

2023-27

POWERLINK QUEENSLAND
REVENUE PROPOSAL

Project Pack – PUBLIC

CP.02392

Woolooga Secondary Systems
Replacement

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CP.02392 – Woolooga Secondary System Replacement

Project Status: Not Approved

1. Network Requirement

The 275/132kV Woolooga Substation, approx. 165km north-west of Brisbane, was established in 1973 and supplies Energy Queensland loads in the Wide Bay area and supports Central to South Queensland (CQSQ) power transfers. The substation includes an adjacent Static VAR Compensator (SVC) yard, commissioned in 2008 to provide reactive power support for the CQSQ transfer. An outage of this asset would put up to 250MW of power and up to 3,800MWh of energy per day at risk².

A Condition Assessment (CA) carried out in March 2020 identified that most secondary system assets will reach the end of their technical service lives by 2029¹. The equipment is, or is becoming, obsolete with no support from the manufacturer and limited spares available. Beyond their 20 year nominal service life, secondary systems suffer increased failure rates. Increasing failure rates, along with the increased time to rectify the faults due to equipment obsolescence, significantly affects the availability and reliability of these systems. There is therefore a need for Powerlink to address this emerging risk to ensure ongoing compliance with Schedule 5.1 of the National Electricity Rules (NER) to ensure customers continue to receive safe, reliable and cost effective electricity services.

Energy Queensland forecasts confirm there is an enduring need to maintain electricity supply to the Wide Bay area. The removal or reconfiguration of the Woolooga Substation due to secondary system failure or obsolescence would violate Powerlink's Transmission Authority reliability obligations (N-1-50MW up to a maximum unsupplied load of 600MWh) and significantly impact the power transfer capability between Central and South Queensland. Failure to address the obsolescence of this asset is likely to result in non-compliance with Powerlink's reliability and system security obligations⁶.

2. Recommended Option

As this project is currently 'Not Approved', project need and options will be subjected to the public Regulatory Investment Test for Transmission (RIT-T) consultation process to identify the preferred option closer to the time of investment.

The current recommended option is to replace all 275kV and 132kV secondary systems at Woolooga Substation by 2029².

The following options were considered but not proposed:

- Do Nothing – rejected due to non-compliance with reliability standards.
- Non-Network Option parameters identified – at present no viable non-network option has been identified.

Figure 2-1 shows the current recommended option reduces the forecast risk monetisation profile of the Woolooga Substation secondary systems by ~\$1.3m per annum. The recommended option will extend the asset life by 20 years.

Where a 'Do Nothing' scenario is adopted, the forecast level of risk associated with the asset rapidly escalates from approximately \$90k per annum in 2029 to an estimated \$1.3m per annum in 2030 and continues to rise each year thereafter. The significant increase in risk cost in 2030 coincides with the depletion of available spares, which result in financial risks to replace the failed secondary systems in an unplanned (emergency) manner and network risks (unserved energy) from concurrent network outages due to equipment failures.³



Figure 2-1 Annual Risk Monetisation Profile (Nominal)

3. Cost and Timing

The estimated cost to replace the 275/132kV secondary systems at Woolooga Substation is \$26.8m (\$2024/25 Base)⁵.

Target Commissioning Date: October 2029

4. Documents in CP.02392 Project Pack

Public Documents

1. Secondary Systems Condition Assessment Report – H005 Woolooga 275kV SVC, 132/275kV Substation
2. CP.02392 - H005 Woolooga Secondary Systems Replacement – Planning Statement
3. Risk Cost Summary Report - CP.02392 Woolooga Substation Secondary Systems Replacement
4. Project Scope Report CP.02392 Woolooga 275/132kV Secondary System Replacement
5. Concept Estimate for CP.02392 - Woolooga 275/132kV Secondary Systems Replacement

Supporting Documents

6. Asset Reinvestment Criteria - Framework
7. Asset Management Plan 2021



H005 Woollooga
275kV SVC
132/275kV Substation

Secondary Systems Condition Assessment Report

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1. Introduction

H005 Woollooga Substation, including SVC yard, is a significant transmission substation located approximately 165km north-west of Brisbane. It was established in 1973 to assist with CQSQ power transfer. The substation is comprised of two switchyards:

1. The 275kV switchyard, which has feeders connecting to Gin Gin, South Pine, Palmwoods and Teebar Creek.
2. The 132kV switchyard, which provides 3 X 132 kV connections to Ergon and 2 X 132 kV connections to Energex for supply to Wide Bay, Gympie and North Coast Regions.

The SVC located adjacent to the substation, commissioned in in 2008, provides reactive power support for the CQSQ transfer.

The focus of the report is to assess the condition of secondary systems assets and to recommend the optimal reinvestment timing for these assets based on expected remaining technical life, performance and obsolescence. Recommendations have been derived from the condition assessment of secondary systems assets and associated equipment. Considerations for network reconfigurations, network enduring needs, engineering solutions, refurbishment options and implementation methodologies are not in scope of this report. As shown in Table 1 and Table 2 below, Woollooga Substation and SVC primary equipment bays include:

Table 1 – Woollooga Substation Network Elements

Local Substation (H005 Woollooga SVC)					Remote Substation
	Voltage (kV)	Quantity	Bay Designation	Operational Element	
Feeders	275	6	=C01-Q20, - Q30	813/2	Calliope River Tee Gin Gin
			=C02-Q10, - Q30	807	South Pine
			=C02-Q20, - Q30	814/2	Calliope River Tee Gin Gin
			=C03-Q10, - Q30	810	Palmwoods
			=C03-Q20, - Q30	8850	Teebar Creek
			=C07-Q10, - Q30	584 (SVC)	
	132	5	=D02-Q10	764	Kilkivan
			=D03-Q10	765	Kilkivan
			=D14-Q10	7190	Mungar
			=D18-Q10	748/2	Cooroy Tee Gympie
			=D19-Q10	747/2	Traverstone Tee Gympie
Capacitor Banks	275	1	=C06-Q10	Cap 1	
	132	2	=D11-Q10	Cap 2	
			=D12-Q10	Cap 3	
Reactors		0			
Transformers	275	3	=C07-Q20, - Q30	3 Transf	
			=C07-Q10, - Q30	4 Transf (SVC =M04)	
			=C04-Q20, - Q30	5 Transf	
	132	2	=D17-Q10	3 Transf	
			=D04-Q10	5 Transf	
Busbars	275	2	=KC1	1 Bus	
			=KC2	2 Bus	
	132	2	=KD1	1 Bus	
			=KD2	2 Bus	

Table 2 - Woolooga SVC Network Elements

Local Substation (H005 Woolooga SVC)					Remote Substation
	Voltage (kV)	Quantity	Bay Designation	Operational Element	
Transformer	18.0/275 kV	1	=C07-Q10, -Q30	4 Transf (SVC =M04)	
Reactors	18.0	1	TCR1	TCR 1	
Capacitor Banks	18.0	5	TSC1	TSC 1	
			TSC2	TSC 2	
			HF5	5 th Filter	
			HF7	7 th Filter	
HF11	11 th Filter				
Busbars	18.0	1		SVC LV Bus	

