = 60 kVA ; Single Phase [Std. Dev] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Pole Mounted ; < = 22kV ; > 60 kVA and < = 600 kVA ; Single Phase [Mean] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Pole Mounted ; < = 22kV ; > 60 kVA and < = 600 kVA ; Single Phase [Std. Dev] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Pole Mounted ; < = 22kV ; > 600 kVA ; Single Phase [Mean] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Pole Mounted ; < = 22kV ; > 600 kVA ; Single Phase [Std. Dev] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Pole Mounted ; < = 22kV ; < = 60 kVA ; Multiple Phase [Mean] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Pole Mounted ; < = 22kV ; < = 60 kVA ; Multiple Phase [Std. Dev] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Pole Mounted ; < = 22kV ; > 60 kVA and < = 600 kVA ; Multiple Phase [Mean] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Pole Mounted ; < = 22kV ; > 60 kVA and < = 600 kVA ; Multiple Phase [Std. Dev] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Pole Mounted ; < = 22kV ; > 600 kVA ; Multiple Phase [Mean] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Pole Mounted ; < = 22kV ; > 600 kVA ; Multiple Phase [Std. Dev] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Kiosk Mounted ; < = 22kV ; < = 60 kVA ; Single Phase [Mean]					

			TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Kiosk Mounted ; < = 22kV ; < = 60 kVA ; Single Phase [Std. Dev] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Kiosk Mounted ; < = 22kV ; > 60 kVA and < = 600 kVA ; Single Phase [Mean] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Kiosk Mounted ; < = 22kV ; > 60 kVA and < = 600 kVA ; Single Phase [Std. Dev] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Kiosk Mounted ; < = 22kV ; > 600 kVA ; Single Phase [Mean] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Kiosk Mounted ; < = 22kV ; > 600 kVA ; Single Phase [Std. Dev] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Kiosk Mounted ; < = 22kV ; < = 60 kVA ; Multiple Phase [Mean] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Kiosk Mounted ; < = 22kV ; < = 60 kVA ; Multiple Phase [Std. Dev] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Kiosk Mounted ; < = 22kV ; > 60 kVA and < = 600 kVA ; Multiple Phase [Mean] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Kiosk Mounted ; < = 22kV ; > 60 kVA and < = 600 kVA ; Multiple Phase [Std. Dev] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Kiosk Mounted ; < = 22kV ; > 600 kVA ; Multiple Phase [Mean] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Kiosk Mounted ; < = 22kV ; > 600 kVA ; Multiple Phase [Std. Dev] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; < 22 kV ; < = 60 kVA ; Single Phase [Mean] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; < 22 kV ;				

			< = 60 kVA ; Single Phase [Std. Dev] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; < 22 kV ; > 60 kVA and < = 600 kVA ; Single Phase [Mean] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; < 22 kV ; > 60 kVA and < = 600 kVA ; Single Phase [Std. Dev] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; < 22 kV ; > 600 kVA ; Single Phase [Mean] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; < 22 kV ; > 600 kVA ; Single Phase [Std. Dev] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; < 22 kV ; < = 60 kVA ; Multiple Phase [Mean] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; < 22 kV ; < = 60 kVA ; Multiple Phase [Std. Dev] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; < 22 kV ; > 60 kVA and < = 600 kVA ; Multiple Phase [Mean] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; < 22 kV ; > 60 kVA and < = 600 kVA ; Multiple Phase [Std. Dev] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; < 22 kV ; > 600 kVA ; Multiple Phase [Mean] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; < 22 kV ; > 600 kVA ; Multiple Phase [Std. Dev] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; > = 22 kV & < = 33 kV ; < = 15 MVA [Mean] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; > = 22 kV					

