

OUTAGE ASSESSMENT

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Glossary

- a) In this document, a word or phrase *in this style* has the same meaning as given to that term in the NER.
- b) In this document, capitalised words or phrases or acronyms have the meaning set out opposite those words, phrases, or acronyms in the table below.
- c) Unless the context otherwise requires, this document will be interpreted in accordance with Schedule 2 of the *National Electricity Law*.

Table 1 Glossary

Term	Meaning
AEMO Operational Zone	As defined in each of the Regional Power System Operating Procedures, except for Queensland, in which case it is taken to mean the Queensland Transmission Network, as defined in the Regional Power System Operating Procedure - Queensland
AWEFS	Australian Wind Energy Forecasting System
ASEFS	Australian Solar Energy Forecasting System
CA	Contingency Analysis
CIR	Congestion Information Resource
DS	<i>Dispatch</i>
DSA	Dynamic Security Assessment
ECS	Emergency Control Scheme
FCAS	Frequency Control Ancillary Service
I/S	In service
INFO	Information Only
MT	Medium term
MTLTP	Medium Term Likely to Proceed
NOS	Network Outage Scheduler
NSP	Network Service Provider
OOS	Out of service
PASA	Projected Assessment of System Adequacy
PD	<i>Pre-dispatch</i>
PDLTP	<i>Pre-dispatch</i> Likely to Proceed
POE	Probability of Exceedance
PSS/E	Power System Simulator for Engineering
PTP	Permission to Proceed
PTR	Permission to Restore
ST	Short term
STLTP	Short Term Likely to Proceed

Term	Meaning
VSAT	Voltage Security Assessment Tool
UTP	Unlikely to Proceed

1 Introduction

- a) This Outage Assessment procedure is made in accordance with 3.7 of the National Electricity Rules (NER).
- b) If there is any inconsistency between this procedure and the NER, the NER will prevail to the extent of that inconsistency.

2 Purpose

The purpose of this procedure is to detail the assessment process for *outages of transmission plant* in the NEM.

3 Application

This procedure applies to *AEMO* and all *Registered Participants* in all NEM regions.

4 Related Policies and Procedures

Table 2 Related policies and procedures

Policies and Procedure	Title
NER Chapter 3 and 4	National Electricity Rules
SO_OP_6300 Series	AEMO power system operating procedures
SO_OP_2000	AEMO Operating Procedure - Glossary

5 General Principles

The *AEMO outage* assessment process relies upon information provided by *registered participants* of changes in *transmission system* and *generation* conditions. The primary method of communication is via the *AEMO Network Outage Scheduler (NOS)* for *transmission system outages* and market systems for bids or offers for *scheduled plant*.

AEMO provides an *outage* assessment function in the medium term, short term and *pre-dispatch* periods before *transmission network outages* are given permission to proceed (PTP) at the time of *dispatch*. An overview of the process is presented in Figure 1.

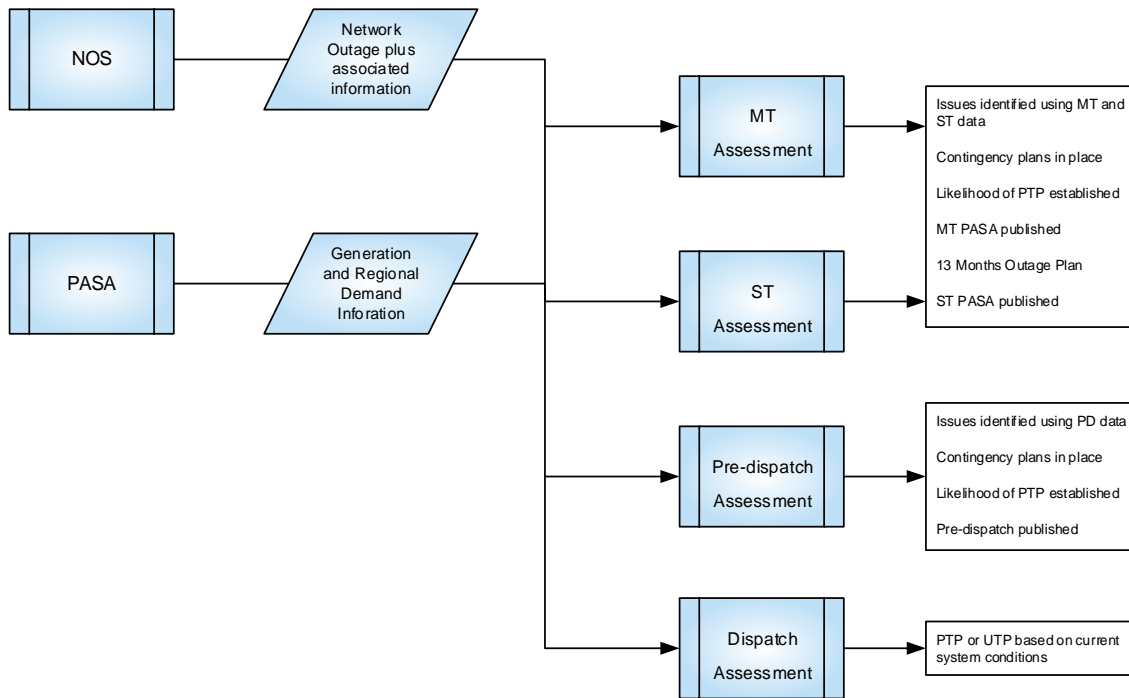


Figure 1 Outage Assessment Process

6 Responsibilities

AEMO is responsible for *power system security* and the application of *network constraints* to the market system. A detailed *outage* assessment can only be carried out successfully if a sufficient level of information is provided to AEMO in a timely manner. NSPs require appropriate responses from AEMO to aid in their *transmission outage* planning process and *registered participants* in general require information for their own purposes. The following NER references highlight these areas. For information on *PASA* timeframes refer NER clause 3.7, in particular:

- 3.7.1: Administration of *PASA*.
- 3.7.2: *Medium Term PASA*.
- 3.7.3: *Short Term PASA*.
- 3.7A: Congestion Information Resource.

For information on *dispatch* timeframe refer NER clause 3.8, in particular:

- 3.8.1: Central Dispatch.
- 3.8.10: Network Constraints.
- NER Chapter 4 outlines obligations regarding *power system security*.

To ensure the *network outage* assessment process is managed in an ordered manner a distribution of responsibility applies for the medium term, short term, *pre-dispatch* and *dispatch* periods. Specific AEMO departments are responsible for the assessment of *transmission system outages* as depicted in Table 3.

