

Basis of Preparation



Response to Economic Benchmarking RIN 2017-18

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1 Purpose

The Economic Benchmarking Regulatory Information Notice (Economic Benchmarking RIN) requires Essential Energy to prepare a Basis of Preparation. By this, the AER mean that for every variable in the Templates, Essential Energy must explain the basis upon which it prepared information to populate the input cells. The Basis of Preparation must be a separate document (or documents) that Essential Energy submits with its completed Templates. The AER will publish Essential Energy's Basis of Preparation along with the Templates.

This document is Essential Energy's Basis of Preparation in relation to the audited information required to be submitted to the AER for the 2017-18 financial year.

AER's Instructions

The AER requires the Basis of Preparation to follow a logical structure that enables auditors, assurance practitioners and the AER to clearly understand how Essential Energy has complied with the requirements of the Notice.

To do this, the AER recommended that Essential Energy structure its Basis of Preparation with a separate section to match each of the worksheets titled "3.1 Revenue" to "3.7 Operating environment" in the Templates.

The AER noted that Essential Energy may consider structuring these sections with subheadings for each subject matter table in each worksheet. For example, for the worksheet "3.4. Operational data", Essential Energy would explain its basis of preparation for the variables under each table heading within that worksheet. Essential Energy's Basis of Preparation has followed this recommended structure.

Essential Energy must include in its Basis of Preparation, any other information Essential Energy prepares in accordance with the requirements of the Notice (including this document). For example, if Essential Energy chooses to disaggregate its RAB using its own approach in addition to the AER's standard approach, Essential Energy must explain this in its Basis of Preparation.

The AER has set out what must be in the Basis of Preparation. This is set out in Table 1 below.

| Number | Requirement |
|--------|---|
| 1 | Demonstrate how the information provided is consistent with the requirements of the Notice. |
| 2 | Explain the source from which Essential Energy obtained the information provided. |
| 3 | Explain the methodology Essential Energy used to provide the required information, including any assumptions Essential Energy made. |
| 4 | <p>In circumstances where Essential Energy cannot provide input for a variable using actual information, and therefore must use an estimate, explain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Why an estimate was required, including why it was not possible for Essential Energy to use actual information;• The basis for the estimate, including the approach used, assumptions made and reasons why the estimate is Essential Energy's best estimate, given the information sought in the Notice. |
| 5 | For variables that contain financial information (actual or estimated) the relevant Basis of Preparation must explain if accounting policies adopted by Essential Energy have materially changed during any of the Regulatory Years covered by the Notice: |

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- the nature of the change; and
- the impact of the change on the information provided in response to the Notice.

Essential Energy may provide additional detail beyond the minimum requirements if Essential Energy considers it may assist a user to gain an understanding of the information presented in the Templates.

In relation to providing an audit opinion or making an attestation report on the Templates presented by Essential Energy, an auditor or assurance practitioner shall provide an opinion or attest by reference to Essential Energy's Basis of Preparation.

Table 1 – Requirements of the Basis of Preparation

Structure of this Document

This document is structured as follows:

- Essential Energy's general approach to developing the RIN response is explained. This includes the identification of key systems used to source data, issues relating to data quality and a general comment on the reliability of the data for benchmarking purposes.
- The response to worksheets 3.1 to 3.7, is set out in accordance with the AER's instructions. It is noted that Worksheet 1.0 requires no input material.

2 General Approach

In this section, Essential Energy's approach to collecting and preparing information for the Economic Benchmarking RIN is explained.

A key concern of Essential Energy is that the AER may use information which is of a poor quality to make regulatory determinations.

Essential Energy has explained the reliability of the information, and set out where caution should be applied by the AER in the application of the data to economic benchmarking models. We note that this issue has been raised with the AER in consultations relating to this notice.

Systems Used to Provide Data

Where data has been sourced directly from Essential Energy's financial and other information systems, this system has been identified. Similarly where estimated data is based on data sourced from Essential Energy's systems, those systems are identified.

Data Quality Issues

In previous consultations on the RIN, Essential Energy raised significant concerns with providing some of the data in the form required by the AER. Although the RIN specifies that all data provided is to be actual (not estimated) from 2014-15 onwards, Essential Energy does not currently have the information to be able to provide this for all tables. The cost of implementing systems to facilitate the provision of this information is prohibitive and would require an extensive time to implement.

Essential Energy continues to stress concern in relation to the detailed templates submitted and the reliance on some of this information for benchmarking and decision making purposes.

Approaching Essential Energy's Obligations under the NEL

Essential Energy's view of the NEL is that a DNSP is only obligated to provide information that is available; that is, data which has been historically collected in our systems. In cases where that information cannot be provided in the form required by the AER from our systems, Essential Energy would have a reasonable excuse under section 28(5) of the NEL not to comply with that element of the notice. Essential Energy has strong doubts that a RIN can require a business to prepare information by way of estimate that cannot be reasonably derived from information currently held in its systems.

Essential Energy's understanding of the term "prepare" relates to a power the AER has to compel a DNSP to collect information in the form required by the AER for future periods (for example, by developing new systems) rather than to manipulate historical data in potentially inaccurate ways. Essential Energy suggests that the AER should give careful consideration to whether it has appropriately informed itself of the distinction under section 28D of the NEL between the ability of a RIN to require existing information to be provided and the ability to require information to be prepared, maintained and kept on an ongoing basis.

Despite this, Essential Energy has prepared and included the estimated data using "best estimates" given the resources and time available to complete the detailed templates.

Recognition by AER that "Best Estimates" are Not Robust

The AER has acknowledged that if Essential Energy is compelled to provide best estimates then there is potential for the data to lack robustness. Essential Energy has addressed the implications of using best estimates which are not robust in its Basis of Preparation to accompany the final audited information.

Process Used to Determine if Information is Actual or Estimated

Where actual information is not able to be derived from Essential Energy's financial and information systems, information has been estimated on the basis which Essential Energy considers provides the best available estimate. In circumstances where the AER has recommended an approach for estimating, that approach has been followed as far as practicable and reasons for variations have been identified and explained.

In compliance with the AER's definitions of actual and estimated information, as listed in the Instructions and Definitions document of the Economic Benchmarking RIN, if submitted information is materially dependent on information from historical records, it is more likely to be treated as actual information. Alternatively, data whose presentation is contingent on judgements and assumptions for which there are valid alternatives and which could lead to a materially different presentation is likely to be classified as estimated information.

Reliability of Applying Data to Benchmarking

Essential Energy considers that the application of economic benchmarking to guide regulatory decision making would result in error, leading to outcomes that are detrimental to the long term interests of customers. This view is based on the following reasons:

- As noted in the Data Quality Issues section above, there is recognition by the AER that data quality from best estimates will not be of a robust quality, and may not pass audit and reviews. This document identified where information has been developed from best estimates and the confidence we have in that data. We note in this respect that models such as Total Factor Productivity (TFP) are based on the interaction of multi-variables. If a data series is inaccurate, it can significantly alter the findings of the model and lead to misleading conclusions.
- We are not convinced that economic benchmarking tools such as TFP can be used to infer relative efficiency of DNSPs over time. We consider that the models cannot adequately normalise for differences between DNSPs, and do not provide meaningful assessment of the apparent differences in productivity levels. For example, TFP will show that a firm that replaces ageing assets has declining levels of capital productivity, as the model would show higher prices for capital while maintaining existing service levels. In our view this would be driven by the age of the asset base which is likely to vary between DNSPs.
- We consider that economic benchmarking models such as TFP do not provide the AER with guidance on how to target its review of expenditure forecasts, as the information provided is at too high a level to identify potential areas of efficiency. The models and data collected will not provide any guidance on the underlying drivers of apparent productivity, and therefore does not provide useful analysis on which areas to review in a DNSP's opex and capex forecasts.

Worksheet 3.1 – Revenue

Table 3.1.1 – Revenue grouping by chargeable quantity, and

Table 3.1.2 – Revenue grouping by Customer type or class

Compliance with Requirements of the Notice

This section contains data on the revenue allocated to the Distribution business as shown in the 2017-18 regulatory returns as per the requested groupings. The revenue has been determined on an “as billed” basis.

Source of Information

Total revenue amounts have been sourced from the Annual Regulatory Accounts, which reconcile back to the internal Management Accounts.

Revenue from Distribution Use of Service (DUoS) DREV0101 to DREV 0109 is sourced from the Annual Regulatory Accounts, which reconcile back to the internal Management Accounts. The Network Revenue Cube (NRC – COGNOS) is the reporting tool used to provide the required breakdown by AER category. For the unread meters accrual, the Network Revenue accrual file provides the breakdown required to categorise the data into the AER categories. Thus, no estimation is required.

Revenue from Metering Charges DREV0110 (Alternative Control) is sourced from the audited Annual Regulatory Accounts, which reconcile back to the internal Management Accounts.

Revenue from Connection Services DREV0111 (Alternative Control) relates to ancillary network services revenue and is sourced from the audited Annual Regulatory Accounts, which reconcile back to the internal Management Accounts.

Revenue from Public Lighting Charges DREV0112 (Alternative Control) is sourced from the audited Annual Regulatory Accounts, which reconcile back to the internal Management Accounts.

Revenue from other sources DREV0113 relates to a variety of Miscellaneous and Sundry income and is sourced from data used to compile the Annual Regulatory Accounts, which reconcile back to the internal Management Accounts.

Revenue from Other Customers DREV0206 relates to MMS and ERW income and is linked to the tables above.

Methodology & Assumptions

Total revenue from Metering, Connection and Public Lighting charges and Other Sources is taken from the Annual Regulatory Accounts.

The Revenue_EB_RIN_FY18_FINAL_2018_09_18.xlsx file provides information included in the Network Revenue accrual. The includes 2017-18 related DUoS revenue, as well as any under/(over) accrual from 2016-17. The table below provides the mapping from the internal Management Accounts to the AER categories:

| RIN Mapping Table 3.1.1 | Tariff Type | UOM | Customer Segment | Time of Use |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|-----|------------------|-------------|
| Revenue from Fixed Customer charges | ALL | NAC | All | N/A |

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| RIN Mapping Table 3.1.1 | Tariff Type | UOM | Customer Segment | Time of Use |
|---|-------------|-----|---|-------------|
| Revenue from Energy Delivery charges where time of use is not a determinant | ENERGY | KWH | Residential Continuous, Business Continuous | ANYTIME |
| Revenue from On-Peak Energy Delivery charges | ENERGY | KWH | Exclude Controlled Load & Streetlight NUoS | PEAK |
| Revenue from Shoulder period Energy Delivery charges | ENERGY | KWH | Exclude Controlled Load & Streetlighting NUoS | SHOULDER |
| Revenue from Off-Peak Energy Delivery charges | ENERGY | KWH | Exclude Controlled Load & Streetlighting NUoS | OFF-PEAK |
| Revenue from controlled load customer charges | ENERGY | KWH | Controlled Load 1 & 2 | N/A |
| Revenue from unmetered supplies | ENERGY | KWH | Streetlighting NUoS | N/A |
| Revenue from Contracted Maximum Demand charges | CAPACITY | KVA | All | All |
| Revenue from Measured Maximum Demand charges | DEMAND | KVA | All | All |

Table 3.1.1

| RIN Mapping Table 3.1.2 | Customer Segment |
|--|-----------------------------|
| Revenue from residential customers | Residential Continuous |
| Revenue from residential customers | Residential TOU |
| Revenue from residential customers | Residential – Opt in Demand |
| Revenue from residential customers | Controlled Load 1 |
| Revenue from residential customers | Controlled Load 2 |
| Revenue from non-residential customers not on demand tariffs | Business Continuous |

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| RIN Mapping Table 3.1.2 | Customer Segment |
|---|-----------------------------|
| Revenue from non-residential customers not on demand tariffs | Business – Opt in Demand |
| Revenue from non-residential customers not on demand tariffs | Business TOU < 100MWh |
| Revenue from non-residential customers not on demand tariffs | Business TOU > 100MWh |
| Revenue from non-residential low voltage demand tariff customers | Low Voltage Demand |
| Revenue from unmetered supplies | Streetlighting NUoS |
| Revenue from non-residential high voltage demand tariff customers | High Voltage Demand |
| Revenue from non-residential high voltage demand tariff customers | Subtransmission |
| Revenue from non-residential high voltage demand tariff customers | Site Specific |
| Revenue from non-residential high voltage demand tariff customers | Inter Distributor Transfers |

Table 3.1.2

Note – In 2017-18, public lighting revenue was adjusted by \$19.3M, which was assessed as being unearned at 30 June 2018. This was to account for a public lighting tariff received in past years which included a contribution to the cost of the future replacement of the lights by Essential Energy which should not have been recognised as revenue at the time. The amount was determined with reference to the cost to Essential Energy of performing a like-for-like replacement of the light fixtures for customers remaining on the equivalent tariff.