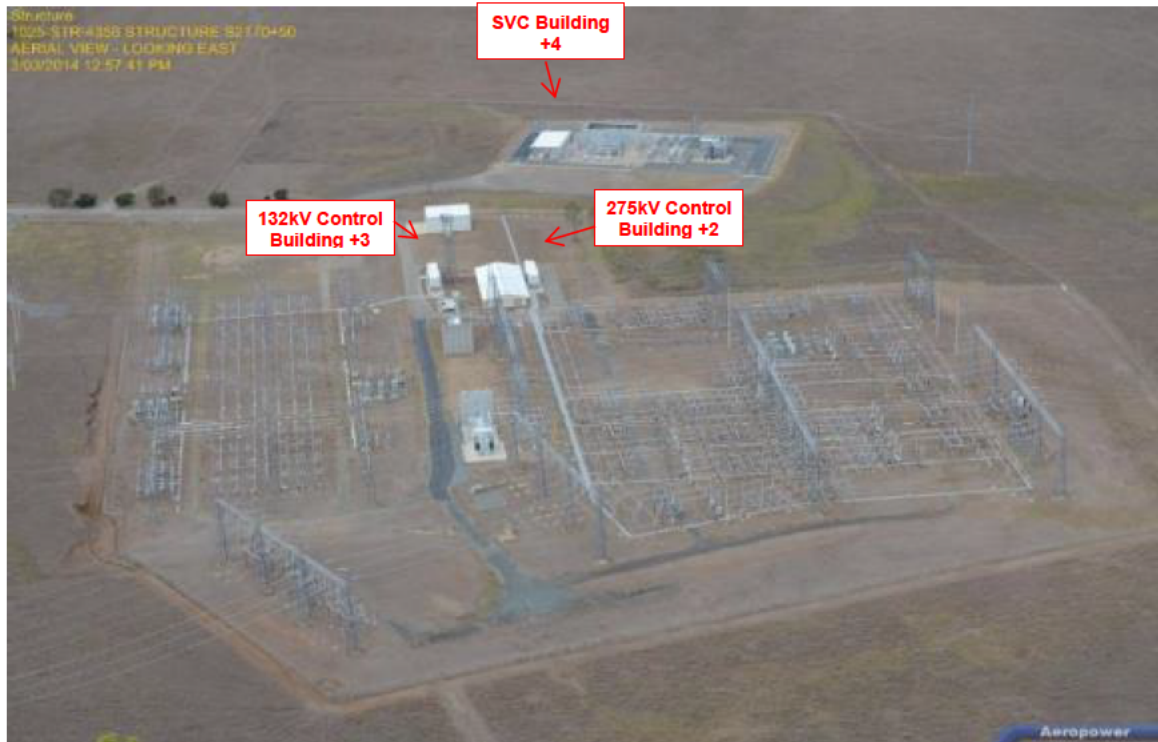


Figure 1 – 132kV/275kV Woolooga Substation and SVC Aerial View

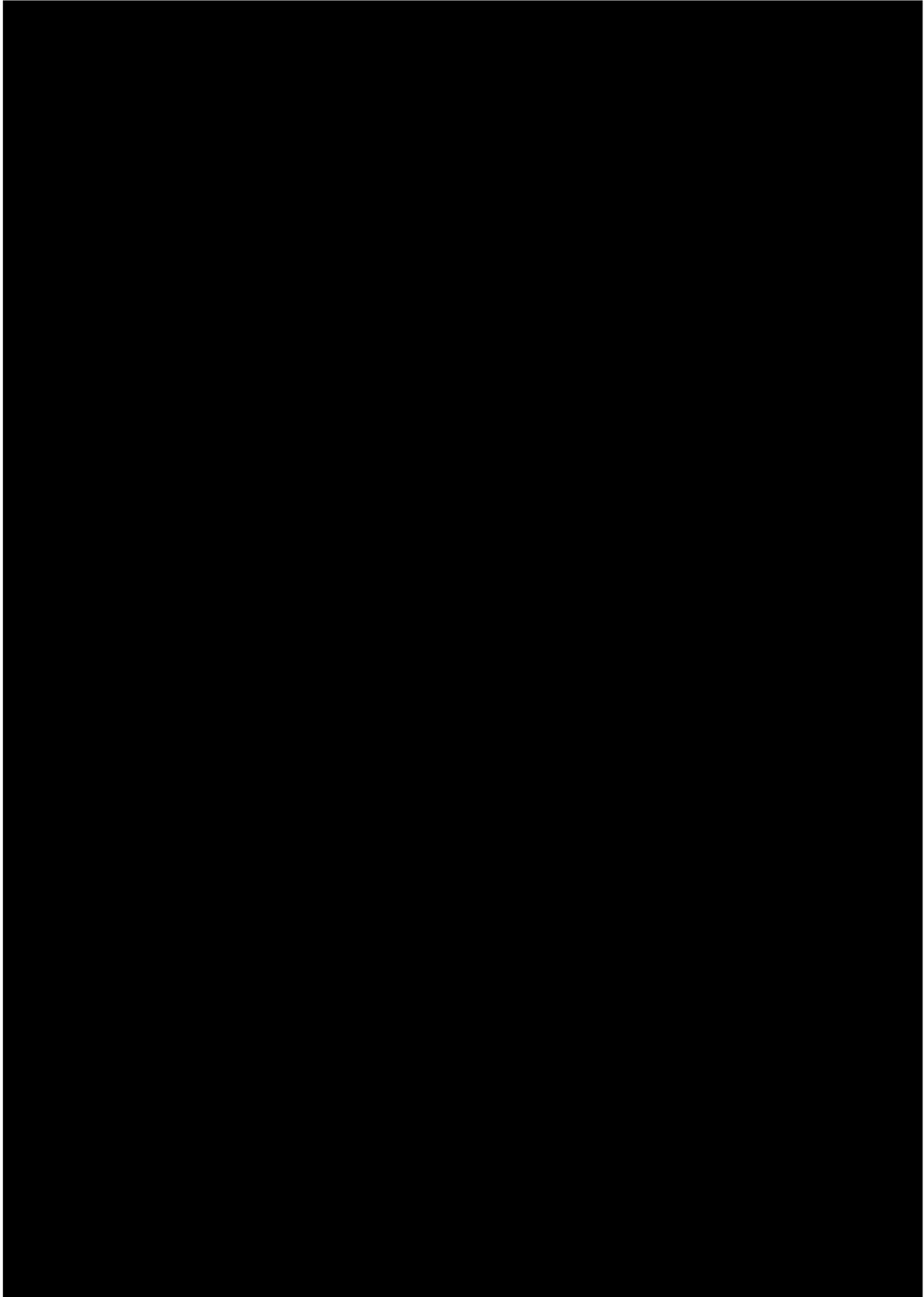


Figure 2 – 132kV/275kV Woolooga Substation and SVC Electrical Single Line Diagram

2. Inclusions and Exclusions

2.1 Inclusions

Secondary system assets and equipment provide monitoring, supervision, control and protection functions. The condition assessment of the following systems and equipment will be covered in this report.