Table 3 Responsibility of Transmission Outages

Time Period	AEMO Staff Area
<i>Dispatch</i>	NEM RTO
<i>Pre-dispatch</i>	NEM RTO
Short Term	Operations Planning
Medium Term	Congestion Modelling

7 Timing of Outage Submission

Outages should be submitted to *AEMO* at the earliest possible time so that forecast *network capability* is accurately reflected. To assist in processing and audit of submitted *outages* there are three classifications associated with time of submission. Planned, short notice and unplanned classifications are defined in the *AEMO* glossary. The reason for the existence of each is summarised in this section.

7.1 Planned Outages

For planned *outages*, information must be provided to *AEMO* via the NOS. Based on this and other market information, outcomes of the *outage* assessment process are:

- Feedback to the NSP on the likelihood of an *outage* proceeding.
- Development and invocation of any required *constraint* sets or equations.
- A consistent forecast of *power system* reliability and *network capability* to participants throughout the MT *PASA*, ST *PASA* and *pre-dispatch* timeframes.
- Publication of 13 Month Outage Plan as a part of Congestion Information Resource (CIR).

7.2 Short Notice Outages

For short notice *outages*, the advice is the same as for planned *outages* with one additional requirement. As well as the NOS information, phone communication by the TNSP is required to ensure a timely response to the short notice condition by *AEMO*.

7.3 Unplanned Outages

A TNSP must immediately advise *AEMO*, by telephone of any unplanned *outages* in the *AEMO* Operational Zone and any other unplanned *outages* where a NOS entry would normally be required as detailed in the *regional power system operating procedures*. For any unplanned outage that requires *AEMO* to invoke a *constraint* a NOS entry must be provided as soon as possible after the event, regardless of the outage duration. For unplanned *outages* not requiring a *constraint*, a NOS entry is only required if the equipment is not returned to service within 15 minutes.

8 AEMO Outage Assessment Timetable

In general, at least one *outage* assessment will take place for each planned *outage* submitted to the NOS during each defined timeframe of medium term (MT), short term (ST), *pre-dispatch* (PD) and *dispatch* (DS). There is some overlap of ST and MT assessment times. The aim of this is to assist in meeting ST requirements prior to the publication of ST PASA. As part of the *Congestion Information Resource*, AEMO also publishes information on planned *network outages* for the subsequent 13 months. This 13 Month Outage Plan fits within the MT period. The timetable applicable to the *outage* assessment process is presented in Figure 2.

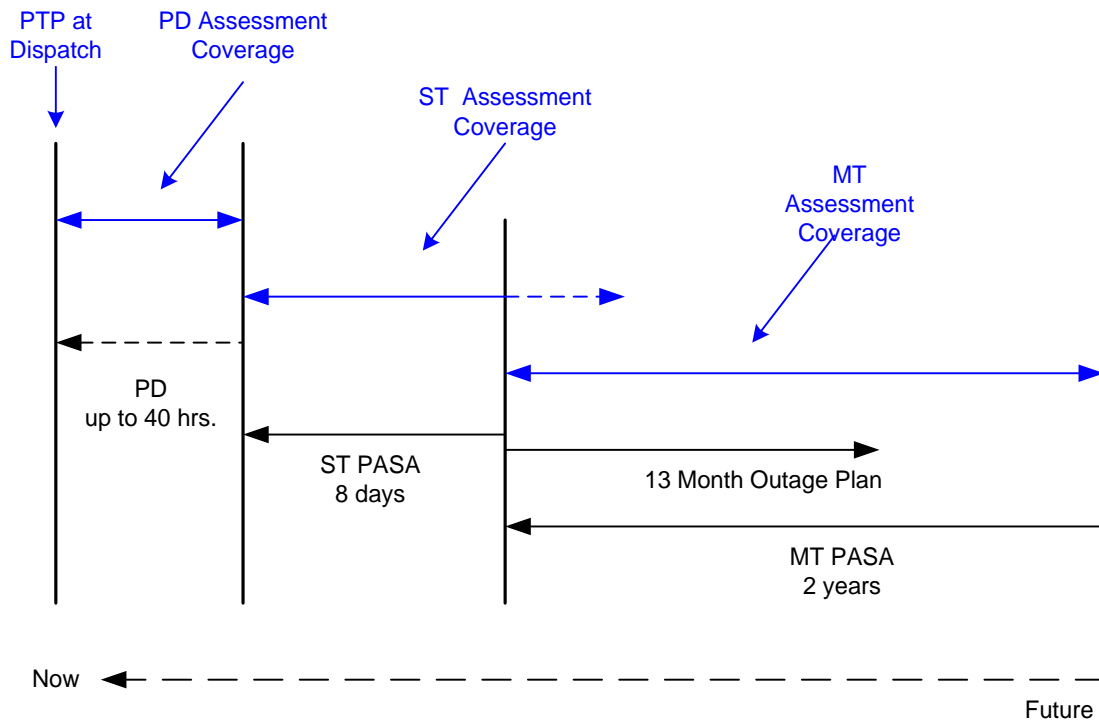


Figure 2 Outage Assessment Timeline

The ideal processing situation is for AEMO to perform a single *outage* assessment during each timeframe, considering all *outages* entered in the NOS at that time. In practice this is sometimes not feasible because the load forecast or the *outage* information in NOS may have changed. Hence, additional *outage* assessments may be carried out during each timeframe.

9 Outage Submission to AEMO via NOS

The degree of information required by AEMO to process *outages* is limited to what is needed to correctly model the situation and assess *power system security* and reliability of *supply* implications.

The AEMO Network Outage Scheduler (NOS) has been developed to transfer this information between each TNSP and AEMO. NOS operation is referenced in this document but is not illustrated as it is a specialist software package for specific users. Accordingly independent assistance is available in this area.