			& < = 33 kV ; < = 15 MVA [Std. Dev] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; > = 22 kV & < = 33 kV ; > 15 MVA and < = 40 MVA [Mean] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; > = 22 kV & < = 33 kV ; > 15 MVA and < = 40 MVA [Std. Dev] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; > = 22 kV & < = 33 kV ; > 40 MVA [Mean] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; > = 22 kV & < = 33 kV ; > 40 MVA [Std. Dev] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; > 33 kV & < = 66 kV ; < = 15 MVA [Mean] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; > 33 kV & < = 66 kV ; < = 15 MVA [Std. Dev] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; > 33 kV & < = 66 kV ; > 15 MVA and < = 40 MVA [Mean] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; > 33 kV & < = 66 kV ; > 15 MVA and < = 40 MVA [Std. Dev] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; > 33 kV & < = 66 kV ; > 40 MVA [Mean] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; > 33 kV & < = 66 kV ; > 40 MVA [Std. Dev] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; > 66 kV & < = 132 kV ; < = 100 MVA [Mean] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; > 66 kV					

			& < = 132 kV ; < = 100 MVA [Std. Dev] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; > 66 kV & < = 132 kV ; > 100 MVA [Mean] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; > 66 kV & < = 132 kV ; > 100 MVA [Std. Dev] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; > 132 kV ; < = 100 MVA [Mean] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; > 132 kV ; < = 100 MVA [Std. Dev] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; > 132 kV ; > 100 MVA [Mean] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Ground Outdoor / Indoor Chamber Mounted; > 132 kV ; > 100 MVA [Std. Dev] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Other [Mean] TRANSFORMERS BY: MOUNTING TYPE; HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; AMPERE RATING; NUMBER OF PHASES (AT LV) - Other [Std. Dev] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - < = 11 kV ; Fuse [Mean] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - < = 11 kV ; Fuse [Std. Dev] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - < = 11 kV ; Switch [Mean] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - < = 11 kV ; Switch [Std. Dev] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - < = 11 kV ; Circuit Breaker [Mean] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - < = 11 kV ; Circuit Breaker [Std. Dev] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV ; Switch [Mean] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV ; Switch [Std. Dev] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING					

			VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV ; Circuit Breaker [Mean] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - > 11 kV & < = 22 kV ; Circuit Breaker [Std. Dev] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - > 22 kV & < = 33 kV ; Switch [Mean] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - > 22 kV & < = 33 kV ; Switch [Std. Dev] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - > 22 kV & < = 33 kV ; Circuit Breaker [Mean] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - > 22 kV & < = 33 kV ; Circuit Breaker [Std. Dev] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - > 33 kV & < = 66 kV ; Switch [Mean] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - > 33 kV & < = 66 kV ; Switch [Std. Dev] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - > 33 kV & < = 66 kV ; Circuit Breaker [Mean] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - > 33 kV & < = 66 kV ; Circuit Breaker [Std. Dev] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - > 66 kV & < = 132 kV ; Switch [Mean] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - > 66 kV & < = 132 kV ; Switch [Std. Dev] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - > 66 kV & < = 132 kV ; Circuit Breaker [Mean] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - > 66 kV & < = 132 kV ; Circuit