- Secondary system cables – All cables that are associated with secondary systems and equipment, including:
 - Cables between control and protection panels and termination racks,
 - Cables between termination racks and yard marshalling kiosks, AC and DC kiosks.
- OpsWAN panels, system and equipment,
- Secondary system AC and DC supply – Low voltage (LV) AC Panel heaters and lights, DC batteries and chargers,
- Secondary system panels and associated ancillary parts, including links, terminals, Input / Output modules, signal converters, transducers and power supplies.
- Indoor and outdoor secondary systems marshalling kiosks, AC and DC kiosks, Termination racks, including internal links, terminals, MCBs and fuses,
- Indoor and outdoor control cables to outdoor secondary systems kiosks or cables from indoor secondary systems panels directly connected to primary equipment control kiosks.
- Secondary system equipment and systems, including protection relays, HMI computers, RTUs, data acquisition units, Programmable Logic Controllers (PLCs), Intelligent Electronic Devices (IED),
- Available space in existing control buildings to accommodate new secondary system panels.

2.2 Exclusions

The condition assessment of the following assets are not in scope of this report:

- Condition of control buildings and associated light and power circuits,
- Civil structures, cable trenches and foundations,
- AC auxiliary supply systems (> 230VAC), including transformers, diesel generators and building power and light circuits,
- Substation flood lights,
- Primary equipment and associated components e.g. transformer and circuit breaker control cubicles,
- Primary equipment kiosks and associated components, e.g. Power transformer, circuit breaker control kiosks. PLCs and Intelligent Electronic Devices (IED), regardless of their installed location (could be in transformer and circuit breaker control kiosks) are considered as secondary systems equipment.
- Cables from secondary systems outdoor kiosks (e.g. bay marshalling kiosks) to primary plant control kiosks,
- Cables from primary plant control kiosks to primary plant equipment,
- Telecommunication assets, including 50VDC batteries and chargers.

3. Condition Assessment Principles and Methodology

Principles of secondary systems condition assessment were based on Powerlink's Secondary Systems Asset Risk Model developed in [1], and "Powerlink – Asset Risk Management – Framework" in [2]. The methodology consists of two main parts – Desktop assessment based on [1, 2] and site visual inspection.

The desktop assessment is limited only to assets recorded in SAP asset database, e.g. protection relays, RTUs and IEDs. It is important to note that a significant number of secondary systems equipment, including cables, kiosks, terminals, links, panels, termination racks, auxiliary equipment and some IEDs are not recorded in SAP. The condition assessment of these depends solely on the site visual inspection. Site visual inspection also provides moderation and manual update of desktop assessments to reflect the actual condition of operational equipment at site.

The desktop assessment models the equipment health indices based on the optimisation of risk, cost and performance of Powerlink's secondary assets since 1999. The health index is the key condition measurement for each equipment in service. The model takes into account equipment failure rates calculated based on operational data, environmental conditions where the equipment is installed and the mean physical ages of a group of equipment at bay and system (fleet) levels.

Health indices are modelled in the range from zero (0) to ten (10), where zero represents newly installed equipment and ten indicates equipment that have reached the end of their technical service life. Equipment with a health index close to ten represents only a moderate increased risk of functional failures, but significantly longer outage duration and higher risk of impacting system's availability and reliability due to the lack of manufacturer support and available spares.

The key outcome of this report is the recommended replacement timing for secondary systems assets and equipment detailed in the Appendix section based on their health indices and condition assessment data.

4. Buildings

4.1 Substation Secondary Systems Buildings

The substation secondary systems are housed in two (2) demountable control buildings, building +2 and building +3, except a small quantity of OpsWAN equipment are still housed in the communication equipment room in building +1. All buildings associated with the substation are located within the substation perimeter fence, including the work shed.

4.2 SVC Control Building

The SVC building (+4) is located within the SVC perimeter fence, which is built on a separate platform adjacent to the substation. It houses control and protection panels, OpsWAN, thyristor valves, cooling system, 125V DC battery and charger, analogue and digital interface panels, control cables and associated auxiliary equipment. This building has some spare capacity to accommodate additional secondary system panels if required.

Details of substation and SVC buildings are shown in Table 3.

Table 3 - Woollooga Substation and SVC Buildings

Building Description	Designation	Functional Use	Spare Sec Sys Panel Spaces
Old Control Building +1	+1	Comms equipment, amenities	Old control room is completely empty (Approx. 30+ spare panel spaces)
Substation Secondary System Building +2	+2 (275kV)	Sec Sys Bus =KC1, =KC2 Sec Sys Bays =C01, =C02, =C03, =C04, =C05, =C06, =C07	5
Substation Secondary System Building +3	+3 (132kV)	Sec Sys Bus =KD1, =KD2 Sec Sys Bays =D02, =D03, =D04, =D05, =D11, =D12, =D14, =D17, =D18, =D19 Revenue Metering Power Quality Monitoring	8
=M04 SVC Building +4	+4	SVC Sec Sys, Thyristor Valves and Valve Cooling	Spare capacity not measured
Work shed	+5	Maintenance Workshop	N/A



(a) Empty (Brick) Control Building +1



(b) 275kV Demountable Control Building +2



(c) 132kV Demountable Control Building +3



(d) SVC Building +4

Figure 3 – H005 275/132kV Woollooga Substation secondary systems and SVC Buildings

5. Condition Assessment

5.1 Secondary System Outdoor Marshalling Kiosks

Woollooga substation and SVC marshalling kiosks were installed between 2008 and 2010. The kiosks are still in serviceable condition and should last until 2043/44. However, their internal components such as links, terminals and MCBs have already shown signs of deterioration due to harsh environmental conditions. In particular, some door seals and air filters, which appear to be made from low quality materials, have significantly degraded and should be replaced as part of routine maintenance. It is recommended that all outdoor marshalling kiosks be monitored as part of the substation routine inspection to identify any aggressive deterioration. An operational project (or maintenance work order) should be initiated to replace the internal components if they deteriorate beyond Powerlink's safety standards.

Health Indices of secondary system outdoor marshalling kiosks and recommended replacement timeframe have been detailed in [Appendix A](#). Physical appearance of typical outdoor marshalling kiosks and air filters are illustrated below:

- Bay Marshalling Kiosks: in Figure 4;
- AC/DC Marshalling Kiosks: in Figure 5;
- Air Filters: in Figure 6.



(a) =D03-A10 Bay Marshalling Kiosk



(b) =D11-A10 Bay Marshalling Kiosk



(c) =D18-A10 Bay Marshalling Kiosk



(d) =C02-A30 Bay Marshalling Kiosk



(e) =C04-A20 Bay Marshalling Kiosk



(f) =C06-A10 Bay Marshalling Kiosk

Figure 4 – Physical appearance of typical outdoor bay marshalling kiosks at Woollooga substation



(a) =D07-A91 Bay AC Marshalling Kiosk



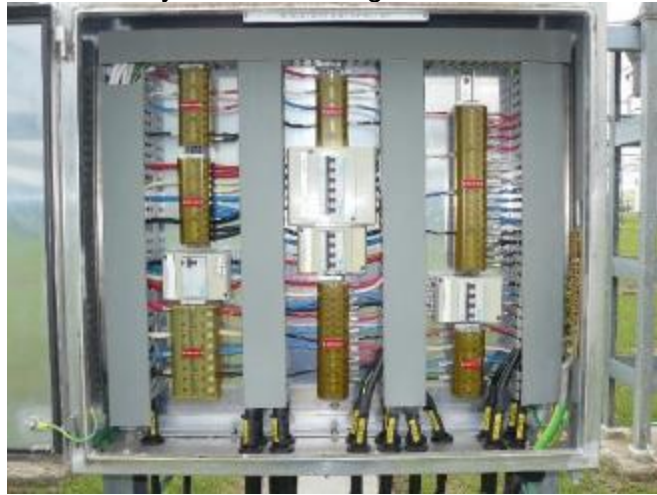
(b) =D07-A92 Bay DC Marshalling Kiosk



(c) =D15-A91 Bay AC Marshalling Kiosk



(d) =D15-A92 Bay DC Marshalling Kiosk



(e) =C01-A91 Bay AC Marshalling Kiosk



(f) =C04-A91 Bay AC Marshalling Kiosk



(g) =C04-A92 Bay DC Marshalling Kiosk

Figure 5 – Physical appearance of typical outdoor AC/DC marshalling kiosks at Woollooga substation