9.1 NOS Outage Submission for a Network Element

The prime considerations when assessing an *outage* is the impact on *power system security* and reliability of *supply* caused by the unavailability of a *network element*. This is not related in any way to the number of work groups performing specialised tasks. AEMO requires NOS submission of all *network elements* affected, with grouping of *network elements* in NOS if elements are associated on an operational basis. Some examples to clarify this would be as follows:

- Multiple work groups during an *outage* of one *network element*.
 - One NOS entry only is required to identify the *network element*.
- Associated *network element outages*.
 - Associated *network element outages* should be included in the same NOS submission. Some examples of this would be:
 - ◆ A bus *outage* that offloads a *transmission* line. The bus and line are to be submitted as one NOS record. In the case of a bus *outage*, of a bus connected to a breaker and a half scheme, the breakers connected to the OOS bus do not have to be submitted if no other equipment is offloaded. The exception is when a *constraint* is required with an associated breaker that will be out of service.
 - ◆ Breaker and a half or double selection bay *outages*. The bay components as well as the disconnected line, transformer, etc. are to be submitted as one NOS record. If the bay equipment is not included it will be assumed that isolation has been made on an equipment isolator and the bay restored to normal service during the *outage*.
 - ◆ A transformer *outage*, where the transformer is directly connected to a line. The de-energised line and the transformer must also be submitted.
 - ◆ A circuit breaker *outage*, which removes other equipment from service. The circuit breaker as well as the other OOS equipment must be submitted.
 - Short duration off-loading of equipment during switching may be required to achieve isolation for an *outage*. An example of this would be where equipment is connected to a bus via an isolator only. The bus is required to be switched to achieve isolation. For this and similar scenarios:
 - ◆ Off-loading of less than 15 minutes duration during switching must be noted in the booking notes of the NOS record.
 - ◆ Off-loading of greater than 15 minutes duration during switching must be advised by independent NOS submission.

9.2 Classifications of Outage Submission

The definitions provided below are associated with the processing of *outages* via NOS. There are two high level classifications of NOS entry (assessment and information). These indicate if assessment is required by AEMO or not. Within each of these classifications, the *outage* is sub-categorised as out-of-service (OOS) or in-service (I/S) as illustrated in Figure 3.

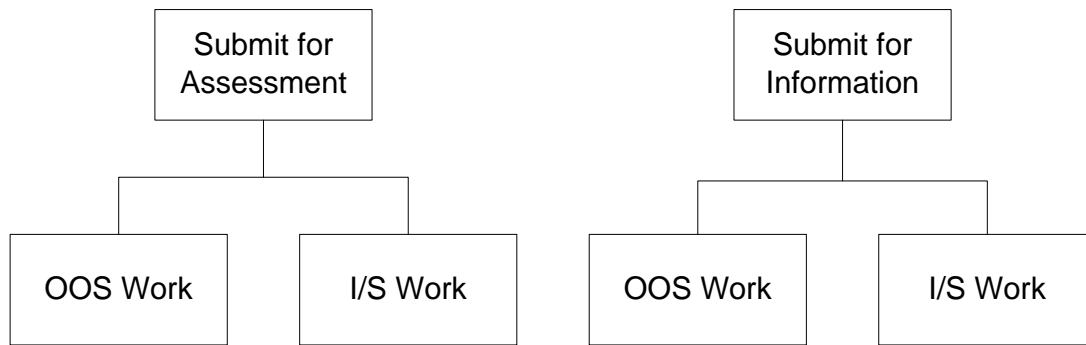


Figure 3 Outage Classifications

The details of what *outages* are required to be submitted to NOS, and the associated classifications, are detailed in the *regional power system operating procedures*. The general principles used to determine the classification of *outages* are detailed below.

9.2.1 Submit for Assessment

The scope of assessment is to ensure the *power system* in AEMO Operational Zone (as defined in the regional power system operating procedures) remains in a secure and reliable operating state.

All *outages* in this category require PTP / PTR from AEMO. *Outages* submitted for **assessment** include:

- All *outages* in AEMO Operational Zone.
- *Outages* not in AEMO Operational Zone where:
 - The *outage* may cause a security violation in AEMO Operational Zone.
 - The *outage* involves *constraint* invoke or revoke. In this case the scope of assessment is limited to *constraint* management.
 - The *outage* has FCAS implication by placing large loads at risk. In this case the scope of assessment is limited to *constraint* management.
 - The *outage* affects bus connections within AEMO Operational Zone.
 - The *outage* involves reactive *plant* that is regarded as supporting the *transmission system*.
- Any *transmission lines* taken out of service for voltage control.

9.2.2 Submit for Information

Outages in this category do not require PTP/PTR from AEMO. Generally, *outages* submitted for **information** include:

- *Transmission system* equipment not in AEMO Operational Zone but represented in the AEMO network model.

The INFO category relates to equipment *outage* information provided to AEMO, primarily for the purpose of *network* modelling accuracy. The task of maintaining system security in TNSP's operational zone lies with the respective TNSP acting as an agent of AEMO. It does not require assessment by AEMO. However the NSP is required to acknowledge all security violations have been addressed.

Additional information and contingency plans associated with this category may be requested at any time at the discretion of AEMO. *Outages* in this classification are detailed in the relevant *regional power system operating procedures*.

AEMO may at any time request that an *outage* normally in the ‘information’ category be submitted to NOS for complete *AEMO outage* assessment. If this occurs, the circumstances must be logged and reported to the Manager NEM RTO for review.

9.2.3 Outages not requiring a NOS entry

Generally *AEMO* does not require notification of the following types of *outages* in the *TNSP’s Operational Zone* **unless specifically listed** in the relevant *regional power system operating procedures*:

- In-service protection or communication *outages* where a protection, metering or control scheme is made unavailable.
- Radial lines and associated protection and communication schemes where the *outage* does not cause an *outage* to the interconnected system.
- 132/110 kV bulk supply transformers where there is no interruption to the interconnected system.

AEMO may at any time request any *outage* in the above categories be entered in NOS if *AEMO* considers the information is required for *AEMO* to carry out its *power system security* functions.

9.2.4 Out-of-service work

- Where *network* switching results in the off-loading or removal of a *network element*, or
- Where an emergency control scheme (ECS) or other automated function is made unavailable resulting in reduced *capability* of the *power system*. For this purpose, an ECS is not a component of the protection system associated with a single item of equipment. It is an automated scheme that results in modification to power flow given specified trigger conditions and has an identifiable equipment name in NOS. This includes:
 - Schemes designed to reduce *power system* loading.
 - Schemes designed to modify *power system* configuration.
 - Schemes designed to modify *generation*.

9.2.5 In-service work

Where a *power system* service (*secondary equipment*) is disabled.

This may include:

- Where a protection, metering or control scheme is made unavailable.
- Where it is planned to momentarily interrupt and immediately restore load during testing of an automated scheme such as auto-reclose.
- Where communication equipment being made unavailable such that a function associated with the *transmission network* is disabled.
- Where telemetered information or other functionality normally provided to *AEMO* is made unavailable due to any nature of work.
- Where transformer auxiliary systems (fans etc.) are disabled and transformer capacity is impacted

This does **not** include live line work where the only consequence is that the auto-reclose is made unavailable.