Use of Estimated Information

All information for these tables was based on actual data.

Material Accounting Policy Changes

Not applicable.

Reliability of Information

The data in these tables is considered to be reliable.

Table 3.1.3 – Revenue (penalties) allowed (deducted) through incentive schemes

Compliance with Requirements of the Notice

Essential Energy has reported the penalties or rewards of incentive schemes in this table.

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Revenues reported in Table 3.1.3 reflect the effect on revenues of incentive schemes in the year that the penalty or reward is applied.

Source of Information

Data has been sourced from the incentive scheme payments which Essential Energy has received.

Methodology & Assumptions

This table requires data about the payments received by Essential Energy under the EBSS, STPIS, and other schemes. As the EBSS scheme is still to commence for Essential Energy, there is no amount to report.

The STPIS scheme started in 2016-17, however there were no penalties or rewards applied in that year as they were held over awaiting the outcome of the Merits Review. As such, 2017-18 was the first year that the STPIS scheme actually applied to Essential Energy and the amount applied is as per Essential Energy's agreement with the AER.

The other incentive scheme applicable to Essential Energy at this time is the DMIS, which provides the company with an allowance of \$600,000 annually, indexed by inflation, which is reported in the Other category. As such, no methodology was required to arrive at this amount.

Use of Estimated Information

As the data provided in this table is actual, it was not necessary to make any estimations.

Material Accounting Policy Changes

Not applicable.

Reliability of Information

The data provided in this table is considered to be reliable.

Worksheet 3.2 – Operating expenditure

Table 3.2.1 – Opex Categories

Compliance with Requirements of the Notice

This section contains data on various opex categories within the Distribution business.

Source of Information

Data has been sourced from the Annual Regulatory Accounts.

Methodology & Assumptions

The data is the same as the figures in Table 8.4.1 of the Annual Reporting RIN.

Use of Estimated Information

Refer to the Use of Estimated Information section of the Basis of Preparation document for Table 8.4.1 of the Annual Reporting RIN.

Material Accounting Policy Changes

Not applicable.

Reliability of Information

The data was sourced from the Annual Regulatory Accounts and is therefore considered to be reliable.

Table 3.2.2 – Opex consistency

Compliance with Requirements of the Notice

This section contains data on various opex variables within the Distribution business.

Source of Information

Data has been sourced from the Annual Regulatory Accounts.

Methodology & Assumptions

The data is the same as the figures in Table 3.2.1 (outlined above) and Table 8.4.1 of the Annual Reporting RIN. It has been slightly re-categorised in order to report on the variables requested in this table.

The amount reported for Opex for Network Services DOPEX0201 is the sum of the Standard Control Services categories reported in Table 3.2.1.

Opex for Connection Services DOPEX0203 relates to Ancillary Network Services operating expenditure and is sourced from Table 3.2.1 and the Annual Regulatory Accounts.

Use of Estimated Information

Refer to the Basis of Preparation document for Table 8.4.1 of the Annual Reporting RIN which is classified as actual.

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Material Accounting Policy Changes

Not applicable.

Reliability of Information

The data was sourced from the Annual Regulatory Accounts and is therefore considered to be reliable.

Table 3.2.4 – Opex for high voltage customers

Compliance with Requirements of the Notice

This section contains an estimate of the operating expenditure that would have been incurred by Essential Energy, had it owned the transformer assets owned by its high voltage customers.

Source of Information

The key data used to determine private HV transformer capacity has been sourced from connection agreements and maximum demand readings for HV customers.

Methodology & Assumptions

The operating expenditure required to operate the distribution transformers owned by our high voltage customers is largely based on the capacity of distribution transformers determined for DPA0502 (EB RIN Table 3.5.2.1). The peak demand records were used to determine the peak load (where available for each high voltage customer, or connection maximum transfer capability where it was not available).

To determine maintenance costs, customers with a transfer capability of over 5MVA and/or a connection voltage of over 33kV were assumed to have a single zone substation to reduce voltages to distribution level, typically 11kV. All other customers were assumed to only have distribution voltage substations. Each customer was then assessed as requiring one distribution substation per 500kVA of demand or part thereof.

Whilst there is no detail of asset types, condition or required maintenance, a simple estimate of an assumed annual maintenance cost has been developed for the quantities that were derived in the assumptions above. This estimate is of direct costs only, and excludes overhead costs. Internal costing estimates covering labour, fleet, materials and travel costs were used to estimate the costs of sites falling under and over 5MVA. Maintenance and running costs for HV sites over 5 MVA are significantly higher than for those which are under 5 MVA. The maintenance costs include both routine and minor non-routine maintenance, however they do not cover replacement or major repair costs. The logic used for calculating the maintenance costs is similar to that used in previous years, with most of the variance due to accuracy of the high voltage customer data held, or changes in the load demand due to connection agreement changes.

Use of Estimated Information

Essential Energy has estimated the capacity of distribution transformers owned by our high voltage customers as it does not have accurate records of the assets on these networks, or details thereof. As such, maintenance costs are also estimated.

However, the accuracy of the data sourced from connection agreements and maximum demand readings for HV customers has improved significantly from last year, resulting in a slightly lower transformer capacity compared to the previous year.

Material Accounting Policy Changes

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No allowance has been made for overhead or underground circuits or switchgear as there is no basis on which to determine this. The rationale for showing direct costs only and excluding overhead costs is that Essential Energy should only be reflecting the incremental costs to the business.

Reliability of Information

The data provided in this table is based on assumptions and estimates, so extreme caution should be used when using this information for benchmarking or decision making purposes.

The data used for the compilation of this expenditure is highly unreliable and it is not advised that it can be used for any purpose with any degree of certainty. It should not be used for the purposes of any benchmarking activity. Essential Energy cannot report with any level of accuracy on the private equipment owned by its high voltage customers, or the operating and maintenance costs of equipment which it does not own or manage.

Worksheet 3.2.3 – Provisions

Table 3.2.3 – Provisions

Compliance with Requirements of the Notice

This section contains data on provisions allocated to the Standard Control sector of the business as shown in the 2018 Economic Benchmarking RIN.

Source of Information

Data utilised in this return has been sourced from workfiles used in preparation of the 2018 statutory financial statements, and workfiles used in the preparation of the 2018 Annual Regulatory Accounts.

Methodology & Assumptions

The sign convention applied is consistent with the Annual Regulatory Accounts where provision values are expressed as negatives, and with provision increases also expressed as negatives.

The methodology and assumptions employed for 2017-18 are similar to those applied in the previous Economic Benchmarking RIN. A change was made in 2016-17 to classify any movements in provisions due to payments (utilisation) and opening balance movements (due to change in allocation rates) from “other” components to capex and opex components. The Standard Control Services portion of the movement in the respective provision was calculated using the relevant CAM allocation, and a component relating to capital expenditure was calculated on labour related provisions. For 2017-18, where a 100% Standard Control Services allocation method was not applied, the direct spend allocation method was used. Also, Legal Fees provision movements relating to legal costs connected to the AER Merits Review were not included as Standard Control Services movements.

A portion of the increase in employee related provisions (employee entitlements, worker’s compensation, and defined benefit superannuation) has been included in capital projects through the labour overhead process. This process allocates various labour overheads (eg. leave provision increases, superannuation expense, etc.) across operating expenditure and capital expenditure. No allowance has been made for any indirect form of capital allocation of the operating expenditure component of these provisions. Where provisions relate to corporate costs, movements have been classified as being opex in nature. In the financial statements, a portion of corporate overheads is allocated to capex projects.

The above method approximates the allocation of increases and releases in provisions between operating and capital expenditure in the financial statements. The financial statements do not separately disclose the provision movements relating to operating and capital expenditure and these movements are not separately recorded in the accounting records. Australian Accounting Standards do not require this level of disclosure. The allocation of the utilisation of provisions and adjustment of allocation of opening balances between opex and capex components does not affect profit and loss or capital expenditure in the financial statements, so the allocation of these movements is a notional allocation only.

The increase in the provision over time due to interest unwinding and the effect of any change in discount rate have been split out for employee entitlements and the defined benefit superannuation provision. The employee entitlement movement relating to discount rate changes has been estimated.

Use of Estimated Information

As the data used to create the provision table is materially dependent on data in Essential Energy’s accounting records, it is deemed to be of the nature of actual rather than estimated data.

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Material Accounting Policy Changes

Not applicable.

Reliability of Information

Data used for the provision tables has been sourced from workfiles that support both the statutory accounts and the Annual Regulatory Accounts for 2018.

Worksheet 3.3 – Assets (RAB)

Table 3.3.1 – Regulatory Asset Base Values,

Table 3.3.2 – Asset value roll forward,

Table 3.3.3 – Total disaggregated RAB asset values, and

Table 3.3.4 – Asset Lives

Compliance with Requirements of the Notice

The following subheadings demonstrate how the information provided is consistent with the requirements of this Notice.

Essential Energy has:

- Reported its Regulatory Asset Base (RAB) assets in line with the asset input categories for economic benchmarking.
- Excluded Metering Services from the Network Services data.
- Reported its RAB values in accordance with the standard approach in section 4.1.1 and the assets (RAB) Financial Reporting Framework in box 7 of the Economic Benchmarking RIN for DNSPs Instructions and Definitions document.
- Since 2014-15, the amended distribution roll forward model for Standard Control Services (SCS) and applied forecast depreciation have been used.
- Included Substation land in the Substation categories.
- Reported capital contributions as DRAB13.
- No dual function assets.
- Reconciled the data between Tables 3.3.1 and 3.3.2.
- Reported an Easements value as this data has been previously recorded.
- Used an average of the opening and closing RAB values for each category in completing Table 3.3.3.
- Reported asset lives in accordance with the definitions provided in Chapter 9 of the Economic Benchmarking RIN for DNSPs Instructions and Definitions document.
- Calculated residual asset lives by weighting the lives of individual assets within that category.
- Whilst Substation Land is included in the RAB values for Substations, it has been assumed to have an indefinite life. As such, it has not formed part of the residual life calculations.

Glossary:

| Term | Meaning |
|------|------------------------------|
| ACS | Alternative Control Services |
| FY | Financial year |
| PTRM | Post Tax Revenue model |
| RAB | Regulatory Asset Base |
| RFM | Roll Forward Model |

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| Term | Meaning |
|------|-------------------------------|
| RIN | Regulatory Information Notice |
| SCS | Standard Control Services |

Source of Information

There are eight main sources used to obtain the information for the RAB workings:

1. The capex sheet in the **annual regulatory accounts** and associated capex workfiles to determine capex additions and disposals by category, the amount of any non-cash adjustments to the workers compensation and employee entitlement provision and the amount of capital contributions for the year.
2. The **Final Determination PTRM for Standard Control** – used for determining each regulatory period's opening RAB values, standard lives and carried forward residual asset lives in the SCS RFM.
3. The **Final Determination PTRM for Metering** – used for determining each regulatory period's Metering asset opening RAB values, standard lives and carried forward residual asset lives in the ACS RFM.
4. The **SCS RFM for the current regulatory period** – based on the prior period's final determination RFM and PTRM and updated for actual CPI, WACC, capex, disposals and capital contributions. Forecast depreciation has been used since FY15. This model also calculates the inflation addition and straight-line depreciation amounts.
5. The **Metering RFM for the current regulatory period** – based on the final determination PTRM for Metering and the Final Determination Meter Pricing Model, the RFM is updated for actual CPI, WACC, capex, disposals and capital contributions. The model calculates the associated inflation addition and straight-line depreciation amounts.
6. The **System Assets Fixed Asset Register (FAR) as at 30 June for each year since FY13** - This contains the asset financial information by asset class as well as the depreciated cost base at that date. It has been used to determine the percentages to disaggregate RAB categories in the RFM that could not be directly apportioned. It has been assumed that the asset splits in the FAR are consistent with the asset splits in the RAB. Each year, the rates are "sense checked" to prior years' rates. Since FY13, each year's FAR derived rates are used to disaggregate the data for that year.
7. **Unit rates** – the Asset Management Team have prepared this sheet to roll forward unit rates from the Reset RIN (to ensure the relevance of asset weightings when determining asset ages).
8. **Table 5.2.1 Asset Age Profile** - from the Category Analysis RIN. This has been used to determine the average asset age by asset category.