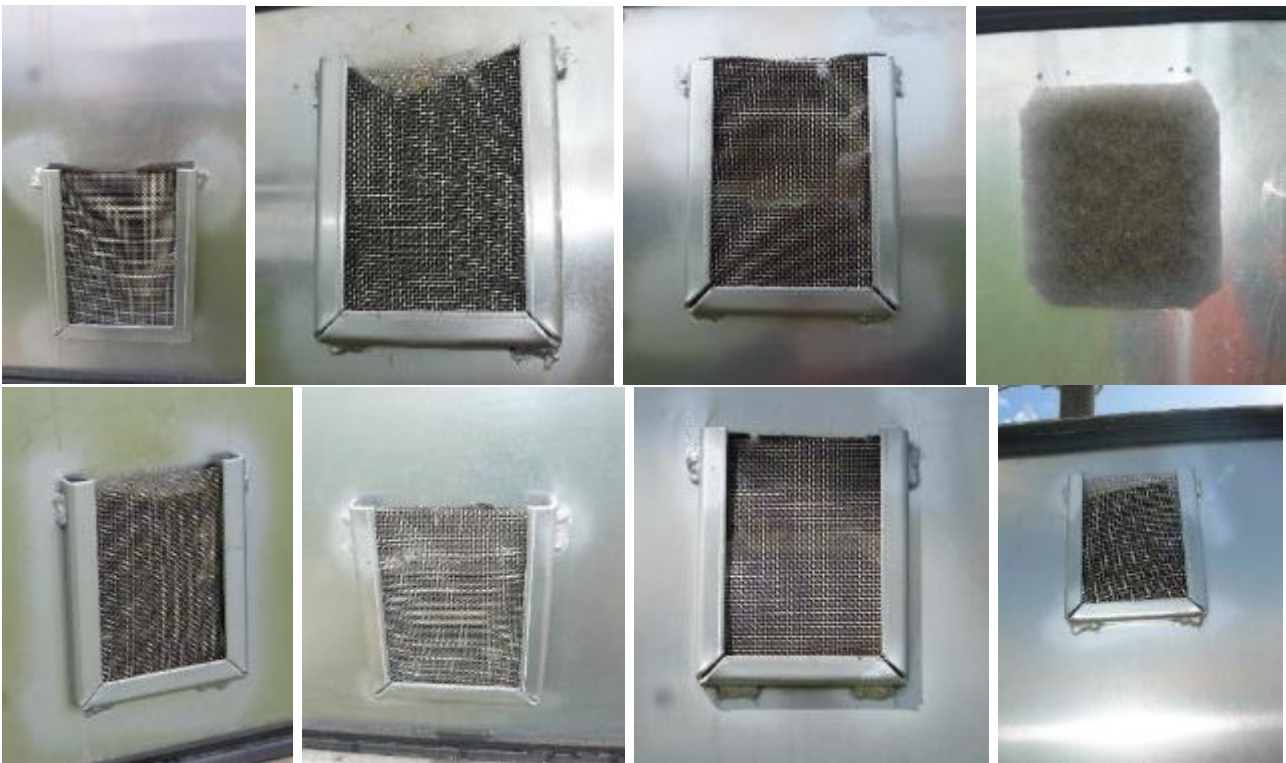


Figure 6 – Physical appearance of typical outdoor marshalling kiosks air filters at Woollooga substation

5.2 Outdoor Secondary System Cables

Outdoor secondary system cables are still in good condition as shown in Figure 7. Visual inspection of these cables indicated that they can be kept in service until 2043/44.



Figure 7 – Physical appearance of typical outdoor secondary system cables

5.3 Indoor Termination Racks / Yard Interface Cubicle

There is no building termination racks at Woollooga substation. Secondary system cables were installed directly between the indoor panels and outdoor marshalling kiosks. Therefore, new external termination racks may need to be installed external to the existing building to facilitate the secondary system replacement projects.

5.4 Indoor Secondary System Cables

All cables inside the control buildings are in good condition as they have been in a clean and air-conditioned environment since being installed around 2008/09. The replacement of indoor cables is deemed unnecessary until 2043/44.

5.5 Control and Protection Systems

Condition assessment of Woollooga Substation and SVC control and protection systems, including cubicles, equipment, internal components such as links, terminals, wirings, MCBs, fuses, cables is summarised in the [Appendix A](#).

5.5.1 Secondary Systems Panels

All secondary systems panels, including auxiliary parts e.g. links, terminals and internal wiring were installed between 2008 – 2011, excluding Power Monitoring which was installed in 2014, and are currently still in good condition. They are suitable for service until 2028/29.



Bay: =D14-Q10



Bay Coupler: =D05-Q10



Bus: =KD1 & =KD2



Cap: =D11-Q10



Transformer=D04-Q10



Multiplex



Power Quality Monitoring

Figure 8 – Typical Indoor 132kV Secondary Systems Panels at Woollooga Substation



Bay: =C02-Q20



Bay Coupler: =C03-Q30



Bus: =KC2



Cap: =C06-Q10



SVC: =Q10



Transformer=C04-Q10



Multiplex

Figure 9 – Typical Indoor 275kV Secondary Systems Panels at Woollooga Substation



SVC X Protection Panels



SVC 400V AC Auxiliary / Changeover Panel



HMI Human Machine Interface



SVC Control



SVC Interface

Valve Control

Figure 10 – Typical SVC Indoor Control and Protection Panels at Woollooga SVC



Figure 11 – SVC Cooling Control System Panel

5.5.2 Control, Protection, Auxiliary, Ancillary, Metering and OpsWAN Equipment

5.5.2.1. Control, Protection, Auxiliary, Ancillary Equipment

Woollooga Substation and SVC secondary system comprises mostly microprocessor based control and protection equipment. There is a small number of solid state and modern electro-mechanical relays being used e.g. CB Fail Bus Trip relays, high impedance bus zone relays and SVC Multi-trip relays. Health indices and recommended replacement timeframe for substation and SVC secondary system equipment and associated ancillary equipment are tabled in the Appendix A.



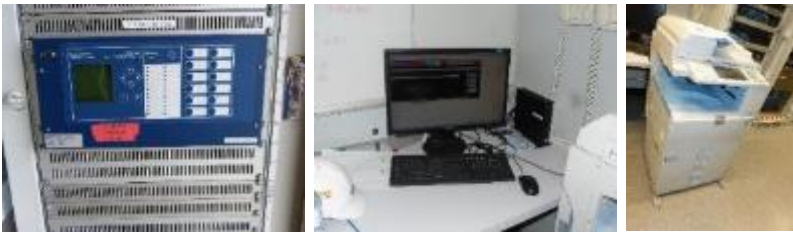


Figure 12 – Woollooga Substation Typical Indoor Secondary System Equipment (2008 - 2010)



Figure 13 – Woollooga SVC Typical SVC Indoor Secondary System Equipment (2008)

5.5.2.2. Revenue Metering Panels

Woollooga Substation revenue-metering panels, including auxiliary parts e.g. links, terminals and internal wiring were installed in 2009 and currently still in good condition. They are suitable for service until 2029/30.