9.3 Detail Accompanying Outage Submission

Out-of-service

The critical aspect is the impact on the *network*. In the simplest case, *plant* is advised as being unavailable and is then removed from the *AEMO network* model during analysis. Once it is removed from the *AEMO network* model, the detail of physical work being undertaken does not, in most cases, provide any more useful information. For routine *outages*, high level work information is available in the mandatory NOS fields, accordingly work detail is not required in the NSP Booking Notes unless specifically requested by *AEMO*. *Network* configuration for out-of-service and Info work is critical for *AEMO* modelling purposes and must be provided.

In-service

The nature of the work is required but specifically in terms of impact or services affected and risk which require assessment by *AEMO*. The NOS entry should clearly state the equipment, service or data that is made unavailable and the impact on *power system security* and operation of the NEM.

Table 4 lists the information required for the different categories of *outages* submitted to NOS. This is a general guide and more information may be requested by *AEMO* at any time.

Table 4 NOS Detail Required

Information Required in NOS	Submit as OOS Work	Submit as I/S Work	Submit as Info
Provide specific equipment ID	Yes	Yes	Yes
List HV equipment taken 'Off-Load'	Yes	N/A	Yes
Detail any <i>Network Configuration Changes</i>	Yes	N/A	Yes
List secondary equipment being disabled	N/A	Yes	No
List any Service or Information to <i>AEMO</i> being disabled	Yes	Yes	Yes
List abnormal risk issues	Yes	Yes	Yes
List possible security violations	Yes	Yes	Yes
Acknowledge that violations are addressed	Yes	Yes	Yes
Contingency Plan is attached	Yes	Yes	No
Provide exact detail of work being undertaken	No	Yes	No

10 High Impact Outages

AEMO will only allow an *outage* to proceed on the basis that the *outage* will not result in a *power system security* or *reliable operating state* violation. Consideration must also be given to what actions would be required to return the *power system* to a *secure operating state* within thirty minutes following a *credible contingency event* or a significant change in *power system* conditions during the outage period.

AEMO has the responsibility to make available to *registered participants* information about the potential for, or the occurrence of, a situation which could significantly impact, or is significantly impacting on the *power system*.

To meet this requirement *AEMO* may identify certain *network outages* as "High Impact Outages".

These are *outages* during which, in *AEMO's* reasonable assessment, the *power system* can be operated in a *secure operating state*, however following a *credible contingency event* the actions

taken by *AEMO* to return the *power system* to a *secure operating state* within thirty minutes could have a significant impact on the *power system* and the market.

The basis for identifying High Impact Outages in the *NEM transmission network* is governed by the outcomes of network studies or past experience where it is identified that:

- During the outage there is a potential for *Energy* and *FCAS* prices to approach the Market Price Cap or Market Price Floor; and/or
- Following a *credible contingency* event there is a potential for one or more of the followings:
 - a reduction in supply that may be expected to result in *involuntary load shedding*
 - separation of parts of the *network* into large islands of scheduled *generation, networks* and loads; e.g. North / South Tasmania, any region(s) separated from the NEM.
 - requirement for *market* intervention through issuing of *directions*; or
 - disconnection of *generation* in the *region*, which exceeds the size of the single largest *credible contingency* under normal operating conditions.

In the assessment of High Impact Outages, *AEMO* will determine the maximum supportable demand for the *region* or area affected where applicable. This will be the demand above which *load shedding* would be required to return the *power system* to a *secure operating state* within thirty minutes should the *credible contingency event* occur.

If the forecast demand is within 200 MW of the maximum supportable demand, *AEMO* will issue a market notice identifying the *outage* and provide information about the potential impact on the *power system* on the occurrence of a *credible contingency event* during that *outage*.

The updated list of upcoming High Impact Outages in the *NEM* can be found on [AEMO's website](#) which is updated weekly.

If the recall time is greater than 30 minutes for the defined high impact outage, relevant TNSP should also provide the summary of work in the NOS booking notes.

11 Outage Assessment

During each time period of MT, ST and PD, *AEMO* will assess *outages* and respond to the relevant TNSP. Advice provided by *AEMO* at all times prior to *dispatch* will indicate probable violations as they become apparent, given the conditions of study. The parameters associated with assessment in each timeframe are discussed in this section.

11.1 Medium Term Outage Assessment

MT *outage* assessment includes the use of a number of uncertain study variables. Three significant variables are:

- *Generation* configuration.
- *Region* demand.
- System configuration.

These three variables have the potential to change the outcome of a security assessment. Hence for MT assessment, the process is aimed at identifying possible security or *reserve* issues given typical study parameters.

11.1.1 MT Study Method

Any of the following study methods may be used for MT *outage* assessment:

- MT *PASA* reserve assessment in the following cases:
 - Where an inter-regional transfer limit reduction is the only impact of the *outage* and it is addressed by the applied *constraint* in MT *PASA*.
 - Where an intra-regional *transmission* limitation is the only impact of the *outage* and it is addressed by the applied *constraint* in MT *PASA*.
- Previous relevant study results including clash lists, *outage* guides, or similar. The source of such documentation may be AEMO or TNSP for MT application.
- The AEMO EMS applications, Powerflow, CA, VSAT, Short circuit analysis and DSA.
- PSS/E in cases where there is a need to study system augmentation.

11.1.2 MT Study Parameters

- *Network* Configuration (including bus tie status) as advised via the NOS.
- *Generation* as per typical system conditions with regard to availability in MT *PASA* (This includes *semi-scheduled* wind and solar farm *generation* output based on AWEFS and ASEFS forecast).
- Worst case *generation* pattern, including maximising *generation* in a particular power station or within a specific area if necessary.
- Any agreed specific *generation* condition advised by the TNSP via NOS.
- Any *network* limits advised by the TNSP via NOS.
- Any agreed *network support agreement* advised by the TNSP via NOS.
- Any arrangements included in a contingency plan advised by the TNSP via NOS.
- Demand will be 50% POE forecast.

11.1.3 MT Assessment Priority

AEMO will endeavour to provide a response to Medium Term *outage* notifications at the earliest possible time. Response time may vary depending on resources available at the time. Generally *outages* will be assessed on a chronological basis in the following priority order:

- 1) *Outages* requiring *constraints* within the 13 Month Outage Plan.
- 2) *Outages* not requiring *constraints* within the 13 Month Outage Plan.
- 3) Other *outages* in MT timeframe.

This priority order will be modified to accommodate any *outage* assessment if requested via phone by a TNSP.