Breaker [Std. Dev] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - > 132 kV ; Switch [Mean] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - > 132 kV ; Switch [Std. Dev] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - > 132 kV ; Circuit Breaker [Mean] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - > 132 kV ; Circuit Breaker [Std. Dev] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - Other [Mean] SWITCHGEAR BY: HIGHEST OPERATING VOLTAGE ; SWITCH FUNCTION - Other [Std. Dev] PUBLIC LIGHTING BY: ASSET TYPE ; LIGHTING OBLIGATION - PUBLIC LIGHTING BY: ASSET TYPE ; LIGHTING OBLIGATION [Mean] PUBLIC LIGHTING BY: ASSET TYPE ; LIGHTING OBLIGATION - PUBLIC LIGHTING BY: ASSET TYPE ; LIGHTING OBLIGATION [Std. Dev]						

			PUBLIC LIGHTING BY: ASSET TYPE ; LIGHTING OBLIGATION - Luminaires ; Minor Road [Mean] PUBLIC LIGHTING BY: ASSET TYPE ; LIGHTING OBLIGATION - Luminaires ; Minor Road [Std. Dev] PUBLIC LIGHTING BY: ASSET TYPE ; LIGHTING OBLIGATION - Brackets ; Major Road [Mean] PUBLIC LIGHTING BY: ASSET TYPE ; LIGHTING OBLIGATION - Brackets ; Major Road [Std. Dev] PUBLIC LIGHTING BY: ASSET TYPE ; LIGHTING OBLIGATION - Brackets ; Minor Road [Mean] PUBLIC LIGHTING BY: ASSET TYPE ; LIGHTING OBLIGATION - Brackets ; Minor Road [Std. Dev] PUBLIC LIGHTING BY: ASSET TYPE ; LIGHTING OBLIGATION - Lamps ; Major Road [Mean] PUBLIC LIGHTING BY: ASSET TYPE ; LIGHTING OBLIGATION - Lamps ; Major Road [Std. Dev] PUBLIC LIGHTING BY: ASSET TYPE ; LIGHTING OBLIGATION - Lamps ; Minor Road [Mean] PUBLIC LIGHTING BY: ASSET TYPE ; LIGHTING OBLIGATION - Lamps ; Minor Road [Std. Dev] PUBLIC LIGHTING BY: ASSET TYPE ; LIGHTING OBLIGATION - Poles / Columns ; Major Road [Mean] PUBLIC LIGHTING BY: ASSET TYPE ; LIGHTING OBLIGATION - Poles / Columns ; Major Road [Std. Dev] PUBLIC LIGHTING BY: ASSET TYPE ; LIGHTING OBLIGATION - Poles / Columns ; Minor Road [Mean] PUBLIC LIGHTING BY: ASSET TYPE ; LIGHTING OBLIGATION - Poles / Columns ; Minor Road [Std. Dev] PUBLIC LIGHTING BY: ASSET TYPE ; LIGHTING OBLIGATION - Other [Mean] PUBLIC LIGHTING BY: ASSET TYPE ; LIGHTING OBLIGATION - Other [Std. Dev] SCADA, NETWORK CONTROL AND PROTECTION SYSTEMS BY: Function - Local Network Wiring Assets [Mean] SCADA, NETWORK CONTROL AND PROTECTION SYSTEMS BY: Function - Local Network Wiring Assets [Std. Dev] SCADA, NETWORK CONTROL AND PROTECTION SYSTEMS BY: Function - Communications Network Assets [Mean] SCADA, NETWORK CONTROL AND PROTECTION SYSTEMS BY: Function - Communications Network Assets [Std. Dev] SCADA, NETWORK CONTROL AND PROTECTION SYSTEMS BY: Function - Communications Site Infrastructure [Mean] SCADA, NETWORK CONTROL AND PROTECTION SYSTEMS BY: Function - Communications Site Infrastructure [Std. Dev] SCADA, NETWORK CONTROL AND PROTECTION SYSTEMS BY: Function - Communications Linear Assets [Mean] SCADA, NETWORK CONTROL AND PROTECTION SYSTEMS BY: Function - Communications Linear Assets [Std. Dev] SCADA, NETWORK CONTROL AND PROTECTION SYSTEMS BY: Function - AFLC						

			[Mean] SCADA, NETWORK CONTROL AND PROTECTION SYSTEMS BY: Function - AFLC [Std. Dev] SCADA, NETWORK CONTROL AND PROTECTION SYSTEMS BY: Function - Other [Mean] SCADA, NETWORK CONTROL AND PROTECTION SYSTEMS BY: Function - Other [Std. Dev]						
CAPAL5.2BOP32	5.2	Asset Age Profile	TABLE 5.2.1 - ASSET AGE PROFILE SCADA, NETWORK CONTROL AND PROTECTION SYSTEMS BY: Function - Field Devices [Mean] SCADA, NETWORK CONTROL AND PROTECTION SYSTEMS BY: Function - Field Devices [Std. Dev] SCADA, NETWORK CONTROL AND PROTECTION SYSTEMS BY: Function - Master Station Assets [Mean] SCADA, NETWORK CONTROL AND PROTECTION SYSTEMS BY: Function - Master Station Assets [Std. Dev]	Actual	Mean Life and Standard Deviation data for the Asset Categories in Table 5.2.1 was obtained from Consultant's Reports Parsons Brinckerhoff (PB 2010), Accounting Lives (Financial Workbook)	N/A	To ensure a consistent approach was applied in providing a Mean Life and Standard Deviation across each of the Asset groups, PB2010 consultant's report was utilised for the Mean Life and Standard Deviation values that were derived as part of the previous regulatory price determination.	N/A	N/A