Figure 14 – Revenue Metering Panel

5.5.2.3. Revenue Metering Equipment

Woollooga Substation and SVC's metering equipment were installed in 2009. They are suitable for service until 2029/30.



Figure 15 – Woollooga Substation and SVC Metering Equipment

5.5.2.4. OpsWAN System Panels

OpsWAN systems and equipment at this site were installed between 2007-2009. OpsWAN systems are still functioning and have an important role in operation and maintenance efficiencies. They are considered as auxiliary components of the power system. Their condition and performance generally do not have material impacts on the performance, reliability and availability of secondary systems and the power system.

Indoor OpsWAN systems and equipment should be replaced as part of the secondary systems replacement project. OpsWAN cameras (outdoor OpsWAN equipment) should only be replaced under corrective maintenance when they fail and shall be excluded from secondary system replacement projects.



+1 Master OpsWAN



+2 OpsWAN, LCF and NSCs



+3 OpsWAN, LCF and NSCs



+4 SVC OpsWAN LCF and NSCs

Figure 16 – Woollooga Substation and SVC OpsWAN Panel

5.5.2.5. OpsWAN Equipment

Woollooga Substation and SVC's OpsWAN equipment were installed between 2007 and 2009. They should only be replaced as part of the SVC secondary system replacement project, anticipated in 2028.



Figure 17 – Woollooga Substation and SVC OpsWAN Equipment

5.5.3 Auxiliary Supply

5.5.3.1. AC Auxiliary Supply

AC auxiliary supplies, including station transformers and backup diesel generator/s are not in scope of this report. AC heaters and lights servicing secondary system panels should only be replaced as part of the secondary systems panels, recommended in 2029.

5.5.3.2. DC Batteries and Chargers

Woollooga Substation and SVC have three (3) sets of 125VDC X and Y batteries and associated chargers installed between 2008 and 2010 as detailed in the Appendix A. Generally, there is one

set of duplicated batteries and chargers per secondary system building. According to the requirements of secondary systems and telecoms asset strategies, substation DC batteries' lifespan are now set at 12 years and chargers' lifespan would be set at 20 years. Therefore, all batteries at Woollooga Substation and SVC should be replaced by 2020/21. Battery monitors and chargers should be replaced around 20-year cycle.



(Buildings +2 Chargers – 2010)



(Buildings +3 Chargers – 2009)



(Buildings +4 - SVC 125V X and Y DC Batteries and Chargers - 2008)

Figure 18 – Woollooga Substation and SVC 125VDC Batteries and Chargers

6. Conclusion

This report details the condition of Woollooga Substation and SVC secondary systems and equipment. The primary objective of the replacement is to maintain the current network reliability and availability and to minimise operational and compliance risks associated with secondary systems assets at Woollooga Substation and SVC. Health indices and replacement timeframe have also been recommended in Appendix A for the recommended replacement timing of:

- Chassis of Control and Protection Panels
- Secondary System Equipment, including batteries and charger
- Secondary System Cables
- Outdoor Marshalling Kiosks

Door seals and air filters of outdoor marshalling kiosks should be replaced as part of routine maintenance.

7. Attachments

- **Appendix A** – H005 110/275kV Woollooga Substation and SVC Secondary Systems Equipment Health Indices and Recommended Asset Placement Replacement Timeframe.

8. References

- [1] “Modelling Substation control and Protection Asset Condition for Optimal reinvestment Decision Based on Risk, Cost and Performance”, CIGRE PARIS 26-31 August 2018, T Vu, M. Pelevin, D. Gibbs, J.Horan, C. Zhang.
- [2] “Powerlink – Asset Risk Management – Framework”, ASM-I&P-FRA-A2417558, Powerlink Queensland, 2019.



H005 132/275KV WOOLLOGA SUBSTATION AND SVC

APPENDIX A - H005 WOOLLOGA 132/275KV SUBSTATION AND SVC SECONDARY SYSTEMS - EQUIPMENT HEALTH INDICES AND RECOMMENDED REPLACEMENT TIMEFRAME. Table with columns: BAR, CBP PANEL, SECONDARY SYSTEMS EQUIPMENT, X-PROT, Y-PROT, ALX & CTRL, REVENUE METERING, OPSPAN, CABLES (HS), YARD MARSHALLING ROOFS (H), CBP PANELS (CHASSIS), Sec Sys Equipment, CABLES, YARD MARSHALLING ROOFS. Rows include transformer bay, capacitor bank, feeder, and bus zone equipment.

APPENDIX A - H005 WOOLLOGA 132/275KV SUBSTATION AND SVC SECONDARY SYSTEMS - EQUIPMENT HEALTH INDICES AND RECOMMENDED REPLACEMENT TIMEFRAME																						
Notes:																		RECOMMENDED REPLACEMENT TIMMING (Based on Trigger Conditions only, Exclude considerations for Solutions, Implementation methodologies)				
(a) Subject to Powerlink's O&M Safety Requirements, Current Standard Solutions and Implementation Methodologies, it may be more beneficial to align with the recommended replacement timeframe of secondary systems equipment. (b) Recommended Timelapse is based on majority of Equipment Health Indices. (c) Based on Visual Inspection and Subject to the decision of the Control Building and Secondary Systems Panels. A number of New Cables may be required if location of control building or secondary systems panels is changed. (d) As a minimum requirement, Rubber Seals, Air Filter and Terminals and Links are required to be replaced by the recommended timeframe. New Marshalling Racks, should be considered if Cooling Cables are to be replaced.																						
S&T	CBP PANEL				SECONDARY SYSTEMS EQUIPMENT					X PROT	T PROT	AUX & CTRL	REVENUE METERING	OPSWAN	CABLES (HV)	YARD MARSHALLING RACKS (HV)	CBP PANELS (Charge)	Sec Sys Equipment	CABLES	YARD MARSHALLING RACKS		
Function	Panel Description	Panel No.	Year	HI	Functional Loc.	Description	Manufacturer	Model number	Classification (V/L/NO)	Eff. Age	HI	Eff. Age	HI	Eff. Age	HI	Eff. Age	HI	Eff. Age	HI	Eff. Age	HI	
SVC Bldg +4 DC SUPPLY SUPPLY	SVC BUILDING +4 125V DC X BATTERY		2008	10.00		SVC BUILDING +4 125V DC X BATTERY	EVDE	VYLA (MODEL NUMBER)														
	SVC BUILDING +4 125V DC X BATTERY		2008	6.00		SVC BUILDING +4 125V DC X BATTERY MONITOR AND CHARGER	RECTIFIER TECHNOLOGIES	RT08-100V/12A S. MINKSU-2 125V													2028	
	SVC BUILDING +4 125V DC Y BATTERY		2008	10.00		SVC BUILDING +4 125V DC Y BATTERY	EVDE	VYLA (MODEL NUMBER)														
	SVC BUILDING +4 125V DC Y BATTERY MONITOR AND CHARGER		2008	6.00		SVC BUILDING +4 125V DC Y BATTERY MONITOR AND CHARGER	RECTIFIER TECHNOLOGIES	RT08-100V/12A S. MINKSU-2 125V														2028
	SVC BUILDING +4 125V DC DISTRIBUTION BOARD		2008	6.00		SVC BUILDING +4 125V DC DISTRIBUTION BOARD																2028