11.1.4 MT Study Results

General results should indicate any system security violations or *reserve* issues detected. More specific cases may include the possible restriction of *generation* at particular sites due to an *outage*. Any *constraint* development required should be identified at this stage and implemented as soon as complete. Any issues to be addressed should be resolved as soon as possible, if required any issues will be raised in NOS and *outage* assessment will not proceed further until the issue is resolved.

If all issues associated with an assessment have been addressed the *outage* status will be changed to MTLTP in NOS.

11.2 Short Term Outage Assessment

ST *outage* assessment includes the use of more reliable variables than the MT assessment however two of the variables, *generation* and demand, are still not known with a great amount of certainty. These and possibly other variables have the potential to change the outcome of a security assessment study. Hence for ST assessment, the process is aimed at identifying possible security or *reserve* issues given typical real time study parameters.

Within the ST assessment timeframe is the requirement to comply with NER clause 4.10.3 (b). This states that AEMO will endeavour to give at least 3 days' notice to relevant DNSPs in cases where *network* switching planned by a TNSP could affect security of supply to a distribution *network*. In accordance with *regional power system operating procedures*, this notice will be provided to the DNSP by the TNSP on AEMO's behalf.

11.2.1 ST Study Method

Both of the following study methods are used for ST *outage* assessment:

- The AEMO EMS applications, Powerflow, CA, VSAT, Short circuit analysis and DSA.
- ST PASA *reserve* assessment.

11.2.2 ST Study Parameters

- *Network* configuration (including bus tie status) as advised via the NOS.
- *Generation* as per typical real time conditions with regard to availability in ST PASA (this includes *semi-scheduled* wind and solar farm *generation* output based on AWEFS and ASEFS forecast).
- Worst case *generation* pattern, including maximising *generation* in a particular power station or within a specific area if necessary.
- Any agreed specific *generation* condition advised by the TNSP via NOS.
- Any *network* limits advised by the TNSP via NOS.
- Any agreed *network support agreement* advised by the TNSP via NOS.
- Any arrangements included in a contingency plan advised by the TNSP via NOS.
- Demand will be 50% POE forecast.

11.2.3 ST Assessment Priority

The primary consideration with regard to priority is to provide assessment of all *outages* approaching *pre-dispatch* for security purposes. The secondary consideration is to provide *outage* related information to the market via standard AEMO publications. AEMO resources are committed full time to ST assessment functions; however response time may vary depending on workload at any time. The practical conditions influencing this include submission of Short Notice *outages*, the delayed notification of contingency plan and other *outage* detail, as well as assessment time committed to the more complex *outage* study cases.

11.2.4 ST Study Results

Results will indicate all issues and solutions detected during study such as:

- System security violations.
- *Reserve* issues.
- Restriction of specific *generators*.
- Contingency plans.

If all issues associated with an assessment have been addressed the *outage* status will be changed to STLTP in NOS.

11.3 Pre-dispatch Outage Assessment

PD *outage* assessment is more accurate than any previous study due to increasing certainty associated with *dispatch* of *generators*, demand and *network* configuration. As time approaches *dispatch* PD studies will obviously be extremely close to the situation during the *outage*.

11.3.1 PD Study Method

Both of the following study methods are used for PD *outage* assessment:

- The AEMO EMS applications, Powerflow, CA, VSAT, Short circuit analysis and DSA.
- *Pre-dispatch reserve* assessment.

11.3.2 PD Study Parameters

- *Network* configuration (including bus tie status) as advised via the NOS.
- *Generation* as per *pre-dispatch* schedule (This includes *semi-scheduled* wind and solar farm *generation* output based on AWEFS and ASEFS forecast). Note that arrangements made between a TNSP and *generator* to accommodate an *outage* should be reflected in the *pre-dispatch* schedule.
- Worst case *generation* pattern, including maximising *generation* in a particular power station or within a specific area if necessary.
- Any *network* limits advised by the TNSP via NOS.
- Any agreed *network support agreement* advised by the TNSP via NOS.
- Any arrangements included in a contingency plan advised by the TNSP via NOS.
- Demand will be the 50% POE PD forecast.

11.3.3 PD Assessment Priority

The primary consideration with regard to priority is to provide assessment of all *outages* approaching *dispatch* for security purposes. The secondary consideration is to provide *outage* related information to the market via standard AEMO publications. PD assessment is performed by control room staff and response time may vary throughout PD depending on workload associated with the real time operation of the *network* at any time.

11.3.4 PD Study Results

Results will verify all issues and solutions detected during previous study as well as identify and resolving any issues not previously detected.

If all issues associated with an assessment have been addressed the *outage* status will be changed to PDLTP in NOS.

11.4 Dispatch Outage Assessment

If system conditions do not change significantly the PD assessment may be used as a basis for providing PTP of *outages* at the *outage* start time. Otherwise a final check must be made using real time data immediately prior to *outage* start. The *outage* status will be changed to PTP in NOS when AEMO are satisfied that all associated issues have been addressed, including confirmation of:

- Any agreed *network support agreement* advised by the TNSP via NOS.

- Any arrangements included in a contingency plan advised by the TNSP via NOS.

If any *network support agreement* or contingency plan advised of by the TNSP via NOS are not in place and are required to ensure system security, the *outage* status should be changed to UTP.

11.5 Contingency Plans

A contingency plan is required to resolve any issue that is detected due to a *network* equipment *outage*.

If there are security violations and a contingency plan has not been provided, *AEMO* may phone or email to advise of simple issues or raise an issue in the NOS for more significant cases. In both of these scenarios the issue will be a summary of the violations that need to be addressed and information will need to be submitted by the TNSP.

Once an issue has been raised in NOS, an *outage* will not be assessed further until the issue is resolved. Planned *outages* that normally require a contingency plan should be submitted in the NOS with the contingency plan to reduce the possibility of delay during assessment.

The issue in NOS will be accompanied with a broad outline of the expected situation such as an indication of likely pre-contingent and post-contingent violations. Detail of the method employed to rectify violations is to be provided by the TNSP.

For contingency plans provided in the medium term only a preliminary plan may be possible in some circumstances as system conditions may be largely unknown, such a plan would be structured in broad terms and indicate the most probable contingency measures. Plans provided on this basis must be revised and made available to *AEMO* as soon as system conditions are considered to be more predictable, in any event detailed contingency plans should be available for the short term assessment carried out by *AEMO*.

A contingency plan may consist of a simple statement or may consist of detailed arrangements depending on the issues that need to be addressed. *AEMO* is responsible for the approval of contingency plans provided by a TNSP.