Methodology & Assumptions

The main assumptions are:

- FAR splits as at 30 June each year are representative of the RAB asset splits for assets requiring disaggregation. The rates are compared to prior years to ensure they are materially consistent.
- Other long-life assets comprise: Furniture, Fittings, Plant & Equipment, Buildings, Land (non-system), Other non-system assets and Equity raising costs.
- Other short life assets comprise: Communications, IT systems and Motor Vehicles.
- WIP, Emergency spares, RAB adjustment and Deferred depreciation asset categories are no longer relevant to Essential Energy, in line with the 2014-19 Final Determination.

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- Since 2008-09, the RAB sheet has included adjustments for the non-cash proportion of capitalised workers' compensation and employee entitlement provisions against additions, in line with the 2014-19 Final Determination.
- The calculated regulatory period end adjustments to capex, ie. the difference between actual and forecast net capex and the return on difference of net capex are included in the additions amount for the final year of each regulatory period. This ensures the closing RAB reported in the RAB sheet accurately reflects the actual RAB value at the end of each regulatory period.
- Actual additions reported in the RAB differ from those reported in the Annual Financial Statements as a result of the inclusion of any non-cash provision adjustments related to workers' compensation and employee entitlements as well as the half-year of WACC inflation applied to disposals and additions in the RFM.

Scope of services

As specified in section 9 of the AER Economic Benchmarking Instructions and Definitions for Essential Energy, Fee Based and Quoted Services costs are already excluded from Essential Energy's RAB values.

Alternative Control numbers

Alternative Control RAB numbers reconcile to the Metering RFM and apply to Metering Types 5 and 6 only.

Network Services & Standard Control numbers

Network Services numbers exclude Type 5 and 6 meters. Since 2014-15, the Network Services and Standard Control Services numbers have matched and are sourced from (and reconciled to) the SCS RFM.

Allocating the RFM asset category data to the RAB worksheet asset categories

Some RAB financial information is able to be directly allocated to a group of RAB assets. Other information requires disaggregation. These classes are summarised in the two tables below.

| OLD RAB category | New RAB category | Assumptions |
|--|-------------------------------|---|
| Customer Metering and Load Control | Meters | Assumed load control is part of Meters category |
| Easements | Easements | |
| Communications | Other assets with short lives | |
| Motor vehicles | Other assets with short lives | Assumed to be a short life asset as standard life is <10 years* |
| IT systems | Other assets with short lives | |
| Furniture, fittings, plant & equipment | Other assets with long lives | Assumed to be a long life asset as standard life is >10 years* |
| Land | Other assets with long lives | Land is assumed to not depreciate |
| Buildings | Other assets with long lives | |

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| OLD RAB category | New RAB category | Assumptions |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Other non-system assets | Other assets with long lives | Assumed to be a long life asset as standard life is >10 years* |
| Equity raising costs | | Assumed to be a long life asset as standard life is >10 years* |

* In line with section 9 of the AER Economic Benchmarking Instructions and Definitions for Essential Energy.

Table 3.3.1 - RAB categories that have been directly apportioned

| Old RAB categories | New AER categories |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low voltage lines and cables 2. Distribution lines and cables 3. Subtransmission lines and cables | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Overhead network assets <33kV 2. Underground network assets <33kV 3. Overhead network assets 33kV and above 4. Underground network assets 33kV and above |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Substations 2. Transformers 3. Land related to Substations | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Distribution substations including transformers 2. Zone substations including transformers |

Table 3.3.2 - RAB categories that required disaggregation

The data for directly apportioned RAB categories could be taken directly from the relevant RFMs. The disaggregated RAB categories, however, require disaggregation. This has taken place in a consistent manner with prior year approaches and is described below.

Disaggregating RAB values

- For opening RAB value, inflation, depreciation and disposals
To disaggregate the RAB categories noted in Table 2 above, a breakdown of the system assets Fixed Asset Register by asset class as at 30 June was obtained. The (more detailed) existing asset classes on this register were then mapped to the new AER RAB categories. The results of this mapping were then summarised in a pivot table to give the depreciated replacement cost by new AER RAB category. The proportions of this analysis were then applied to the inflation, depreciation and disposals data in the SCS RFM.
- For additions
Additions data for system assets was sourced from the Regulatory capex workfiles. These workfiles have the annual system capex broken down into project types. By aligning the project type to the new RAB categories, Essential Energy was able to restate additions under the 3.3 Assets (RAB) worksheet categories.

Table 3.3.1 Regulatory Asset Base Values

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This table is a summation of the asset data contained in Table 3.3.2 Asset Value Roll Forward. Formulas have been entered accordingly. The data in this table reconciles to the total of the relevant 2014-19 RFMs, ie. since FY15, the values for Network Services and Standard Control Services equal the SCS RFM and the value for Alternative Control Services equals the Metering RFM.

Table 3.3.2 Asset Value Roll Forward

As described above, once the proportions for asset categories that required disaggregation had taken place, the data from the relevant RFM was linked into the relevant sections of Table 3.3.2. A brief explanation for each line follows:

OPENING RAB VALUE

- The opening RAB values are linked to the prior year's closing balance – except for 2014-15 where the opening balances for SCS equal the 2013-14 Network Services closing balances and the amounts were moved to reflect the opening RAB value for Alternative Control Services RAB for Meters Type 5 and 6.

INFLATION ADDITIONS

- The inflation additions were taken directly from the relevant RFM for assets that were directly apportioned or were multiplied by the relevant percentage for assets that required disaggregation.

STRAIGHT LINE DEPRECIATION

- The straight line values were taken directly from the relevant RFM for assets that were directly apportioned or were multiplied by the relevant percentage for assets that required disaggregation. Since 2014-15, the amounts are based on forecast depreciation from the relevant period's final determination PTRM.

REGULATORY DEPRECIATION

- The sum of the inflation addition and the straight line depreciation rows equals the regulatory depreciation amount for each asset category.

ADDITIONS

- These numbers are net of customer contributions and were either taken directly from the Annual Reporting RIN (non-system assets) or from the Regulatory capex workfiles aligned to the new RAB categories.
- Since 2008-09, the system amounts have been adjusted to remove the non-cash portion of capitalised provisions in line with the AER's 2014-19 Final Determination.
- For each category the resulting dollars have been inflated by the half-year WACC rate to align with the RFM model.
- The additions in the final year of each regulatory period include the adjustment amounts for that year to give a true picture of the closing RAB for that year (and the opening RAB for the next regulatory period).

DISPOSALS

- Disposals were taken directly from the input sheet in the RFM for assets that were directly apportioned or were multiplied by the relevant percentage for assets that required disaggregation.
- All disposal values have been uplifted by the half-year vanilla WACC rate in line with the RFM.

CLOSING RAB VALUE

- The closing RAB values were calculated using the inputs above and cross-checked to the relevant RFM(s) results to ensure accuracy.

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CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS

The RAB additions noted are exclusive of capital contributions. The capital contributions Essential Energy has have been reported accordingly. The values have been taken directly from the Annual Reporting RIN.

There have been no Alternative Control Services capital contributions. All capital contributions relate to Standard Control Services (and Network Services) RIN tables.

Table 3.3.3 Total Disaggregated RAB Asset Values

This table is a direct feed of the average opening and closing RAB values by asset category derived in Table 3.3.2. Formulas have been entered accordingly.

Table 3.3.4.1 Asset Lives – Estimated Service Life of New Assets

- The estimated service life of new assets are based on the standard asset lives from the relevant PTRM model.
- The Estimated Service Life of New Assets for Standard Control Services and Network Services assets remain unchanged from prior year workings for all asset classes other than “Other assets with long lives” and “Other assets with short lives”. This is considered reasonable on the basis that the assets comprising each category would remain in fairly constant proportion over time.
- The estimated service life of new “Other assets with long lives” and “Other assets with short lives” are based on a weighted average calculation of the standard lives of the assets comprising the closing RAB balance.
- The standard asset lives are comparable to the asset lives within the PTRM models.

Table 3.3.4.2 Asset Lives – Estimated Residual Service Life

For the disaggregated asset categories:

- The asset data for the five categories of Poles, Overhead Conductors, Underground Cables, Transformers, and Switchgear was taken from Category Analysis RIN Table 5.2.1 Asset Age Profile.
- Each line item within these asset categories was aligned to the appropriate RAB category.
- The Average Age of each line item, based on its installation year, was calculated, along with the Total Asset Quantity.
- The Unit Cost for each item was taken from a combination of Essential Energy's 2009-10 to 2013-14 Unit Costs, Essential Energy's forecast 2014-15 to 2019-20 Unit Costs and the Benchmarked Average NEM Unit Costs used as part of Essential Energy's 2014-19 Determination.
 - Essential Energy's 2014-15 to 2019-20 Unit Costs were assigned first, followed by the Benchmarked Average NEM unit costs where the Unit Costs did not represent Essential Energy's expected costs due to low forecast replacement volumes.
 - The same principle was then applied for Essential Energy's 2009-10 to 2013-14 Unit Costs where the Benchmarked Average NEM unit cost did not represent Essential Energy's expected costs.
 - Management discretion was then applied to determine the appropriate Unit Cost to use. Using a combination of Unit Cost data is considered to best represent the weighting of asset classes within Essential Energy's network whilst also managing the impact of categories with minimal reported or forecast replacements.
 - The resulting universal set of Unit Cost rates is considered to be representative of all replacement categories.
 - The rates are consistent with those used in recent years.

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- The Total Replacement Cost and the Weighted Average Age Replacement Cost were then calculated for each line item by multiplying the Unit Cost by the Total Asset Quantity and the Average Age by the Total Replacement Cost.
- The sum of the Weighted Average Age Replacement Cost was then divided by the sum of the Total Replacement Costs for each RAB asset category to give the category's Average Asset Age (based on depreciated replacement cost).
- The Estimated Residual Service Life for each category was then calculated by subtracting the Average Asset Age from the Estimated Service Life of New Assets.
- Note: Whilst Substation Land is included in the RAB values for Substations, it has been assumed to have an indefinite life. As such, it has not formed part of the residual life calculations.

For Meters, Other Long Life assets and Other Short Life assets:

- The opening residual life at the beginning of each regulatory period was taken from the Input sheet in the RFM (based on the Final Determination PTRM). This becomes the starting point for establishing the residual life of each asset class.
- The proportionate value of each year's opening RAB values and additions amounts for each asset class from the RFM was then calculated.
- The end of year residual life for each asset class was then established by weighting the RAB proportions for the asset class against the relevant standard life of additions and the rolled forward opening residual life from the RFM.
- Where there is more than one class of asset comprising a RAB category, ie. for Other Long Life and Short Life Assets, the resulting residual lives were weighted against the proportionate value of the opening RAB values and additions amounts for each asset class within the entire asset category.
- Residual asset lives were calculated for both Standard Control Services and Alternative Control Services asset classes.
- NB. Since Type 5 and 6 metering became contestable in December 2016, there have been no ACS additions. This has simplified the Residual asset life calculation as the relevant lives are now just reduced by one year, each year.

Use of Estimated Information

Other than the data in *Table 3.3.4.2 Estimated residual lives*, which are necessarily estimated, the rest of the data in this sheet meets the AER's guideline definition of actual information.

The assumptions made for each row are included in the Methodology and Assumptions sections.

Material Accounting Policy Changes

Essential Energy has not undertaken any material changes in accounting policies.

Reliability of Information

See "Use of Estimated Information" section above.

Worksheet 3.4 – Operational data

Table 3.4.1 – Energy Delivery

Compliance with Requirements of the Notice

This section contains the total energy delivered by Essential Energy to the customer, based on the customer's metered consumption as per their invoice and relevant financial year.

Source of Information

Total energy delivered has been sourced from the Finance Gross Margin report and includes accruals. The Finance report takes into account the invoice data that is still outstanding through the accrual process.