CAPAL5.3BOP1	5.3	MD - Network Level	Table 5.3.1 - RAW AND WEATHER CORRECTED COINCIDENT MD AT NETWORK LEVEL (Summed at transmission connection point)	Actual	Data originates from the wholesale metering database utilising system SAP BW on HANA Production. All terminal station supply point data is summated to provide the Powercor network Maximum Demand. Embedded generation data consists of a mixture of gas, wind, solar, bio-mass and hydro generation and is all non-scheduled generation except for one wind farm which is semi-scheduled.	N/A	A template in SAP BW on HANA Production summates all the terminal station connection point data by summating the data for all metering NMIs exit all terminal stations. From this a monthly summary spreadsheet is created which obtains the Network Coincident MD and the date and time this MD occurred. The date & time with the highest MD for the year (with measured exported embedded generation added on) is used to choose the Raw Network Coincident MD, Date MD occurred, Half Hour Time period MD Occurred and Summer/Winter Peaking. Another template captures all the exported Embedded Generation into the network at that date & time. Powercor does not weather correct the maximum demand at a Network level as this serves no useful purpose for system augmentation planning and capex forecasting for the business, hence these cells have been shaded black.	N/A	The information provided in Tables 5.3.1 is a summation of the raw unadjusted maximum demand measured at the transmission connection point demand measured at the time of peak demand of the whole Powercor network (coincident). The measured maximum demand complies with the definition in chapter 10 of the National Electricity Rules, version 60. Powercor does not weather correct the maximum demand at a Network level as this serves no useful purpose for system augmentation planning and capex forecasting for the business, hence these cells have not been populated and have been shaded black. Embedded generation data consists of a mixture of gas, wind, solar, bio-mass and hydro generation and is all non-scheduled generation except for one wind farm which is semi-scheduled. Information provided is consistent with the requirements of the Category Analysis RIN Notice.
CAPAL5.4BOP1	5.4	MD & Utilisation Spatial	TABLE 5.4.1 NON-COINCIDENT & COINCIDENT MAXIMUM DEMAND	Actual	SUBSTATION RATING The substation rating is the system normal nameplate rating of the transformers installed at the zone substation. The zone substation ratings are reported annually in the Distribution Annual Planning Report (DAPR), Appendix C. RAW ADJUSTED MD All zone substation raw maximum demand data is sourced from the power quality Ion meters located at each zone substation. If Ion meter data is unavailable, then	N/A	The non-coincident zone substation maximum demand is the MW and corresponding MVA at the time when maximum demand in MW occurred. The coincident zone substation demand is the MW and corresponding MVA at the time when the Powercor Network maximum demand has occurred. When collecting the coincident demand data, an allowance for Eastern Standard Time (EST) is made as TrendScada and Ion Meter data is recorded in Eastern Standard Daylight Time (ESDT). The Category Analysis RIN, requested a half hour time period for when the maximum demand occurred, however all Powercor zone substation annual regulatory reporting is based on a non-coincident maximum demand at a 15 minute time interval. For the purpose of this report, all non-coincident maximum demand time data was rounded to the nearest	N/A	The information provided in Table 5.4.1 is consistent with the requirements of the CA RIN notice. The non-coincident maximum demand are the measured seasonal maximum demand per zone substation (summer or winter) and the coincident demand are the measured demand per zone substation at the time of the whole Powercor Network maximum demand. In accordance with the RIN notice, the seasonality of the MD and POE calculation does not align with regulatory year as there is