A contingency plan must include any arrangements made between a *generator* and TNSP to accommodate a *network outage*. The arrangement will then be reflected in the *dispatch* of *generation*. Any arrangements detailed in NOS that require a manual response from a *generator* will be confirmed with the *generator* by *AEMO* immediately prior to PTP.

11.6 Constraint Application

AEMO will apply *constraints* considered necessary to ensure that system security obligations are met at all times. This is simply a reflection of *transmission network capability* in the market system.

A significant amount of *constraint* application results from *network outages* advised to *AEMO* via NOS. The principle of *constraint* application with regard to NOS *outage* records is as follows:

- All *constraints* considered necessary to manage an *outage* advised via NOS will be invoked by *AEMO* at the earliest practical time. This includes *constraints* to reflect any *network support agreement*.
- *Constraints* using time based equipment ratings will only be applied if a contingency plan exists. The plan must detail the method of reducing equipment loading following a contingent event within the specified time to an appropriate value. For example the use of 15 minute *transmission* line ratings with an action plan to reduce loading post-contingency to within continuous rating within 15 minutes. This scenario may involve agreements between *generators* and NSPs.
- *Constraints* will be applied when an *outage* for NSP work has resulted in a reduction to the capacity of *scheduled plant* at its *network* connection. However, if the purpose of the *outage* is for work by the *plant* operator and not the NSP, then a *constraint* will not be

applied to the *plant*. The intent is to indicate via *network constraints*, a reduction in *network capability* rather than a reduction in *scheduled plant capacity*. Bids and Offers are to reflect the level of the *scheduled plant's* capacity. The zero MW *constraint* on the *generator* output should be invoked for the *NSP outage*, if the *outage* restricts the generation even if the *outage* is coordinated with the *generator*. However, in case of *aggregated generators*, *constraints* will not be invoked as it is not practical.

- *Constraints* will be invoked on *embedded generators (Semi-scheduled generators only)* connected to the DNSP *network* when there is an impact on TNSP equipment. When there is no impact on the TNSP network, *constraints* will not be applied. DNSPs should coordinate with *generators* and the *generators* should reflect the MW availability accordingly.
 - Due to limitations with AWEFS/ASEFS, the *semi-scheduled generators* were not able to directly bid their availability for *dispatch*. AEMO made changes to AWEFS/ASEFS to receive a SCADA local limit and apply it as a cap of their dispatch forecast. The SCADA local limit is mandatory provision for new semi-scheduled wind and solar farms.
 - If an NSP or *generator* informs AEMO of a restriction to *semi-scheduled plant* due to a *network* limit or internal limit not covered by turbine/inverter availability (e.g. DVAR limit), then AEMO should invoke a quick *constraint* to reflect this limit. The quick *constraint* description should state the reason for the limit (e.g. NSP limit or Participant advised limit).
- *Constraints* will not be applied for the testing of *scheduled plant* secondary systems when the *plant* is off line. The *plant* is required to arrange for correct (zero) indication to be available to AEMO at these times so that market systems do not respond to incorrect data.
- *Constraints* will not be applied for a reduction of capacity of non-scheduled wind or solar *generation*. Any limitations to the output of a non-scheduled wind or solar farm will be entered directly into the AWEFS or ASEFS forecasting system by AEMO.
- Constraint sets for single and multiple outages can be invoked concurrently except for cases where specific advice has been provided that the invocation of both constraint sets is not allowed.¹

12 NOS Outage Acknowledgements

When submitting an *outage* there are five tick boxes for the TNSP to consider. Note – AEMO does not operate these tick boxes.

Information Only	<input type="checkbox"/>	Affected DNSPs aware	<input type="checkbox"/>
Not For Publication	<input type="checkbox"/>	Affected TNSPs aware	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Affected generators aware	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Figure 4 NOS Outage Acknowledgements

¹ AEMO's internal constraint dictionary states clearly in the 'constraint set name', when single outage constraints are not to be invoked along with multiple outage constraints.

12.1 Information Only

Indicates the category of the *outage* is 'Submit for Information'.

12.2 Not for Publication

The 'Not for Publication' field in NOS is no longer used.

12.3 Affected DNSPs aware

12.4 The relevant DNSP is aware of an *outage* which may potentially impact on their *network* operation and has not raised any objection. Refer also to NER 4.10.3. Affected TNSPs aware

The relevant TNSP is aware of an *outage* which may potentially impact on their *network* operation and has not raised any objection.

12.5 Affected Generators Aware

The relevant generator is aware of an outage which directly impacts on their connection to the network and has not raised any objection.

12.6 NOS Outage Status

This section explains the NOS *outage* status cycle. An overview of the cycle is depicted in Figure 5.

12.7 Recall Time

Recall Time is the time taken to completely restore the equipment to service (including switching time) when required. Appropriate recall time should be provided in the planned *outage* submission.