Methodology & Assumptions

Table 3.4.1 shows total energy delivered as reported in the Finance Gross Margin report and includes accruals. Data for the 2017-18 year has not been audited.

The Finance Gross Margin report including Accruals is provided by Finance as part of the end of year Board report and is subject to statutory audit.

| Variable Code | Variable | Tariffs included |
|---------------|------------------------|---|
| DOPED01 | Total energy delivered | Sum of single and ToU consumption for all tariffs |

Table 3.4.1

Use of Estimated Information

The accrual process is an estimate of outstanding invoices for the period, however this is as provided to the Board and audited so is considered reliable.

Material Accounting Policy Changes

Not applicable.

Reliability of Information

The data provided in this table is considered to be reliable.

Table 3.4.1.1 – Energy grouping – delivery by chargeable quantity

Compliance with Requirements of the Notice

This section contains the total energy delivered by Essential Energy to the customer based on the customer's metered consumption as per their invoice and relevant financial year.

Source of Information

Total energy delivered has been sourced from the Finance Gross Margin report and includes accruals. The Finance report takes into account the invoice data that is still outstanding through the accrual process.

Data for the 2017-18 year has not been audited to date.

Methodology & Assumptions

Data provided in Table 3.4.1.1, was sourced from the Finance Gross Margin report and includes accruals. This report is provided by Finance as part of the end of year Board report and is subject to statutory audit.

The Finance Gross Margin report provides the Distribution consumption at a segment level.

Peak, shoulder and off- peak periods relate to Essential Energy's own charging periods and are not split out in the Finance Gross Margin report, therefore have been prorated on invoice data run in the period 2017-18. As seen in Table 3.4.2 below, 2017-18 percentage splits have changed from previous years, with more consumption in Shoulder and less in Peak. This is due to the removal of the morning peak window from 7am to 9am and with this window now classified as Shoulder. Peak periods now cover only 5pm to 8pm on weekdays.

| | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Energy Delivery at On-peak times | 15.9% | 16.1% | 16.1% | 10.6% |
| Energy Delivery at Shoulder times | 33.1% | 33.3% | 33.3% | 38.4% |
| Energy Delivery at Off-peak times | 51.0% | 50.6% | 50.5% | 51.0% |

Table 3.4.2

| Variable Code | Variable | Segments included |
|---------------|--|--|
| DOPED0201 | Energy Delivery where time of use is not a determinant | Residential Continuous and Business Continuous |
| DOPED0202 | Energy Delivery at On-peak times | Residential TOU, Business TOU <100 MWH, Business TOU >100 MWH, Low Voltage Demand, Industrial (incl High Voltage, Subtransmission, Site Specific, Inter Distributor Transfers) – prorated based on 2017-18 invoice data splits |
| DOPED0203 | Energy Delivery at Shoulder times | Residential TOU, Business TOU <100 MWH, Business TOU >100 MWH, Low Voltage Demand, Industrial (incl High Voltage, Subtransmission, Site Specific, Inter Distributor Transfers) – prorated based on 2017-18 invoice data splits |
| DOPED0204 | Energy Delivery at Off-peak times | Residential TOU, Business TOU <100 MWH, Business TOU >100 MWH, Low Voltage Demand, Industrial (incl High Voltage, Subtransmission, Site Specific, Inter Distributor Transfers) – prorated based on 2017-18 invoice data splits |
| DOPED0205 | Controlled load energy deliveries | Controlled Load 1 and Controlled Load 2 |
| DOPED0206 | Energy Delivery to unmetered supplies | Streetlighting |

Table 3.4.3

Use of Estimated Information

The accrual process is an estimate of outstanding invoices for the period, however this is as provided to the Board and audited so is considered reliable.

Material Accounting Policy Changes

Not applicable.

Reliability of Information

The data provided in this table is considered to be reliable.

Table 3.4.1.2 – Energy – received from TNSP and other DNSPs by time of receipt, and

Table 3.4.1.3 – Energy – received into DNSP system from embedded generation by time of receipt

Compliance with Requirements of the Notice

This section contains the total energy input into Essential Energy's network and as measured by Bulk Supply points.

Source of Information

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Data has been sourced from an internal reporting system, Spotfire link to EDDIS, for 2017-18.

Methodology & Assumptions

Half-hourly NMI data was extracted from the Internal EDDIS Spotfire report for all of the Bulk Supply Point, Cross Border and TUoS pass through NMIs for 2017-18. This was then aggregated to total network load by half hour.

Based on the Essential Energy definition of Peak, Shoulder and Off Peak, as seen in Table 3.4.4 below, the half hourly data was aggregated into Peak, Shoulder and Off Peak buckets in Excel to determine the totals to report in the table. This has changed from 2016-17, due to the removal of the morning peak window 7am to 9am, which is now classified as Shoulder.

Table 3.4.1.2 is not total network load, as generation load has not been added back on.

Off peak readings in the spreadsheet exclude Public holidays as this is how the majority of Essential Energy's small customers are billed, as detailed below.

| | |
|----------|--|
| Peak | 5pm to 8pm on weekdays |
| Shoulder | 7am to 5pm and 8pm to 10pm on weekdays |
| Off Peak | all other times |

Table 3.4.4 Essential Energy Time Periods

The EDDIS Spotfire report also contains the embedded generation data and this was extracted along with the Bulk Supply Point data and calculated in the same spreadsheet for Table 3.4.1.3.

Table 3.4.1.3 also includes residential embedded generation. This information is only available through the invoicing of customers and was derived through the Finance SBR (Subsequent Billing Report) Accrual process. Due to the impact of NSW and QLD solar bonus schemes and the significant increase in export GWh since its inception in 2010, the solar units are required to provide total purchase units.

Use of Estimated Information

All information for these tables was based on actual metered information from the EDDIS Cognos cube at the time of extraction, with the exception of DOPED0408 which was provided through the SBR report.

Material Accounting Policy Changes

Not applicable.

Reliability of Information

The data provided is considered reliable.

Table 3.4.1.4 – Energy grouping – customer type or class

Compliance with Requirements of the Notice

This section contains the total energy delivered by Essential Energy to the customer based on the customer's metered consumption as per their invoice and relevant financial year.

Source of Information

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Total energy delivered has been sourced from the Finance Gross Margin report and includes accruals. The Finance report takes into account the invoice data that is still outstanding through the accrual process.

Methodology & Assumptions

Data provided in Table 3.4.1.4 was sourced from the Finance Gross Margin report and includes accruals.

The Finance Gross Margin report including accruals is provided by Finance as part of the end of year Board report and is subject to statutory audit.

The Finance Gross Margin report provides the Distribution consumption at a segment level.

Table 3.4.5 below shows how data has been aggregated from the Finance Gross Margin report into the RIN template.

| Variable Code | Variable | Segments included |
|---------------|--|---|
| DOPED0501 | Residential customers energy deliveries | Sum of all Residential tariffs including Controlled Load tariffs |
| DOPED0502 | Non-residential customers not on demand tariffs energy deliveries | Business Continuous, Business TOU <100 MWH, Business TOU >100 MWH, Low Voltage Demand, Streetlighting |
| DOPED0503 | Non-residential low voltage demand tariff customers energy deliveries | Low Voltage Demand |
| DOPED0504 | Non-residential high voltage demand tariff customers energy deliveries | Industrial (incl High Voltage, Subtransmission, Site Specific, Inter Distributor Transfers) |
| DOPED0505 | Other Customer Class Energy Deliveries | Not applicable |

Table 3.4.5

Use of Estimated Information

The accrual process is an estimate of outstanding invoices for the period, however this is as provided to the Board and audited so is considered reliable.

Material Accounting Policy Changes

Not applicable.

Reliability of Information

The data provided in this table is considered to be reliable.

Table 3.4.2.1 – Distribution customer numbers by type or class

Compliance with Requirements of the Notice

This section contains the average number of customers by required grouping. The average was determined by calculating the average of the numbers at the start of the regulatory period and the end of the regulatory period, as requested in the Economic Benchmarking RIN Instructions and Definitions

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guidance issued by the AER. This is different to Essential Energy's process which determines total billed days for the financial year and divides by the days in the year or alternatively provides a count at the end of the period.

Note that there are no unmetered connections in Essential Energy's data that have not been reported in the customer numbers. It appears that none of Essential Energy's unmetered customers have a National Meter Identifier (NMI) for them to be excluded in the total count.

Source of Information

Data has been sourced from an internal reporting system and existing query, via Spotfire, which extracts data from the Energy/Peace billing system. For unmetered customer numbers, these were provided by the Billing team through their SUMS and nightvision reports. Deenergised customer numbers were sourced from PowerOn Fusion.

Methodology & Assumptions

The Tariff count query provides the number of connected premises by tariff class, month and financial year. Certain criteria and exclusions are required to ensure the correct categories are met. These are:

- All export tariffs are removed
- All zero network code tariffs are removed as these are pre-existing retail customers
- Tariff 23000 is removed as this is a Remote Metering Fee

Table 3.4.6 shows the internal groupings aligned with requested Customer type in Table 3.4.2.1.

| Internal Groupings | Requested Customer Type |
|---------------------------|---|
| HV Demand | High voltage demand tariff customer numbers |
| LV Business Continuous | Non-residential customers not on demand tariff customer numbers |
| LV Controlled Load 1 | Excluded |
| LV Controlled Load 2 | Excluded |
| LV Demand | Low voltage demand tariff customer numbers |
| LV Residential Continuous | Residential customer numbers |
| LV Residential TOU | Residential customer numbers |
| LV TOU over 100 MWh/yr | Non-residential customers not on demand tariff customer numbers |
| LV TOU under 100 MWh/yr | Non-residential customers not on demand tariff customer numbers |
| Site Specific | High voltage demand tariff customer numbers |
| Sub transmission | High voltage demand tariff customer numbers |

Table 3.4.6

A count is determined for the first and last months of the regulatory year to calculate the average number of Distribution Customers as per the Economic Benchmarking RIN Instructions and Definitions guidance issued by the AER.

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Unmetered customers have been extracted from the Energy/Peace system through internal reports by the Billing team.

The guidance also required de-energised customer numbers. Unfortunately these numbers are not accounted for in this report. The de-energised numbers have been provided through another system, PowerOn Fusion. These numbers have been included in the table under the header “Other Customer Numbers” (DOPCN0106), and are based on the difference in customer numbers between Peace and PowerOn Fusion.

Use of Estimated Information

All information for this table was based on information from the Energy billing system.

Material Accounting Policy Changes

Not applicable.

Reliability of Information

These reports were set up solely to allow Essential Energy to report for Table 3.4.2.1.

The information provided in these tables is based on assumptions and estimates and caution should be used when using it for benchmarking or decision making purposes.

Table 3.4.2.2 – Distribution customer numbers by location on the network

Compliance with Requirements of the Notice

Essential Energy has reported customer numbers in accordance with the Economic Benchmarking RIN Instructions and Definitions guidance issued by the AER.

Source of Information

Data has been sourced from PowerOn Fusion and calculations managed in an Access database. PowerOn Fusion makes up the central modules of Essential Energy's power Distribution Management and Outage Management Systems (DMS/OMS). To that information has been added the unmetered customer numbers which came from Table 3.4.2.1 (DOPCN0105).

Methodology & Assumptions

The data has been collected and collated in line with the Economic Benchmarking RIN Instructions and Definitions guidance issued by the AER. The unmetered account numbers have been obtained from Table 3.4.2.1 (DOPCN0105) and added on to the total number of customers for each year (DOPCN02). They have then been prorated across the feeder classes (DOPCN0202, DOPCN0203 and DOPCN0204).

Customers are attached to distribution substations in PowerOn Fusion. This data is updated nightly from Peace. Essential Energy has a network trace that pulls back the customer numbers from each distribution substation and the network connectivity. This links the distribution substations to a feeder segment and then to a distribution feeder. Feeders are categorised based on the guidance issued by the AER.

A count is determined at the start and end of the regulatory year to calculate the average number of Distribution Customers as per the Economic Benchmarking RIN Instructions and Definitions guidance issued by the AER.

The spreadsheet used to collate data is named: “RIN Tables Workpapers 17-18”.

Use of Estimated Information

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All information for this table was based on information from PowerOn Fusion, with the addition of unmetered data.