Planning Statement		18/08/2020
Title	CP.02392 – H005 Woolooga Secondary Systems Replacement ¹	
Zone	Wide Bay	
Need Driver	Emerging compliance risks arising from condition and obsolescence of Woolooga's ageing secondary systems.	
Network Limitation	Woolooga Substation is needed to meet Powerlink Queensland's N-1-50MW/600MWh reliability obligations and maintain Central to Southern Queensland power transfer capability.	
Pre-requisites	None	

Executive Summary

Ageing and obsolete secondary systems at Woolooga Substation are increasingly at risk of failing to comply with Schedule 5.1.9(c) of the National Electricity Rules and AEMO's Power System Security Guidelines².

Energy Queensland forecasts confirm there is an enduring need to maintain electricity supply into the Wide Bay area. The removal or reconfiguration of the Woolooga Substation due to secondary system failure/obsolesce would violate Powerlink's N-1-50MW/600MWh Transmission Authority reliability standard and significantly impact the power transfer capability between Central and South Queensland.

The preferred network solution for Powerlink to continue to meet its statutory obligations is the replacement of the at-risk secondary systems by December 2029.

¹ This report contains confidential information, which is the property of Powerlink, and the Registered Participant mentioned in the report, and has commercial value. It qualifies as Confidential Information under the National Electricity Rules (NER). The NER provides that Confidential Information:

- must not be disclosed to any person except as permitted by the NER;
- must only be used or copied for the purpose intended in this report;
- must not be made available to unauthorised persons

² AEMO, Power System Operating Procedure SO_OP_3715, Power System Security Guidelines, V95, September 2019 (the Rules require AEMO to develop and publish Power System Operating Procedures pursuant to Clause 4.10.1(b) of the Rules, which Powerlink must comply with per Clause 4.10.2(b)).

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1. Introduction

The Woolooga Substation was established in 1973 to supply the Ergon and Energex loads in the Wide Bay zone, and to support Central to South Queensland power transfers. Woolooga Substation also includes an SVC, (located adjacent to the substation and commissioned in 2008). The SVC provides reactive power support for high Central to South Queensland power transfers.

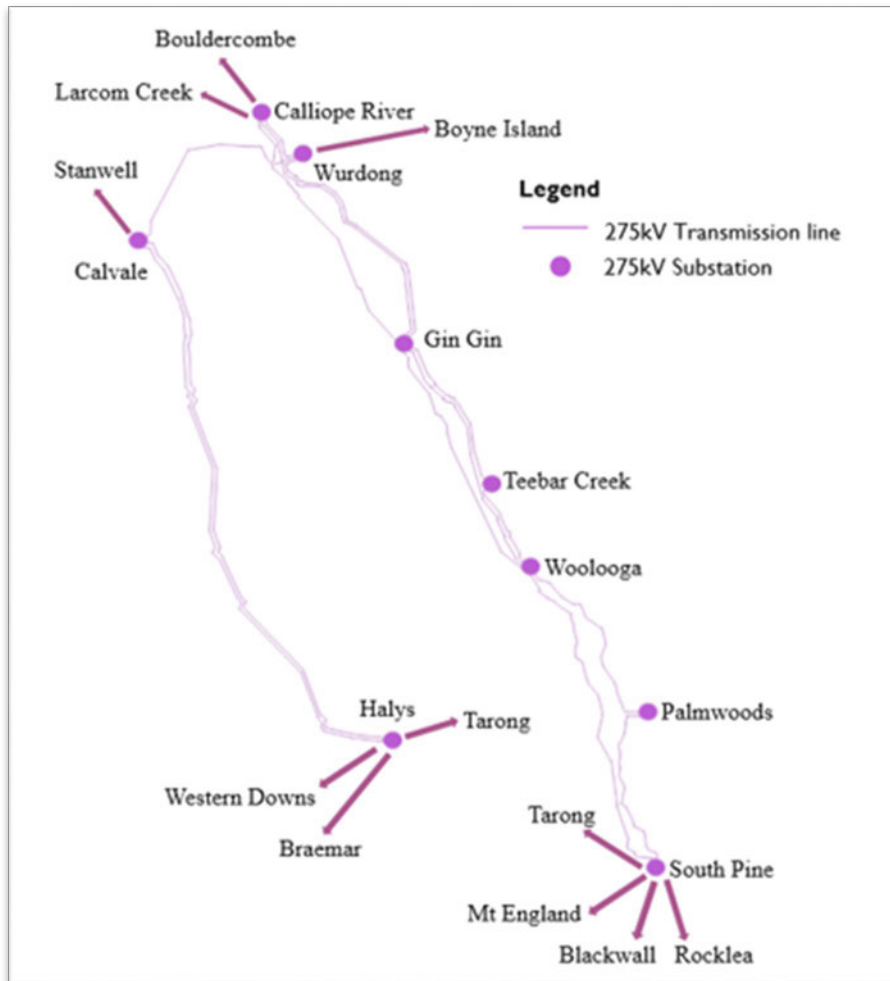


Figure 1-1: Woolooga locates on the CQSQ transmission corridor

A condition assessment of the 275 and 132kV secondary systems has determined they are approaching the end of their technical life and recommends that they be replaced by the end of the 2029.

This condition driver has triggered the need to assess the enduring network need for the Woolooga Substation configuration and function.

This report assesses the impact that removal of the functionality enabled by the secondary systems would have on the performance of the network and Powerlink's statutory obligations. It also establishes the indicative requirements of any potential alternative solutions to the current services provided by Woolooga Substation.

2. Woolooga Demand Forecast

The substation is comprised of two switchyards;

1. The 275kV switchyard, which has feeders connecting to Gin Gin, South Pine, Palmwoods and Teebar Creek.
2. The 132kV switchyard, which provides 3 X 132kV connections to Ergon and 2 X 132kV connections to Energex for supply to Wide Bay, Gympie and North Coast Regions.

Figure 2-1 shows connection of Woolooga Substation to the South Pine, Palmwoods, Teebar Creek, Gin Gin and Calliope River Substations, by 275kV transmission circuits, as well as its connection to the Ergon and Energex networks in the Wide Bay area via two 275/132kV 250MVA transformers.