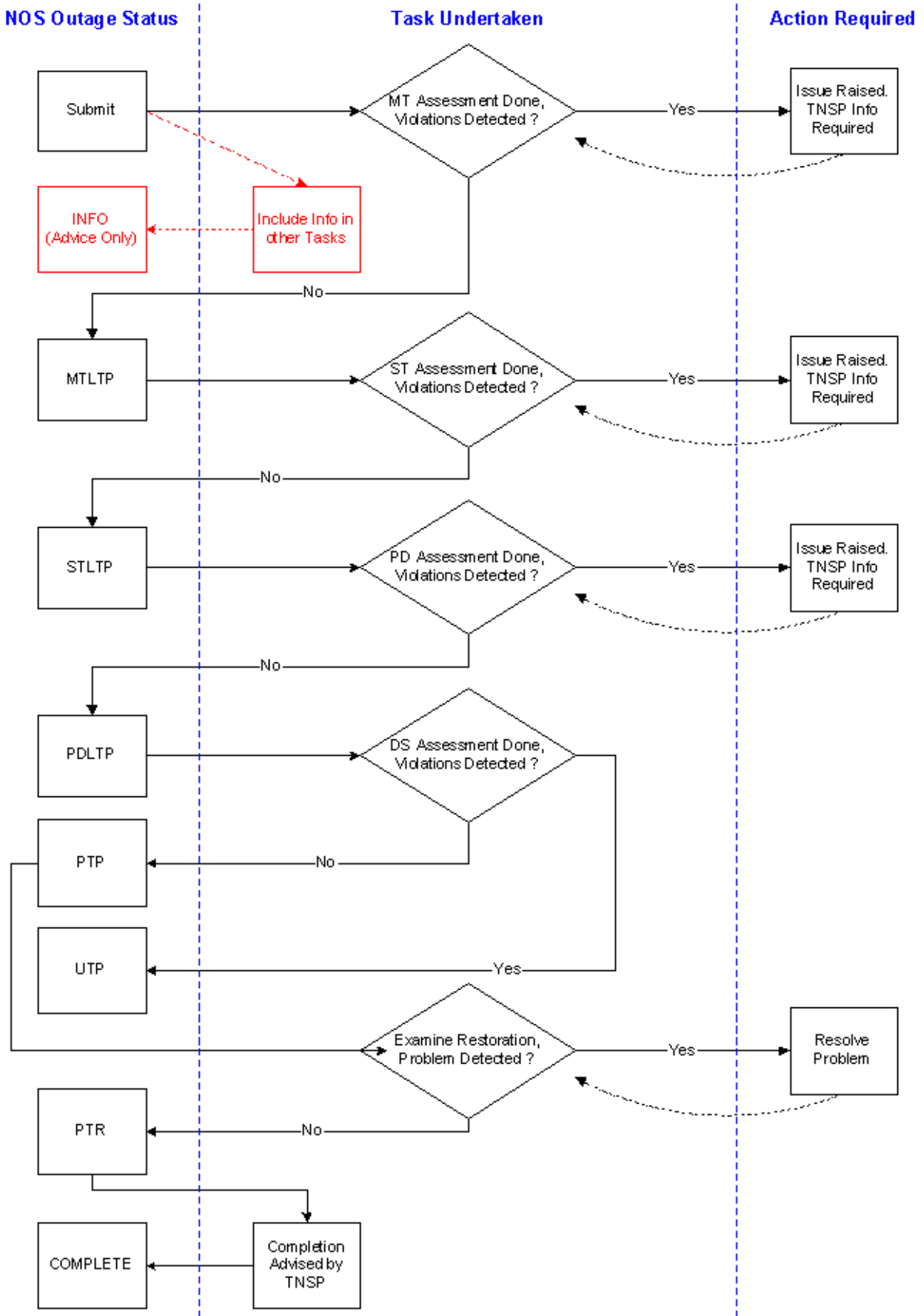


Figure 5 NOS Status Cycle

12.8 Issues Raised

The NOS has a facility to note issues that need to be resolved. This facility is used to log violations that have been observed during assessment. In general, if an issue has been raised then no further assessment will take place until the issue has been addressed. The record is essentially frozen until sufficient information is provided. Only when sufficient information has been included to resolve the issue will assessment continue.

An example of the process is depicted in Figure 6:

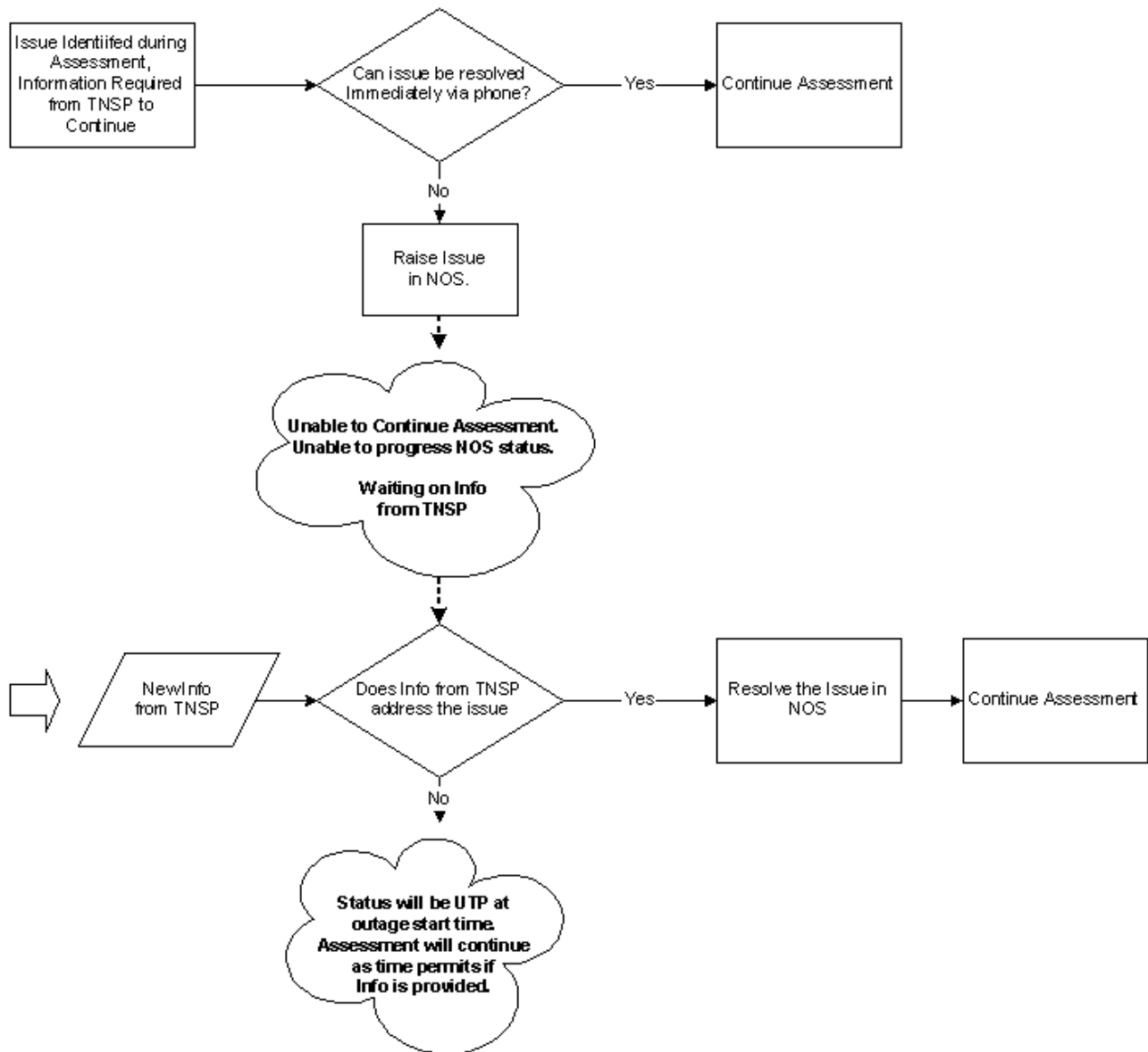


Figure 6 Issues Process

12.9 SUBMIT

The NOS status of SUBMIT indicates an *outage* has been submitted to AEMO for assessment. Assessment may have started, detail may be attached by AEMO but the appropriate stage of assessment has not been completed.