Material Accounting Policy Changes

Not applicable.

Reliability of Information

The data provided in this table is based on assumptions and estimates so caution should be applied when using it for benchmarking or decision making purposes.

Table 3.4.2.3 - Distribution customer numbers by TasNetworks (D) feeder categories (TasNetworks (D) only)

Not required to be reported.

Table 3.4.2.4 - Unmetered Supply TasNetworks (D) only)

Not required to be reported.

Table 3.4.3.1 – Annual system maximum demand characteristics at the zone substation level – MW measure

Table 3.4.3.2 – Annual system maximum demand characteristics at the transmission connection point – MW measure

Table 3.4.3.3 – Annual system maximum demand characteristics at the zone substation level – MVA measure

Table 3.4.3.4 – Annual system maximum demand characteristics at the transmission connection point – MVA measure, and

Table 3.4.3.5 – Power factor conversion between MVA and MW

Compliance with Requirements of the Notice

In order to provide the actual loads for 2017-18, the Winter of 2017 and the Summer of 2017-18 was used, which included loads from 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018. An example of the reasoning behind this method is where there is a very high load Winter, with a large peak in June and another in July. A financial year split will count these events as two separate years, so the data misses the previous and next Summer peaks. Essential Energy does not consider the use of financial years to be adequate for use in forecasting.

The AER definition of a zone substation has recently been amended to “a substation on a distribution network that transforms any voltage at or above 33kV to levels at or below 33kV but above 1kV”. Only forecast demands from zone substations that meet the AER definition have been included.

Source of Information

The vast majority of subtransmission substations and zone substations have reliable data recording devices. A minor number of the very small zone substations have limited methods to record the peak demand such as recloser data or maximum demand indicators from which maximum demand has been derived.

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The individual zone substation demands are shown in Table 5.4.1 of the Category Analysis RIN. The definition of zone substation has recently changed, affecting the number of sites that are eligible to be used in the calculations.

For DOPSD0107 and DOPSD0110, the transmission connection point data was obtained from demand meters (via IMDR).

Methodology & Assumptions

Private zone substation loads were not included in the zone substation figures.

- **DOPSD0101 to DOPSD0106** – Table 3.4.3.1 “Annual system maximum demand characteristics at the zone substation level – MW measure” - These are summations of the data from Table 5.4.1 of the Category Analysis RIN.
- **DOPSD0107 and DOPSD0110** – Table 3.4.3.2 “Annual system maximum demand characteristics at the transmission connection point – MW measure” - These are sourced from raw data obtained from transmission connection points.
- **DOPSD0108 and DOPSD0109** – Table 3.4.3.2 “Annual system maximum demand characteristics at the transmission connection point – MW measure” - These are calculated using the nationally consistent methodology of weather correction using historical local temperature data.
- **DOPSD0111 and DOPSD0112** – Table 3.4.3.2 “Annual system maximum demand characteristics at the transmission connection point – MW measure” – These are calculated using the nationally consistent methodology of weather correction using historical local temperature data.

All MVA results use the summated MW and summated MVA_r in the equation:

$$\text{MVA} = \text{SQRT}(\text{MW}^2 + \text{MVA}_r^2).$$

- **DOPSD0201 to DOPSD0206** – Table 3.4.3.3 “Annual system maximum demand characteristics at the zone substation level – MVA measure” - These are summations of the source data that is used to complete Table 5.4.1 of the Category Analysis RIN.
- **DOPSD0207 and DOPSD0210** – Table 3.4.3.4 “Annual system maximum demand characteristics at the transmission connection point – MVA measure” – These are calculated using data obtained from transmission connection points and the values obtained in DOPSD0107 and DOPSD0110.
- **DOPSD0208 and DOPSD0209** – Table 3.4.3.4 “Annual system maximum demand characteristics at the transmission connection point – MVA measure” - These are calculated using the nationally consistent methodology of weather correction using historical local temperature data.
- **DOPSD0211 and DOPSD0212** – Table 3.4.3.4 “Annual system maximum demand characteristics at the transmission connection point – MVA measure” – These are based on the power factor of the ratio of non-coincident peak demand to non-coincident weather corrected peak demand, applied to the DOPSD0111 and DOPSD0112 MW values.
- **DOPSD0301** – Table 3.4.3.5 “Power factor conversion between MVA and MW” – This is calculated from DOPSD0104 and DOPSD0204.
- **DOPSD0302-DOPSD0303 and DOPSD0305-DOPSD0313** – These have been estimated based on historical power factors for each network voltage level.
- **DOPSD0304 and DOPSD0314** – These have been calculated using a weighted average calculation, using the RIN zone substation non-coincident raw MW data in CA RIN Table 5.4.1, to weight the power factor measurements for the appropriate output voltage levels.

Use of Estimated Information

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Where data has not been recorded, historical data is used to estimate the expected loads and power factors for the current year.

Material Accounting Policy Changes

Not applicable.

Reliability of Information

As per the Methodology and Assumptions section above.

Table 3.4.3.6 - Demand supplied (for customers charged on this basis) – MW measure, and

Table 3.4.3.7 - Demand supplied (for customers charged on this basis) – MVA measure

Compliance with Requirements of the Notice

This section contains the total demand by requested categories as per customers' invoices.

Source of Information

Data has been sourced from the billing system as per what was invoiced to the relevant customer.

Methodology & Assumptions

All data provided came from invoice data from the Peace billing system, via Spotfire, as these customers are invoiced monthly.

DOPSD0401 Summated Chargeable Contracted Maximum Demand - Essential Energy does not have contracted MW demand customers

- DOPSD0402 Summated Chargeable Measured Maximum Demand - invoiced MW demand for two customers
- DOPSD0403 Summated Chargeable Contracted Maximum Demand - invoiced MVA demand for 2017-18. However, this relates to obsolete tariffs which are in the process of rolling off.
- DOPSD0404 Summated Chargeable Measured Maximum Demand - invoiced MVA demand for 2017-18. This is Essential Energy's main category for Demand customers.

Use of Estimated Information

All information for this table was based on actual invoiced information.

Material Accounting Policy Changes

Not applicable.

Reliability of Information

The data provided in this table is considered to be reliable.

Worksheet 3.5 – Physical Assets

Table 3.5.1.1 – Overhead network length of circuit at each voltage and

Table 3.5.1.2 – Underground network circuit length at each voltage

Compliance with Requirements of the Notice

The Economic Benchmarking RIN Instructions and Definitions guidance issued by the AER requires the circuit length of every in service overhead and underground subtransmission and distribution circuit to be determined for the 2017-18 financial year. For Tables 3.5.1.1 and 3.5.1.2, this “circuit length” has been determined by considering each circuit (regardless of voltage) as a separate entity.

Final connections to the mains have been excluded (ie. overhead service lines and underground service cables), as well as overhead lines and underground cables for public streetlighting.

Source of Information

A snapshot of the GIS Smallworld database was taken on 1st July. From this snapshot, overhead line and underground cable data (ie. “cables”) were exported from GIS Smallworld using scripts.

Methodology & Assumptions

The Script filtered out all cables that were not owned by Essential Energy, where there was a responsibility value of “Private” or where the operating voltage was equal to “Streetlight” or “Service”. The Nominal Length attribute on the cable was used for the length of each cable and the results were summarised by the cables’ operating voltages.

Figures obtained from GIS Smallworld are assumed to be actual, even though it is acknowledged that the data may have been incomplete or duplicated.

Use of Estimated Information

As described above.

Material Accounting Policy Changes

Not applicable.

Reliability of Information

The data that has been used for the quantities in Tables 3.5.1.1 and 3.5.1.2 has primarily come from Essential Energy’s GIS Smallworld system. The accuracy of the information presented in the tables was directly affected by the accuracy of the data in GIS Smallworld at the time. Contributing factors to accuracy are listed below.

Data Quality:

The quality of the cable information stored in GIS Smallworld has been steadily improving over many years, however the following points describe some of the known data quality issues:

- Data quality checks regularly highlight data quality issues, however certain issues cannot be resolved without field visits, which in many cases are not warranted due to the nature of the issue and the distance required to be travelled;
- There is further work to do to capture services that go from the LV mains to the Smallworld Service Point;

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- Some underground cables may be missing or drawn in the incorrect location, and may not be detected because it is difficult to know exactly where they are.

The data provided in these tables is based on the current data in the GIS Smallworld system and caution should be used when using this data for benchmarking or decision making purposes.

Table 3.5.1.3 – Estimated overhead network weighted average MVA capacity by voltage class, and

Table 3.5.1.4 – Estimated underground network weighted average MVA capacity by voltage class

Compliance with Requirements of the Notice

Essential Energy has, in accordance with the requirements of the Regulatory Information Notice, completed Tables 3.5.1.3 and 3.5.1.4 and the Basis of Preparation for the aforementioned tables which explains for each variable, the basis upon which Essential Energy prepared information to populate the input cells.

Source of Information

Essential Energy's information regarding Tables 3.5.1.3 and 3.5.1.4 was obtained from the following sources:

- Smallworld – specifically for Tables 3.5.1.3 and 3.5.1.4, data was sourced from:
 - feeder lengths
 - feeder phase lengths (ie. single phase, three phase or SWER)
 - feeder linkages to fault level information
 - feeder first segment conductor type
 - feeder underground and overhead lengths
 - feeder voltage
- Sincal — specifically for Tables 3.5.1.3 and 3.5.1.4, data was sourced from:
 - fault levels
- EE Subtransmission Feeder Ratings Version Z6.xlsx – specifically for Tables 3.5.1.3 and 3.5.1.4, data was sourced from:
 - feeder section lengths
 - feeder section ratings
 - underground and overhead lengths
 - feeder voltage
- Operational Manual: Standard Overhead Conductor: Current Rating Guide CEOM7011– specifically for Tables 3.5.1.3 and 3.5.1.4, data was sourced from:
 - Conductor and Cable ratings
- The Handbook, 2013 Edition, Olex - specifically for Tables 3.5.1.3 and 3.5.1.4, data was sourced from:
 - Conductor and Cable ratings

Methodology & Assumptions

In this section we explain the methodology Essential Energy applied to provide the required information, including any assumptions Essential Energy made.

Essential Energy has used the following methodologies and assumptions in determining the estimated overhead and underground network weighted average MVA capacity by voltage class.

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Background:

It should be noted that, as the outcome of this table is a km capacity, the methods used below determine the capacity of the line with respect to the line only.

For example: A feeder is connected to a Zone Substation breaker with a rating of 100A. The feeder is made up of 3 segments - 2 segments with a thermal capacity of 200A, 10km in total, and 1 segment with a thermal capacity of 150A, 5km in total. There are no voltage constraints on the feeder capacity.

Under the weighted average capacity methodology, the feeder capacity is calculated as:

$(200 \times 10 + 150 \times 5) / 15 = 183\text{A}$, even though the surrounding infrastructure is not capable of supplying this level of current.

Methodology Part 1:

For the subtransmission network, relatively accurate information is held on feeder sections which includes:

- Region
- Area
- Feeder Number
- From Sub/Tee
- Section Number
- To Sub/Tee
- Operating Voltage (kV)
- Is this the Minimum conductor on the feeder section?
- Summer Day Rating
- Winter Day Rating
- Summer Day Emergency Rating (1.0 m/s wind)
- Winter Day Emergency Rating (1.0 m/s wind)
- Wind and Ambient Temperature Condition
- Alias in ENMAC
- Conductor
- Design Temperature of Line Section (degrees C)
- Section Length (km)
- Construction Type
- Configuration
- Year Line Section Constructed
- OHEW type
- OHEW Dist (km)
- Summer Ambient Temp C
- Winter Ambient Temp C
- Summer Wind Average (m/s)
- Winter Wind Average (m/s)

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- Summer Day (A)
- Winter Day (A)
- Summer Day (MVA)
- Winter Day (MVA)
- Diam (mm)
- Rdc 20C (ohm/km)
- 0C k (m Rac/Rdc)
- Coeffic dc resist
- Summer Day (A)
- Winter Day (A)
- Summer Day (MVA)
- Winter Day (MVA)

Derivation of ratings for Subtransmission Feeders

- Overhead conductor ratings are calculated using formulas defined in ESAA D(b)5-1988.
- Underground cable ratings are defined by the cable manufacturer.