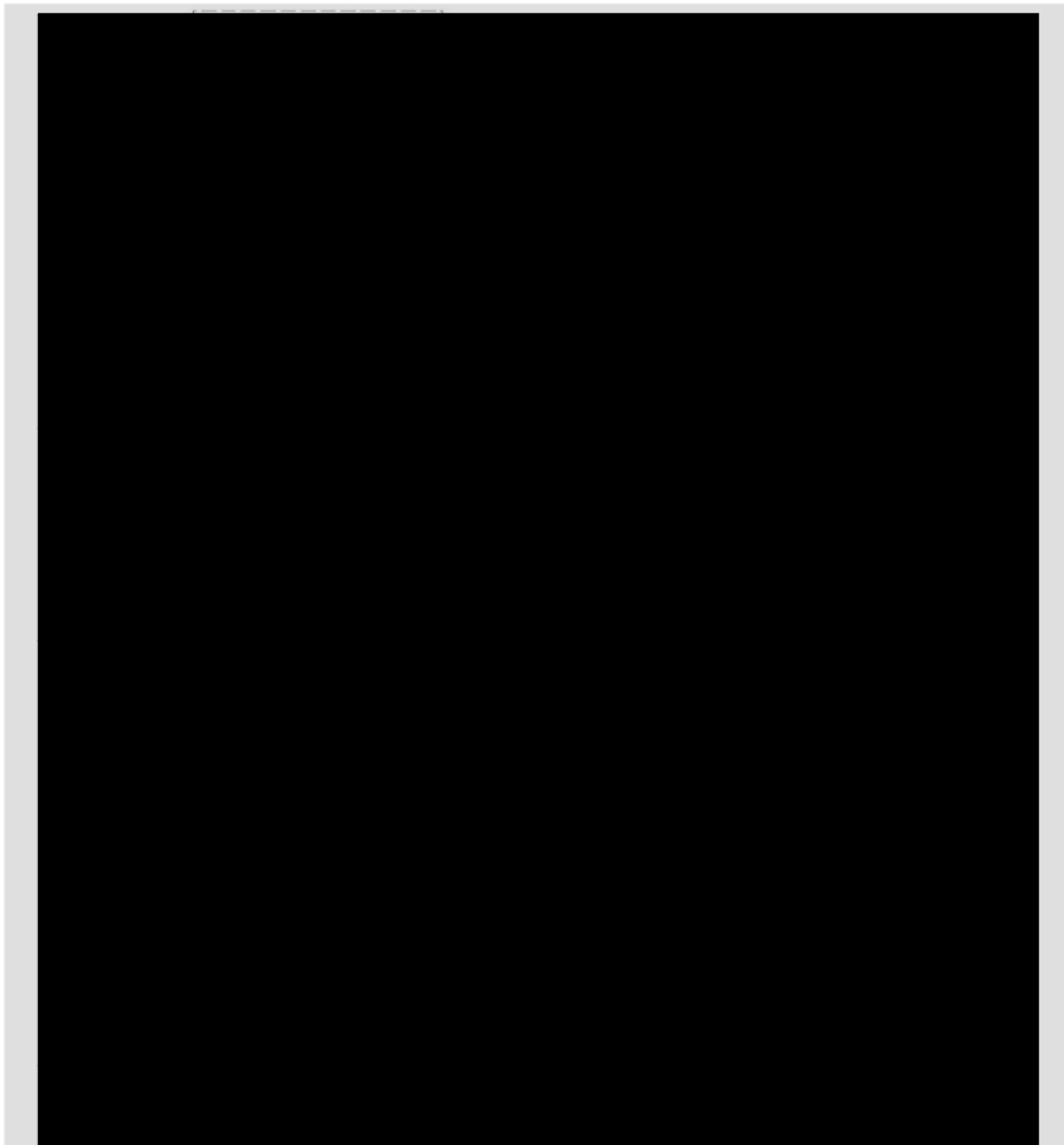


Figure 2-1: 275/132kV Woolooga Substation and SVC Electrical Single Line Diagram

Figure 2-2 shows that the Woolooga Substation supplies the loads at Kilkivan, Mungar, Gympie, Cooran, Noosaville, Sunrise Hill and QR Traveston.



Figure 2-2: Woolooga supply area

Figure 2-3 shows historical load duration curves for Woolooga Substation.

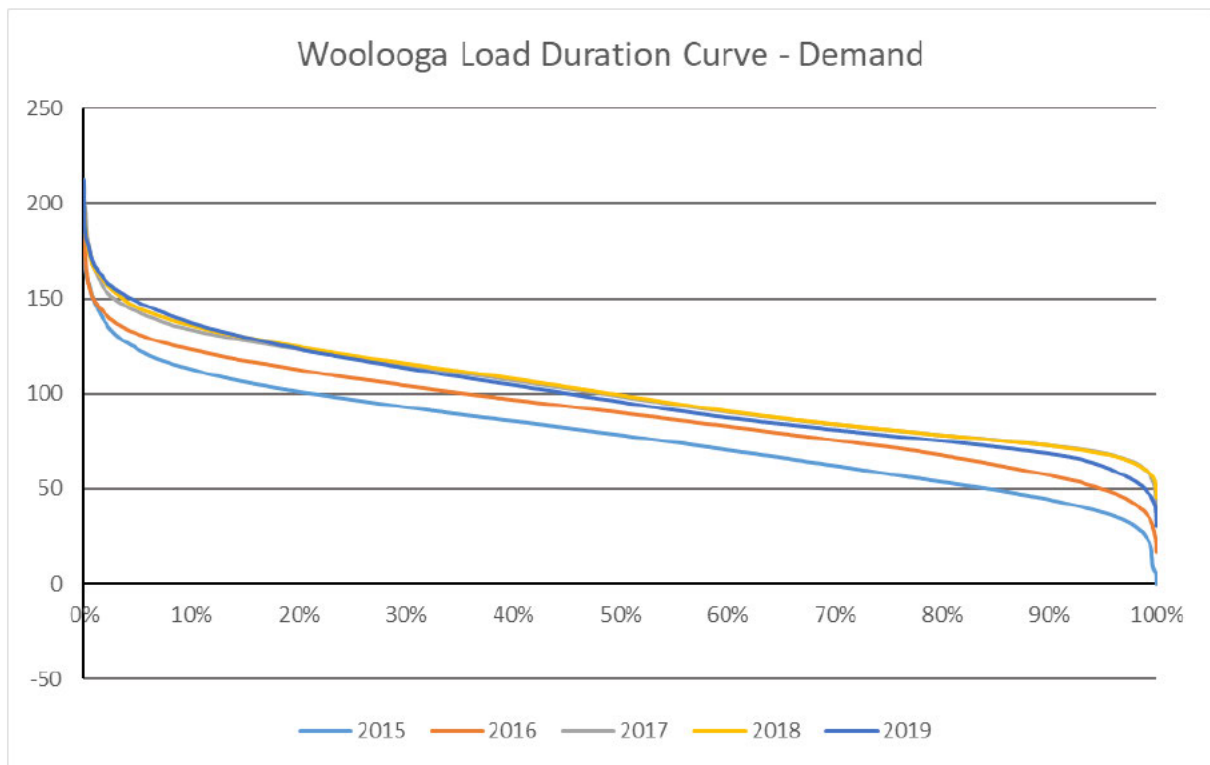


Figure 2-3: Load Curve for Woolooga 132kV

Figure 2-4 shows the historical and forecast of peak load at Woolooga in the next 10 years.