12.10 INFO

The NOS status of INFO indicates an *outage* has been submitted to *AEMO* “for information”.

12.11 MTLTP

The NOS status of MTLTP indicates the *outage* has been assessed in the MT timeframe and is likely to proceed. That is, with the MT assessment parameters available, no issues have been identified and given similar conditions the *outage* is likely to obtain PTP at the time of *outage* start.

12.12 STLTP

The NOS status of STLTP indicates the *outage* has been assessed in the ST timeframe and is likely to proceed. That is, with the ST assessment parameters available, no issues have been identified and given similar conditions the *outage* is likely to obtain PTP at the time of *outage* start.

12.13 PDLTP

The NOS status of PDLTP indicates the *outage* has been assessed in the PD timeframe and is likely to proceed. That is, with the PD assessment parameters available, no issues have been identified and given similar conditions the *outage* is likely to obtain PTP at the time of *outage* start.

12.14 PTP

The NOS status of PTP indicates *AEMO* has given the NSP permission to proceed with the *network outage*. It is based on the principle that *AEMO* has determined the *transmission network* will remain in a secure and reliable operating state.

For OOS Work, The TNSP must request PTP from *AEMO* immediately prior to the high voltage switching that will remove the load carrying capability of equipment.

For I/S Work, The TNSP must request PTP from *AEMO* immediately prior to disabling the service.

Due to possible changes on the *network*, PTP is valid for a maximum time of 15 minutes. If the impact on the *network* due to the *outage* has not been established during this time then the TNSP must discuss the situation with *AEMO*. PTP must be confirmed at this time.

PTP can only be provided by *AEMO* at the *outage* start time as it is governed by real time and expected conditions on the *network*. It may be based upon study done during the *pre-dispatch* period if system conditions have not changed significantly; otherwise PTP will be based on study prior to *outage* start. Any previous advice regarding likelihood of PTP is irrelevant at this time as real time information is used for this assessment.

The *outage* status will be changed to PTP in NOS when *AEMO* are satisfied that all associated issues have been addressed, including confirmation of:

- Any agreed *network support agreement* advised by the TNSP via NOS.
- Any arrangements included in a contingency plan advised by the TNSP via NOS.

If any *network support agreement* or contingency plan advised of by the TNSP via NOS are not in place and are required to ensure system security, the *outage* status should be changed to UTP.

12.15 UTP

AEMO may advise that an *outage* is Unlikely To Proceed at the time of *outage* start when system conditions are known with certainty. In some cases UTP may be advised at an earlier time if there is a low probability that an *outage* will proceed under the expected conditions.

Some conditions that may result in UTP at the time of *outage* start are:

- Issues raised in NOS that have not been resolved.
- A predefined condition for PTP has not been met.
- Unforeseen circumstances or previously unidentified issues have become apparent.

AEMO may advise UTP for *outages* of *transmission network* equipment based on the following:

- Where it would be necessary to issue a direction or a clause 4.8.9 instruction for the purposes of maintaining the *power system* in a secure operating state, a reliable operating state or for reasons of public safety.
- Forecast conditions are such that the planned *outage(s)* would result in *power system security* breaches or *lack of reserve* (LOR) conditions.

AEMO may advise UTP for *outages* of secondary equipment or in-service work based on the following:

- Where the *outage* would result in a significant disruption to the operation of the market due to the unavailability of metering services.
- Where the secondary equipment *outage* or in-service work would result in a significant disruption to the operation of the market and no satisfactory back-up arrangements are in place to minimise such disruption.
- Where the *outage* is not in accordance with the requirements of NER clauses 4.8.2(a), 4.6.5 or S5.1.2.1(d).

The following conditions are not reasons for *AEMO* advising that a planned *outage* is unlikely to proceed:

- If during the planned *outage* there was to be an occurrence of a contingency event, which resulted in the *power system* being satisfactory but no longer in a condition considered to be secure on the occurrence of a further contingency event, then that is not a reason for UTP. An acceptable management plan in this case would be for *AEMO* to issue a direction or clause 4.8.9 instruction to return the *power system* to a secure operating state within 30 minutes.
- If the planned *outage* was the cause of negative residues, *AEMO* would not withhold permission to proceed, delay or recall the *outage*.

12.16 PTR

PTR is the acknowledgement that the NSP can restore the *network outage*. The *network outage*, including any associated high voltage switching, is expected to be complete immediately following PTR being provided by *AEMO*.

For OOS Work, the TNSP must request PTR from *AEMO* immediately prior to the high voltage switching that will restore the load carrying capability of equipment.

For I/S Work, unless otherwise requested, PTR from *AEMO* is not required. However, 'Completion' must be submitted without delay.

Due to possible changes on the *network*, PTR is valid for a maximum time of 15 minutes. If the impact on the *network* due to *outage* restoration has not been established during this time then the TNSP must discuss the situation with *AEMO*. PTR must be confirmed at this time.

12.17 Complete

The completion of the *outage* has been submitted by the TNSP, all equipment is returned to normal operating state.

12.18 Withdrawn

The *outage* is not required and 'Withdrawal required' has been submitted by the TNSP.

13 Co-ordination of Outages across Regional Boundaries

Transmission lines in the NEM interconnected *network* can span different *regions* and therefore each end may be under the control of a different NSP or asset owner. This section is devoted to providing a clear process for *AEMO* to co-ordinate the *outages* of equipment across inter- regional boundaries and lines of asset ownership.

13.1 Work at one end of an Interconnector Transmission line.

Where an *outage* is submitted by a NSP for work on its end of a *transmission* line only, then this NSP is responsible for coordinating the switching of the line out-of-service after receiving Permission to Proceed from *AEMO*. The same applies for returning the line to service, after receiving Permission to Restore from *AEMO*.

13.2 Work at both ends of an Interconnector Transmission line

Where an *outage* is submitted for work on both ends of a *transmission* line by the different asset owners or NSP's the following process will apply.

- 1) *AEMO* will nominate one of the two associated NSP's to coordinate switching the line out of service. *AEMO* will verify the nomination, having previously entered a statement to this effect in the NOS notes section for each NOS entry at the PDLTP approval stage.
- 2) After receiving Permission to Proceed from *AEMO*, the nominated NSP coordinates switching the line out of service, advising *AEMO* that the line is out-of-service on completion.
- 3) Once the nominated NSP advises *AEMO* that the *transmission* line is out of service, the other NSP is given Permission to Proceed.
- 4) On completion of the work by both parties and after Permission to Restore is received from *AEMO* the nominated NSP coordinates the switching to return the *transmission* line to service.