Assumptions under Methodology Part 1:

- All subtransmission feeders are to be treated as Summer constrained and therefore Summer ratings have been used, as the Winter constrained feeders will have an insignificant effect on the results.
- All subtransmission feeders are to be treated as thermally constrained, as the voltage constrained subtransmission feeders will have an insignificant effect on the results.
- Some subtransmission feeder section ratings or lengths were unavailable and hence were not used in the calculations. It has been assumed that the feeders with missing data will not have a significant effect on the results.

Methodology Part 2:

Relatively poor information is kept on HV feeders and their ratings, particularly when considering the non-uniform rating of HV feeders along their length. For the derivation of the “weighted average MVA capacity” on HV feeders for a given voltage the following data was obtained:

- The maximum fault level along the feeder has been taken from Sincal simulations.
- The minimum fault level along the feeder has been taken from Sincal simulations.
- The length of the three phase, single phase, and SWER feeder sections for both overhead and underground have been obtained from Smallworld.
- The first conductor in the feeder has been taken from Smallworld.

Derivation of ratings

The following calculations were performed on the aforementioned data to determine the rating of each feeder:

- Averaging the minimum and maximum fault levels, to determine the average fault level along the feeder (as an alternative to determining the fault level along every finite section of the HV feeder).
- Taking the voltage based rating for all available HV feeders as 10% of the averaged fault current (if a single phase to earth fault results in a voltage of zero at the location of the fault, 10% of the single

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phase to earth fault will result in a 10% reduction in voltage – a 10% reduction in voltage being approximately the limit for HV feeders).

- Taking the thermal rating for all available HV feeders as the rating of the first conductor out of the substation based on the conductor type and a 50 degree Celsius rating.
- Taking the voltage based rating for all available SWER sections as 10% of the averaged fault current on the SWER section (if a single phase to earth fault results in a voltage of zero at the location of the fault, 10% of the single phase to earth fault will result in a 10% reduction in voltage – a 10% reduction in voltage being approximately the limit for HV feeders).
- Taking the actual rating for the feeder as the minimum of the thermally based rating and the voltage based rating.

Assumptions under Methodology Part 2:

- The fault current is a reasonable surrogate for determining maximum current based on voltage, however large variations in the X/R ratio of the fault away from unity will see true current carrying capacity vary according to the power factor of the load.
- HV feeders have a linear reduction in fault level.
- All HV feeders have a 50 degree Celsius rating. Whilst this is most likely not the case, Essential Energy believes it to be a reasonable assumption based on the limited data available.

Methodology Part 3:

LV Feeder ratings are virtually non-existent and many LV feeders will be voltage constrained. Based on the limited data available, Essential Energy has provided LV Feeder ratings based solely on the thermal rating of LV conductors. Essential Energy is aiming to improve the methodology for future submissions.

Assumptions under Methodology Part 3:

- All bare OH LV feeders have a 50 degree Celsius rating. Whilst this is most likely not the case, Essential Energy believes it to be a reasonable assumption based on the limited data available.
- The conductor information available is a reasonable sample of the available LV feeder stock.
- The conductors have been assumed to be three phase unless further information was available.
- All insulated overhead cables have a 75 degrees Celsius rating.
- All underground cables:
 - In duct, underground, one duct for single and three phase arrangements.
 - Where the insulation material is not known, PVC is assumed.

Methodology and Assumptions Part 4:

Calculation of “weighted average MVA capacity”

The “weighted average MVA capacity” for a given voltage is determined by assigning a weight to the rating of the feeder section based on the feeder section length divided by the total feeder length for each voltage class and construction type (overhead and underground).

“Weighted average MVA capacity” of the current year compared to previous years

The asset data used to construct the weighted average MVA capacity is highly variable due to the large amount of unknown conductors and ratings within Essential Energy’s network and the process of continual data improvement. Variations in fault data and asset data may have large impacts on the weighted average MVA capacity. In most cases, this error in data will have substantially greater impact than the sum of the network upgrades during the year in question, ie. the percentage error is considered to be greater than the actual change in value being measured.

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Use of Estimated Information

Almost all data involved in the “weighted average MVA capacity” with the exception of feeder lengths can be considered to be estimated. These estimations include:

- Subtransmission feeder ratings

While subtransmission feeder ratings are calculated based on known conductor types and widely used industry principles, the weather parameters used in those calculations are based on area-wide assumptions and hence feeder ratings can be considered as best estimates.

- HV feeder ratings

HV feeders do not have uniform ratings along their length for two main reasons:

- firstly, HV feeders consist of different conductor types and phasing along their length and hence have different thermal ratings along their length
- secondly, HV feeders can have, and in Essential Energy’s network the majority will have, considerable voltage drop along the length of the feeder. Hence, even if maximum thermal rating could be delivered, it would not be at voltages required under Essential Energy’s license conditions.

Due to the range of HV feeder constraints and respective solutions to address such constraints, not all HV feeder augmentation results in a change to the HV feeder average fault level. As such, the fault level based method should only be considered an approximation of HV feeder capacity change. The average fault level method used by Essential Energy to formulate the HV feeder ratings as required by the RIN across available feeders is considered the best approach based on available data. Essential Energy is aiming to improve the methodology for future submissions.

This method of using fault current or short circuit current to determine network strength is used in Australian standards such as AS/NZS 61000.3.6:2001 in reference to permitted harmonic thresholds of particular electronic devices.

Material Accounting Policy Changes

Not applicable.

Reliability of Information

The data provided in these tables is based on assumptions and estimates and caution should be used when using this data for benchmarking or decision making purposes.

Table 3.5.2.1– Distribution transformer total installed capacity

Compliance with Requirements of the Notice

The information provided reports a breakdown of transformer capacity of distribution transformers owned by Essential Energy, high voltage customers, and spare transformers owned by Essential Energy that are not currently in use.

Source of Information

This data has been obtained from:

- Current Distribution Transformer MVA extracted from WASP using SQL.
- Distribution Transformer Spare Capacity has been obtained from PeopleSoft and Cold Capacity from WASP.

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- The key data used to determine private HV transformer capacity has been sourced from connection agreements and maximum demand readings for HV customers.

Methodology & Assumptions

• DPA0501 – Distribution transformer capacity owned by utility including Cold Spares

SQL Logic:

1. Distribution transformer capacity owned by utility (not including Cold Spares)

- Only Substation Sites with an Owner = “Essential Energy”.
- Only Substation Sites with a Service Status = “In Service” (Out of Service have been classified as Cold Spares).
- Excludes Substation Sites with a Substation Type = “Isolator” or “Step Up/Down” (this leaves all Distribution Substation Sites)
- Excludes Substation Sites with a SWER Primary Voltage (6.35kV, 12.7kV, 19.1kV), therefore excluding SWER Isolators in conjunction with the above item.
- kVA has been obtained from the Substation Site's “Total KVA”. If this is not available, then kVA has been derived as follows (note this has only occurred in 2% of cases):
 - if Substation Site “Total kVA” is blank, then use sum of children Transformer “kVA”.
 - if Substation Site “Total kVA” and children Transformer “kVA” fields are blank, then use Substation Site “Phases” as follows:
 - 3 phase = 63kVA
 - 1 phase = 10kVA
 - if Substation Site “Total kVA” and children Transformer “kVA” fields are blank and Substation Site “Phases” is blank, then use Substation Site “Construction Type” as follows:
 - Pad/Kiosk Substation = 500kVA
 - Chamber Substation = 1000kVA
 - Ground Substation = 1000kVA
 - All others (eg. Pole Substation) = 10kVA
- MVA was calculated as kVA (derived if necessary as per above)/1000 and summed.

2. Cold Spares (added to item (1) once determined)

- Cold Spare Capacity = Cold (Out of Service) Distribution Transformers + Spare Distribution Transformers
- Cold (Out of Service) Distribution Transformers (source = WASP):
 - All Substations Sites with an Owner = “Essential Energy” and a Service Status = “Out of Service”
 - kVA has been obtained from the Substation Site's “Total KVA”. If this is not available, then kVA has been derived as follows:
 - if Substation Site “Total kVA” is blank, then use sum of children Transformer “kVA”.
 - if Substation Site “Total kVA” and children Transformer “kVA” fields are blank, then use Substation Site “Phases” as follows:
 - 3 phase = 63kVA
 - 1 phase = 10kVA

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- if Substation Site “Total kVA” and children Transformer “kVA” fields are blank and Substation Site “Phases” is blank, then use Substation Site “Construction Type” as follows:

Pad/Kiosk Substation = 500kVA
 Chamber Substation = 1000kVA
 Ground Substation = 1000kVA
 All others (eg. Pole Substation) = 10kVA

- Excludes Substation Sites with a Substation Type = “Isolator” or “Step Up/Down” (this leaves all Distribution Substation Sites).
- Excludes Substation Sites and Transformers with a SWER Primary Voltage (6.35kV, 12.7kv, 19.1kV), therefore excluding SWER Isolators in conjunction with the above item.
- MVA was calculated as kVA (derived if necessary as per above)/1000 and summed.
- Spare Distribution Transformers (source = PeopleSoft):
 - Polemount and padmount transformers stock items booked into depots/stores as “spares” in PeopleSoft.
 - kVA has been obtained from the Transformer stock item description.
 - MVA was calculated as kVA (derived if necessary as per above)/1000 and summed.

• **DPA0502 – Distribution transformer capacity owned by High Voltage Customers**

The methodology used to estimate the capacity of distribution transformers owned by Essential Energy’s high voltage customers is generally based on the peak demand records held for each customer. These peak demand records were used whenever available, however, where it was not available, the capacity was assumed to be equal to the connection maximum transfer capability. This logic is similar to that used in previous years, with any variance due to accuracy of the high voltage customer data held, or changes in the load demand due to connection agreement changes.

The transformer capacity includes only high voltage “load” (consuming) customers. Generation customers have been excluded.

• **DPA0503 – Cold spare capacity included in DPA0501**

- Cold Spare Capacity = Cold (Out of Service) Distribution Transformers + Spare Distribution Transformers
- Cold (Out of Service) Distribution Transformers (source = WASP):
 - All Substations Sites with an Owner = “Essential Energy” and a Service Status = “Out of Service”
 - kVA has been obtained from the Substation Site's “Total KVA”. If this is not available, then kVA has been derived as follows:
 - if Substation Site “Total kVA” is blank, then use sum of children Transformer “kVA”.
 - if Substation Site “Total kVA” and children Transformer “kVA” fields are blank, then use Substation Site “Phases” as follows:

3 phase = 63kVA
1 phase = 10kVA
 - if Substation Site “Total kVA” and children Transformer “kVA” fields are blank and Substation Site “Phases” is blank, then use Substation Site “Construction Type” as follows:

Pad/Kiosk Substation = 500kVA
 Chamber Substation = 1000kVA

Ground Substation = 1000kVA
All others (eg. Pole Substation) = 10kVA

- Excludes Substation Sites with a Substation Type = “Isolator” or “Step Up/Down” (this leaves all Distribution Substation Sites).
 - Excludes Substation Sites and Transformers with a SWER Primary Voltage (6.35kV, 12.7kV, 19.1kV), therefore excluding SWER Isolators in conjunction with the above item.
 - MVA was calculated as kVA (derived if necessary as per above)/1000 and summed.
- Spare Distribution Transformers (source = PeopleSoft):
 - Polemount and padmount transformers stock items booked into depots/stores as “spares” in PeopleSoft.
 - kVA has been obtained from the Transformer stock item description.
 - MVA was calculated as kVA (derived if necessary as per above)/1000 and summed.

Use of Estimated Information

- Essential Energy has used estimated information when there is no ‘Date Constructed’ for the Substation Site or Transformer as per logic detailed above. This estimation is required in a small number of cases and provides for a good estimation.
- Essential Energy has used estimated information when there is no ‘Total kVA’ for the Substation Site as per the logic detailed above. This was only performed in 2% of cases. The methodology used to estimate the kVA in these instances is considered to provide a reasonable approximation and was determined using averages and most common kVA by Substation Type.
- For DPA0502, Essential Energy has estimated the capacity of distribution transformers owned by its high voltage customers, as accurate records of the assets on these networks do not exist. The accuracy of this data, however, has been significantly improved for 2017-18, resulting in a slightly lower transformer capacity compared to that reported for 2016-17.

Material Accounting Policy Changes

Not applicable.