					TrendScada data is used. For customer own zone substations, IEE metering data is used.		half hour period. The non-coincident summer or winter peaking is determined by the date of when the maximum demand has occurred at the zone substation. The embedded generation data is the MW of generation, at the time of the non-coincident maximum demand and coincident demand of the zone substation. All embedded generation connected as a segment of the Powercor zone substation network, is non-scheduled and consists of a mixture of solar, hydro, wind, bio-gas and gas generation. From 2014 onwards: An improved Probability of Exceedance (POE) calculator for Powercor was implemented and used in 2014. The non-coincident weather corrected demand data is calculated using the Powercor Probability of Exceedance (POE) calculator. Based on the date the non-coincident maximum demand occurred; the corresponding temperature data taken from a Bureau of Meteorology (BOM) weather station closest to the zone substation is used to calculate a 10% and 50% POE weather corrected demand value. Along with the raw actuals, the weather corrected values are stored in the zone substation load forecasts. The new Powercor POE calculator is in accordance with best practice methodologies for regulatory weather correction. As coincident zone substation demand is not required for best practice spatial augmentation planning, the weather corrected values are not calculated.		data included in the maximum demand calculation from November 2016 through December 2016 for the summer season. All other data used in the calculation has been taken from the 2017 calendar year. The measured maximum demand complies with the definition in chapter 10 of the National Electricity Rules, version 60. Information provided is consistent with the requirements of the Category Analysis RIN Notice.
CAPAL6.3BOP1	6.3	Sustained Interruptions	TABLE 6.3.1 - SUSTAINED INTERRUPTIONS TO SUPPLY	Actual	For Powercor (PAL), the originating data sources are: - Powercor OMS (Outage Management System) 2009-2017 - ESC/AER Annual Reports 2009-2017 - AER STPIS Exclusion Determinations 2009-2017	N/A	Outage data was obtained directly from OMS for all Unplanned and Planned Sustained Interruptions. - This information provided the following data per outage - Date, Start Time, Feeder, Feeder Classification, Cause, Sub-Cause, Number of Customers Affected, Ave Cust Int Duration and Customer Minutes off Supply. Total Customer numbers were obtained from OMS. - These were used to calculate SAIDI and SAIFI at Category Level. The current STPIS scheme exclusions and MED Threshold determination criteria was applied to the 2017 data to identify applicable outages. The data from OMS is made available through a new Business Intelligence (BI) report called the 'OM0060 - Sustained Outages' provides the data for this table. The data contained within this 'OM0060 - Sustained Outages' report is calculated consistent with the methodology used for Annual & Category RIN reporting for 2009-2014. The AER 'Reason for Interruption' and 'Detailed Reason for Interruption' were matched to the applicable Powercor OMS Cause and Sub-cause Codes. The Detailed Reason for Interruption for Asset Failure outages has been supplied for 2015 via the new Business Intelligence (BI) report called 'OM0060 - Sustained Outages' BI report. Refer 'ITCR 31745 Sustained Outages RIN Report V2.0.docx' for detailed explanation relating to the build-up and calculations within this standard Business report.	N/A	The data provided is consistent with the source data used for reliability performance reporting over the past five years in the ESC/AER Annual RIN Reports. As per the AER's issue register issued 7 March 2014, the reference to 0.5 seconds applies to interruptions not sustained interruptions. As a result, DNSPs should refer to references in template 6.3 which correctly refer to sustained interruptions being greater than 1 minute. This methodology meets the requirements of this Information Notice to the best of our abilities.