Reliability of Information

The base figures used for the distribution transformer capacity are dependent on the accuracy of the data within the WASP and PeopleSoft databases as well as assumptions made as per this Basis of Preparation document for Table 3.5.2.

For DPA0502, the data provided is based on assumptions and estimates, so extreme caution should be used when using this information for benchmarking or decision making purposes. The data used for the compilation of this expenditure is highly unreliable and it is not advised that it can be used for any purpose with any degree of certainty. It should not be used for the purposes of any benchmarking activity. Essential Energy cannot report with any level of accuracy on the private equipment owned by its high voltage customers, or the operating and maintenance costs of equipment which it does not own or manage.

Table 3.5.2.2 – Zone substation transformer capacity

Compliance with Requirements of the Notice

The information provided reports on the transformer capacity of distribution zone substation transformers owned by Essential Energy. The data is broken down according to transformation steps as well as those that are not currently in use. This is in line with the Economic Benchmarking RIN Instructions and Definitions guidance issued by the AER. Further detail has been provided in the subsequent subheadings to address compliance requirements.

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Source of Information

This data has been obtained from:

- Current Zone Substation Transformer MVA extracted from the WASP system using SQL and the PowerOn operational system.

Methodology & Assumptions

SQL Logic:

- All zone substation power transformer assets where the Owner <> "Private" (all others should be Essential Energy owned).
- All zone substation power transformers with a Service Status of:
 - "In Service", "Out of Service", "Proposed", "System Spare", "Under Construction", or "Under Repair".
- Excludes zone substation power transformers with a Type of:
 - "Regulators", "SWER Isolators"
- MVA has been obtained from the "Maximum Rating (MVA)" attribute. If blank, it is assumed to be 5 MVA (note that this occurred in <1% of cases).
- The totals for DPA0601, DPA0602 and DPA0603 have been determined based on the "Usage" attribute on the zone substation power transformer assets as follows:
 - DPA0601 = "Step 1 of 2 to distribution voltage"
 - DPA0602 = "Step 2 of 2 to distribution voltage"
 - DPA0603 = "Step 1 of 1 to distribution voltage"
 - DPA0604 (Total) = "Spare" + DPA0601 + DPA0602 + DPA0603

Those with a "Usage" of "Generator", "Ignore" or <NULL> were ignored.

This year cold spare capacity (DPA0605) was not determined using WASP (in previous years the value was calculated using Usage = Spare) and is the reason for the significant change in trend for DPA0605. The total (DPA0604) continues to be calculated in the same way as in previous years.

For DPA0605, the 2016-17 value increased by the increased transformer capacity since July 2013 and was determined by subtracting new transformer capacity from old transformer capacity for transformers with a commissioning date within 2017-18.

Use of Estimated Information

Essential Energy has used estimated information when there is no "Maximum Rating (MVA)" for zone substation power transformers as per the logic detailed above. This only occurred in <1% of cases. The methodology used to estimate the MVA in these instances is considered to provide a reasonable approximation and was determined using averages and most common MVA by Power Transformer Type.

Material Accounting Policy Changes

Not applicable.

Reliability of Information

The base figures used for the current zone substation transformer capacity are dependent on the accuracy of the data within the WASP database and the Zone Substation Manuals as well as assumptions made as per this Basis of Preparation document for Table 3.5.2.2.

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The 2017-18 cold spare capacity (DPA0605) was not determined using WASP (in previous years the value was calculated using Usage = Spare) and is the reason for the significant change in trend for DPA0605. The total (DPA0604) continues to be calculated in the same way as in previous years.

Table 3.5.2.3 – Distribution – other transformer capacity

Not required to be reported.

Table 3.5.3 – Public lighting

Compliance with Requirements of the Notice

The information provided reports the number of public lighting luminaires and public lighting poles within Essential Energy's distribution area. All assets connected to Essential Energy's network are included irrespective of asset ownership or maintenance responsibility obligations.

Source of Information

This data has been obtained from:

- Current Public Lighting luminaire and pole figures extracted from the WASP system.

Methodology & Assumptions

- **DPA0701 – Public Lighting Luminaires**

SQL Logic:

- Category = "Streetlight"
- Service Status = "In Service"
- Owner = all included
- Streetlights with a Lighting Category = "Metered" were excluded as Essential Energy has no responsibility for them.
- This information is sourced from an asset inventory report "All assets", where "Metered" assets in the "TARIFF_CLASS" column are filtered out.

- **DPA0702 – Public Lighting Poles**

SQL Logic:

- Category = "Streetlight"
- Service Status = "In Service"
- Support Type = "Dedicated Street Light Pole"
- Streetlights with a Lighting Category = "Metered" were excluded as Essential Energy has no responsibility for them.
- Count each pole once regardless of the number of streetlights attached.
- This information is sourced from a report called "Poles Streetlights and Inspections_xxFY", from which the value for "Total Dedicated Poles" is selected.

- **Public Lighting** columns

- The value will be zero.

Use of Estimated Information

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The base/current Public Lighting figures do not use estimated information.

Material Accounting Policy Changes

Not applicable.

Reliability of Information

The figures used as a base for current Public Lighting Poles and Luminaires are dependent on the accuracy of the data within the WASP database.

Worksheet 3.6 – Quality of service

Table 3.6.1 - Reliability

Compliance with Requirements of the Notice

In this section we demonstrate how the information provided is consistent with the requirements of this Notice.

The data for 2017-18 has been collected and collated in line with the definitions.

Customer numbers include active NMIs with an active or inactive account. This is the way data has been collected and stored since PowerOn Fusion went live in November 2012.

The Threshold for Major Event Days (TMED) for 2017-18 was applied as per the definition.

Source of Information

Data is sourced from PowerOn Fusion and calculations managed in an Access database. PowerOn makes up the central modules of Essential Energy's power Distribution Management and Outage Management Systems (DMS/OMS).

The spreadsheet used to collate the data is titled: "RIN Tables Workpapers 17-18".

Methodology & Assumptions

The data has been collected and collated in line with the Economic Benchmarking RIN Instructions and Definitions guidance issued by the AER.

The Threshold for Major Event Days (TMED) for 2017-18 was applied as per the definition.

In the RIN Access Database 2017-18, the following query was run for the financial year:

- Run and View SCS Summary Report – 3/4 Regions
 - This query rolls up all outages into filtered definitions with Customers Affected and Customer Minutes Lost at region and category level.
 - In the "17-18 data" worksheet, categories were rolled up by region to total Essential Energy categories and finally into total Essential Energy.
 - Using average customer count, SAIDI (Customer Minutes Lost/Ave Cust Count) and SAIFI (Customers Affected/Ave Cust Count) were calculated.
 - DQS0101 & DQS0103 = Total Unplanned SAIDI and SAIFI.
 - DQS0102 & DQS0104 = Total Unplanned – Transmission = DNI Unplanned SAIDI and SAIFI.
 - DQS0105 & DQS0107 = Normalised + Transmission SAIDI and SAIFI.
 - DQS0106 & DQS0108 = Normalised SAIDI and SAIFI.

Use of Estimated Information

There was no use of estimated information.

Material Accounting Policy Changes

Not applicable.

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Reliability of Information

Information has been sourced from current systems and management is comfortable that the information is reliable.

Table 3.6.2 – Energy not supplied

Compliance with Requirements of the Notice

This section contains an estimate of the energy that was not supplied as a result of Customer Interruptions as per the Economic Benchmarking RIN Instructions and Definitions guidance issued by the AER.

Source of Information

Data has been sourced from reported Planned customer minute off-supply and Unplanned customer minutes off-supply, from ARR Table 3.6.8.

Methodology & Assumptions

As provided in the 2017-18 Annual Regulatory Accounts.

Based on the information available, the estimated kWh was determined by calculating an average kWh use per minute for the financial year, based on the total consumption divided by the total number of customers divided by the number of minutes in a year. This average kWh use per minute was then applied to the recorded Total Planned and Unplanned customer minutes off supply.

Use of Estimated Information

All information for these tables was based on an aggregate network level and a best estimate.

Material Accounting Policy Changes

Not applicable.

Reliability of Information

The 2018 GWh supplied were as reported in the 2017-18 Annual Regulatory Accounts.

Table 3.6.3 – System losses

Compliance with Requirements of the Notice

This section contains the proportion of energy that is lost in the distribution of electricity from the transmission network to Essential Energy customers.

Source of Information

The result is formula driven and data utilised in Table 3.6.3 came from Table 3.4.1.2 and Table 3.4.1.3 for Electricity imported, while Electricity delivered was from Table 3.4.1.

Methodology & Assumptions

The methodology used in this section was as provided in Equation 2 of the Economic Benchmarking RIN Instructions and Definitions guidance issued by the AER, as shown below:

System losses = $\left(\frac{\text{electricity imported} - \text{electricity delivered}}{\text{electricity imported}} \right) \times 100$

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The electricity imported is the sum of the Energy received from the TNSP plus the Energy received into the DNSP system from embedded generation.

Use of Estimated Information

The calculation is based on tables that have been provided. Please refer to the sections relating to Tables 3.4.1, 3.4.1.2 and 3.4.1.3 in this Basis of Preparation document. These tables are designated as actual so this formula result is also classified as actual.

Material Accounting Policy Changes

Not applicable.

Reliability of Information

The data provided is considered reliable.

Table 3.6.4 – Capacity utilisation

Compliance with Requirements of the Notice

This section follows the Economic Benchmarking RIN Instructions and Definitions guidance issued by the AER which defines the requirements as:

"Capacity utilisation is a measure of the capacity of zone substation transformers that is utilized each year. Essential Energy must report the sum of non-coincident Maximum Demand at the zone substation level divided by summation of zone substation thermal capacity. For the purpose of this measure, thermal capacity is the rated continuous load capacity of the zone substation (with forced cooling or other capacity improving factors included if relevant). This must be the lowest of either the transformer capacity or feeder exit capacity of the zone substation. Feeder exit capacity should similarly be the continuous rating."

Source of Information

The result is formula driven and data utilised in Table 3.6.4 came from Table 3.4.3.3 and Table 3.5.2.2.

Methodology & Assumptions

Essential Energy has ignored feeder capacity and used:

Table 3.4.3.3 Non-coincident Summated Raw System Annual Maximum Demand divided by Table 3.5.2.2 Total zone substation transformer capacity.

Use of Estimated Information

The calculation is based on data in tables that have been provided. Please refer to the sections relating to Tables 3.4.3.3 and 3.5.2.2 in this Basis of Preparation document. These tables are designated as actual so this formula result is also classified as actual.

Material Accounting Policy Changes

Not applicable.

Reliability of Information

The data provided is considered reliable.

Worksheet 3.7 – Operating environment

Table 3.7.1 – Density factors

Compliance with Requirements of the Notice

This section has been completed as per the formulas provided in the Economic Benchmarking RIN Instructions and Definitions guidance issued by the AER.

Source of Information

“Customer Density” sources information from Table 3.4.2.2 Total customer numbers and Table 3.7.3 Route line lengths.

“Energy Density” sources information from Table 3.4.1 Energy delivered and Table 3.4.2.2 Total customer numbers.

“Demand Density” sources information from Table 3.4.3.3 Annual system maximum demand, DOPS0201, and Table 3.4.2.2 Total customer numbers.

Methodology & Assumptions

The methodology used in this section was as provided in the Economic Benchmarking RIN Instructions and Definitions guidance issued by the AER.

Customer density is the total number of customers divided by the route line length of the network.

Energy Density is the total MWh delivered to the customer divided by the total number of network customers.

Demand density is the non-coincident Maximum Demand at zone substation level, in kVA units, divided by the total number of network customers.

Use of Estimated Information

These calculations are based on tables that have been provided. Please refer to the sections relating to Tables 3.4.1, 3.4.2.2, 3.4.3.3 and 3.7.3 in this Basis of Preparation document. Some of the tables providing input for this measure have been designated as containing estimated data.

Material Accounting Policy Changes

Not applicable.

Reliability of Information

The data provided is considered reliable.

Table 3.7.2 – Terrain factors

Compliance with Requirements of the Notice

This section demonstrates how the information provided is consistent with the requirements of this Notice.

Source of Information

- WASP (via Tibco Spotfire)
- VIMS (via Tibco Spotfire)

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- LIDAR data files
- Smallworld

Methodology & Assumptions

Rural proportion (Actual)

Rural proportion was calculated as Rural Route Line Length divided by Total Route Line Length (ie. 158,143kms/174,219kms = 90.7%).

Urban and CBD vegetation maintenance spans (Estimated)

Using Spotfire and a live data link into VIMS, it is possible to extract all pre-list vegetation defects created since 1/7/2015. A span identifier was created for each record comprising the “pole from” and “pole to” fields. This data was pivoted within Spotfire to derive total treated spans per VMA. A new column was added for the total spans in the VMA. The data was pivoted again against the Zone (a Zone Master field was created which adds the rural/urban classification to the Zone Name allowing an urban/rural split within the pivot) and a total span count for that zone added as a new column. The total cut spans was divided by the total spans in the VMA to derive a find rate (average = 40%) and this figure was then multiplied by the total span count for the zone to arrive at the total number of maintenance spans in the Urban/CBD VMA areas.

Rural vegetation maintenance spans (Estimated)

Using Spotfire and a live data link into VIMS, it is possible to extract all pre-list vegetation defects created since 1/7/2015. A span identifier was created for each record comprising the “pole from” and “pole to” fields. This data was pivoted within Spotfire to derive total treated spans per VMA. A new column was added for the total spans in the VMA. The data was pivoted again against the Zone (a Zone Master field was created which adds the rural/urban classification to the Zone Name allowing an urban/rural split within the pivot) and a total span count for that zone added as a new column. The total cut spans was divided by the total spans in the VMA to derive a find rate (average = 40%) and this figure was then multiplied by the total span count for the zone to arrive at the total number of maintenance spans in the Rural VMA areas. For the purposes of this exercise, subtransmission VMAs were considered as rural, as they are considered to be in all of Essential Energy’s vegetation management contracts.

Total vegetation maintenance spans (Estimated)

This is the sum of Rural and Urban vegetation spans outlined in the previous two metrics (ie. Urban and CBD Vegetation Maintenance Spans plus Rural Vegetation Maintenance Spans).

Total number of spans (Estimated)

The total number of spans was sourced from the VIMS VMA Table.

Average urban and CBD vegetation maintenance span cycle (Estimated)

Using Spotfire with a direct link into WASP, all vegetation defects for the last 7 years (from 2011) were extracted. This data was pivoted in Spotfire to provide a data table with each row representing a VMA and the total number of defects cut within that VMA for each of the 7 years. If, in a given year, more than 10 defects were cut, then that year would score a one. A cyclic frequency could then be derived for that VMA, as per the below. Again within Spotfire, this data was pivoted against the rural/urban classification to arrive at a value for urban/CBD.

13 columns from WASP Veg Defects Pivot

| Veg Area | 2011 count | 2012 count | 2013 count | 2014 count | 2015 count | 2016 count | 2017 count | 2018 count | Total Years | Number of Years that received cyclic cut | Average Cycle Time | Master Zone |
|------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---|--------------------------|--------------------|
| [Deleted Assets] | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 2.00 | |
| Not Applicable - Armidale Depot | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | | |
| Not Applicable - Ballina Depot | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 4.00 | |
| Not Applicable - Bathurst Depot | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | | |
| Not Applicable - Cootamundra Depot | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | | |
| Not Applicable - Cowra Depot | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | | |
| Not Applicable - Dubbo Depot | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 4.00 | |
| Not Applicable - Ewingsdale Depot | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | | |
| Not Applicable - Grafton Depot | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | | |
| Not Applicable - Lismore Depot | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | | |
| Not Applicable - Maclean Depot | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | | |
| Not Applicable - Tamworth Depot | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | | |
| Not Applicable - Tweed Heads Depot | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | | |
| V-101 - Upper Rollands Plains | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 5 | 1.60 | Rural Zone 2 - MNC |
| V-102 - Rollands Plains | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 5 | 1.60 | Rural Zone 2 - MNC |
| V-103 - Ballengarra | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 5 | 1.60 | Rural Zone 2 - MNC |
| V-104 - Cornberry Pk | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 6 | 1.33 | Rural Zone 2 - MNC |
| V-105 - Red Hill | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 4 | 2.00 | Rural Zone 2 - MNC |
| V-106 - Haydons Wharf | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 1.14 | Rural Zone 2 - MNC |
| V-107 - Maria River PMQ | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 6 | 1.33 | Rural Zone 2 - MNC |
| V-108 - Blackmans Pt | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 3 | 2.67 | Rural Zone 2 - MNC |
| V-109 - Pembroke | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 2.00 | Rural Zone 2 - MNC |
| V-110 - Redbank | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 2.00 | Rural Zone 2 - MNC |
| V-111 - Rawdon Is | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 4 | 2.00 | Rural Zone 2 - MNC |
| V-112 - Bellangry | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 3 | 2.67 | Rural Zone 2 - MNC |
| V-113 - Mortons Ck | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 2.00 | Rural Zone 2 - MNC |
| V-114 - Beechwood | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 2.67 | Rural Zone 2 - MNC |
| V-115 - Koree Is | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 4 | 2.00 | Rural Zone 2 - MNC |
| V-116 - Pappinbarra Jn | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 5 | 1.60 | Rural Zone 2 - MNC |
| V-117 - Lwr. Pappinbarra | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 2.00 | Rural Zone 2 - MNC |
| V-118 - Brombin | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 5 | 1.60 | Rural Zone 2 - MNC |
| V-119 - Birdwood Port | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 3 | 2.67 | Rural Zone 2 - MNC |
| V-120 - Yarras Creek | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 3 | 2.67 | Rural Zone 2 - MNC |

Average rural vegetation maintenance span cycle (Estimated)

Using Spotfire with a direct link into WASP, all vegetation defects for the last 8 years (from 2011) were extracted. This data was pivoted in Spotfire to provide a data table with each row representing a VMA and the total number of defects cut within that VMA for each of the 8 years. If, in a given year, more than 10 defects were cut, then that year would score a one. A cyclic frequency could then be derived for that VMA, as per the above. Again within Spotfire, this data was pivoted against the rural/urban classification to arrive at a value for rural.

Average number of trees per urban and CBD vegetation maintenance span (Estimated)

This utilised tree counts based on shape files provided by LiDAR contractors. Shape files from the LiDAR data were extracted, including A1 to A4 and C1 to C7, from years 2014 to 2016. This data included data points that described vegetation on the Essential Energy network. Data used was A1 to A4 and C1 incursion data (shapes). The reduction was a compromise between trees and those observations that may not become trees, ie. shrubs picked up as category C7. The subset shape files included complimentary meta data attached to the shape file. This meta data was used as counts of individual trees. These unique counts, in addition to the unique span counts within depot and zone, were calculated for each of the rural and urban classifications.

Average number of trees per rural vegetation maintenance span (Estimated)

As above.

Average number of defects per urban and CBD vegetation maintenance span (Actual)

In Spotfire linked to the VIMS database, all vegetation defects for the relevant year were extracted. For each defect, a unique span identifier was created by concatenating the "pole from" and "pole to" values.

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In Spotfire, the total number of urban defects were counted and divided by a unique urban span count (using the span identifier), to arrive at a ratio of defects to spans for urban VMAs.

Average number of defects per rural vegetation maintenance span (Actual)

In Spotfire linked to the VIMS database, all vegetation defects for the relevant year were extracted. For each defect, a unique span identifier was created by concatenating the “pole from” and “pole to” values. In Spotfire, the total number of rural defects were counted and divided by a unique rural span count (using the span identifier), to arrive at a ratio of defects to spans for urban VMAs.

Tropical proportion (Estimated)

Cable data was extracted from Smallworld and using FME, was split into Spans at each pole. Duplicates were then removed to deliver a single span between two poles. Climate data obtained by BOM was overlaid on Spans and any Span in a Grid Code area 2 (see definitions below) was reported as being in a tropical area.

| Grid Code | Classification |
|-----------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | Hot humid Summer |
| 2 | Warm humid Summer |
| 3 | Hot dry Summer, mild Winter |
| 4 | Hot dry Summer, cold Winter |
| 5 | Warm Summer, cool Winter |
| 6 | Mild warm Summer, cold Winter |

http://reg.bom.gov.au/jsp/ncc/climate_averages/climate-classifications/index.jsp

Standard vehicle access (Estimated)

Standard vehicle access data was sourced from Smallworld. A query was run returning line length within 50m of the centreline of selected road classifications which were deemed to be two wheel drive suitable. Classifications selected were Arterial Road, Collector Road, Local Road, Sub-Arterial Road, Highway, Lane/pathways and 2WD Tracks. The method used is sound but only yields an estimate based on the assumption that if there is a 2WD accessible road within a certain distance of the conductor, then that portion of the network is likely to be accessible from a standard 2WD vehicle.

Bushfire risk (Estimated)

Essential Energy regard all rural VMAs to be a Bushfire Risk.

Use of Estimated Information

This has been explained in the Methodology and Assumptions section above.

Material Accounting Policy Changes

Not applicable.

Reliability of Information

The data provided is considered reliable.

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Table 3.7.3 – Service area factors

Compliance with Requirements of the Notice

The Notice requires the route length of overhead lines and underground cables to be determined for the 2017-18 financial year. For Table 3.7.3, the route length disregards the number of circuits that span between two poles and uses the length of any one of the circuits as the route length.

Final connections to the mains have been excluded (ie. overhead service lines and underground service cables), as well as overhead lines and underground cables for public streetlighting.

Source of Information

Overhead line and underground cable data (ie. “cables”) and pole data was exported from GIS Smallworld using FME and saved as spatial files as at the first of the month.

Overhead line route lengths

The pole and cable data was analysed using FME to determine where Essential Energy owned overhead cable spans were shared by other circuits, and if they were, these circuits were reduced to a single circuit to represent the route length for each span. The highest voltage between the two poles was assigned the voltage of the span.

Underground cable route lengths

The cable data was analysed using FME to determine where Essential Energy owned underground cables run parallel to other underground cables. Where there are cables in parallel, the part of any cables that are in parallel except the one with the highest voltage are removed.

Methodology & Assumptions

The Script filtered out all cables that were not owned by Essential Energy, where there was a responsibility value of “Private” or where the operating voltage was equal to “Streetlight” or “Service”. Duplicates were removed, the length of each span was determined and the results were then summarised.

Figures obtained from GIS Smallworld are assumed to be actual, even though it is acknowledged that the data may be incomplete, incorrectly located or duplicated.

Overhead lines

Overhead lines are generally drawn in GIS Smallworld on top of each other, from one pole to the next, unless the line is the same voltage as another line. In those cases, one of the lines is drawn parallel to the other line. If there is a switch in the line, the line stops two metres short of the pole to allow for the switch. The methodology used to determine the route length of overhead lines was to determine where there are multiple lines between any two poles and if so, remove all but one of the lines. Lines drawn parallel to a line of the same voltage were snapped to the poles, and gaps for switches were also snapped to the pole.

The route length of overhead LV has reduced due to the change to LV underground cables.

Underground cables

Underground cables are generally drawn in side by side in GIS Smallworld. To determine the route length of underground cables, it was assumed that if part of a cable was drawn in parallel to part of another cable in the GIS (within a tolerance of four metres), it shared a trench, and therefore the route length was the length of only one of the cables in parallel. If a cable did not have another cable in parallel, then that cable (or part thereof) was accepted as the route length.

Use of Estimated Information

As described above.

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Material Accounting Policy Changes

Not applicable.

Reliability of Information

The data that has been used for the quantity in Table 3.7.3 has come from Essential Energy's GIS Smallworld system. The accuracy of the information presented in the tables was directly affected by the accuracy of the data in GIS Smallworld at the time. Contributing factors to accuracy are listed below.

The quality of the cable information stored in GIS Smallworld has been steadily improving over many years, however the following points describe some of the known data quality issues:

- Data quality checks regularly highlight data quality issues, however certain issues cannot be resolved without field visits, which in many cases are not warranted due to the nature of the issue and the distance required to be travelled;
- Further work needs to be done to capture services that extend from the LV mains to the Smallworld Service Point;
- Some underground cables may be missing or drawn in the incorrect location, and may not be detected because it is difficult to know exactly where they are.

The data provided in these tables is based on the current data in the GIS Smallworld system and caution should be used when using this data for benchmarking or decision making purposes.