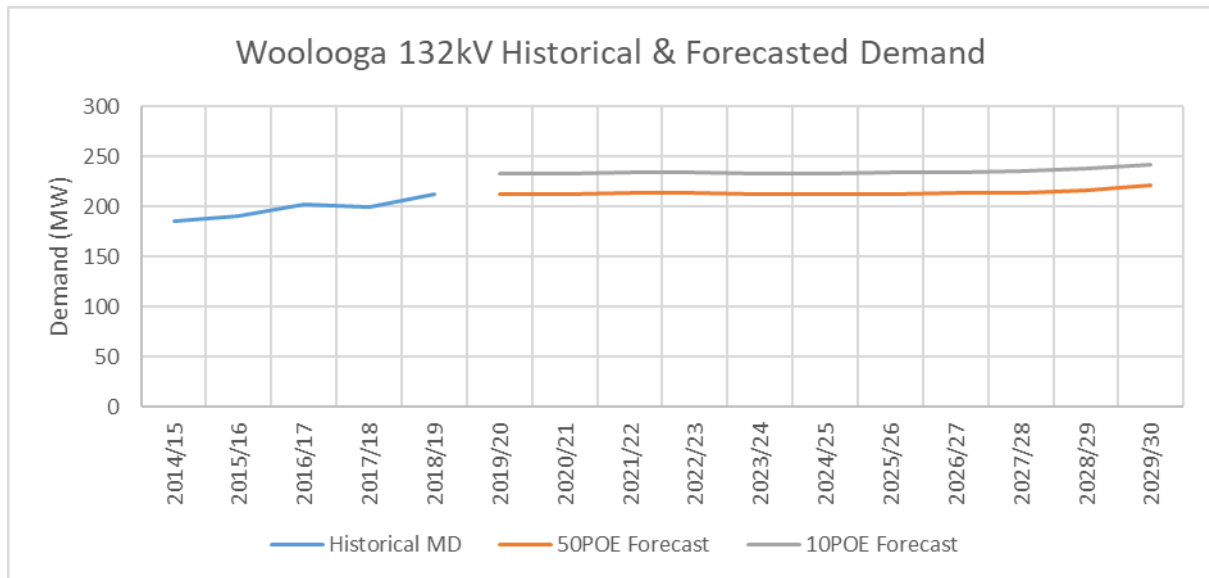


Figure 2-4: Woolooga 132kV Maximum Demand

Figure 2-4 shows the forecast summer maximum demand is not expected to change materially in coming years. The summer 10% PoE maximum demand is forecast to increase from 233.6MW in 2019/20 to 242.6MW in 2029/30. There are no major additional loads proposed or committed in the Woolooga area.

There is also significant interest from proponents wanting to connect inverter-based generators in the area surrounding the Woolooga Substation.

3. Statement of Investment Need

As outlined in Section 2, the Woolooga Substation is a major transmission node between Central and South Queensland, as well as an essential bulk supply substation to supply Ergon and Energex loads in the Wide Bay zone.

Removing the functionality of this substation would have a major impact on the performance of the CQ-SQ grid section as well as impacting the reliability of supply to the loads in the Wide Bay area (including loads at Kilkivan, Mungar, Gympie, Cooran, Noosaville, Sunrise Hill and QR Traveston).

The secondary systems are required to operate Woolooga Substation. Therefore, the secondary systems at Woolooga Substation is required to avoid system failures that would result in loss of load in excess of Powerlink’s N-1-50MW / 600MWh reliability standard. There would also be significant impact to the capacity of the CQ-SQ grid section.

4. Network Risk

Table 4-1 presents the load at risk, as well as the energy at risk, at Woolooga 132kV.

Table 4-1: Load at Risk

Load At Risk	Contingency Event	Quantity	2020	2030
Woolooga TCP Load	Woolooga Total Secondary Systems Outage	Max (MW)	240	250
		Average (MW)	116	117
		24h Energy Unserved Max (MWh)	3750	3804
		24h Energy Unserved Average (MWh)	2789	2819
Kilkivan Load	Feeders 764 and 765	Max (MW)	20	21
		Average (MW)	9	9
		24h Energy Unserved Max (MWh)	332	339
		24h Energy Unserved Average (MWh)	207	208
Mungar Load	Feeder 7190	Max (MW)	9	9
		Average (MW)	3	3
		24h Energy Unserved Max (MWh)	115	120
		24h Energy Unserved Average (MWh)	64	67
Gympie, Traveston, Cooran, Noosaville and Sunrise Hill Load	Feeders 747 and 748	Max (MW)	214	224
		Average (MW)	105	106
		24h Energy Unserved Max (MWh)	3378	3402
		24h Energy Unserved Average (MWh)	2518	2544

5. Non Network Options

The Woolooga 275/132kV Substation facilitates 275kV flow between Central and Southern Queensland. The substation hosts two 275/132kV transformers to facilitate supply to Ergon loads between Woolooga and Teebar Creek and Energex loads located between Woolooga and Palmwoods.

To meet the Woolooga demand, the non-network solution must be capable of delivering up to 250MW of power and 3800MWh of energy each day. The non-network solution would be required to be capable of operating during a contingency or outage on a continuous basis until normal supply is restored.

As a result, no non-network alternatives are envisaged. Potential non-network solutions would need to provide supply to individual 132kV Woolooga loads, (as per the load at risk table), to reduce the scope of this project.

Powerlink is not aware of any Demand Side Solutions (DSM) in the area supplied by Woolooga Substation. However, Powerlink will consider any proposed solution that can contribute significantly to the requirements of ensuring that Powerlink continues to meet its required reliability of supply obligations as part of the formal RIT-T consultation process prior to project approval.

6. Network Options

6.1 Proposed Option to address the identified need

Planning recommends the replacement of all 275 and 132kV secondary systems at H005 Woolooga Substation by end of 2029. This option ensures that all reliability of supply and asset condition criteria is met as well as maintaining the power transfer capability between Central and South Queensland.

Further details of condition assessment for the Woolooga Substation secondary systems and their individual recommended replacement timing can be found in Reference 1.

6.2 Option Considered but Not Proposed

This section discusses alternative options that Powerlink has investigated but does not consider technically and/or economically feasible to address the above identified issues, and thus are not considered credible options.

6.2.1 Do Nothing

“Do Nothing” would not be an acceptable option as the primary driver (secondary systems condition and obsolescence) and associated safety, reliability and compliance risks would not be resolved. Furthermore, the “Do Nothing” option would not be consistent with good industry practice and would result in Powerlink breaching their obligations with the requirements of the Technical Rules and its Transmission Authority.

7. Recommendations

Powerlink has reviewed the condition of the secondary systems at Woolooga Substation and anticipates they will reach end of technical service life by 2029. It is therefore recommended that the systems be replaced by December 2029.

Retaining Woolooga Substation will allow Powerlink to continue to meet its required reliability obligations (N-1-50MW/600MWh) and maintain power transfer capability between central and South Queensland.

Powerlink is currently unaware of any feasible alternative options to minimise or eliminate the load at risk at Woolooga but will, as part of the formal RIT-T consultation process, seek non-network solutions that can contribute to reduced overall investment needs whilst ensuring Powerlink continues to meet its reliability of supply obligations.

8. References

1. H005 Woolooga Secondary Systems Condition Assessment Report 20 March 2020
2. Transmission Annual Planning Report 2020
3. Asset Planning Criteria Framework

Risk Cost Summary Report

CP.02392 Woolooga Secondary Systems Replacement

Version Number	Objective ID	Date	Description
1.0	A3395056	09/07/2020	Original document.

1 Purpose

The purpose of this model is to quantify the base case risk cost profiles for the secondary systems at Woolooga Substation which is proposed for reinvestment under CP.02392.

Base case risk costs have been analysed over a ten-year study horizon.

2 Key Assumptions

In calculating the potential unserved energy (USE) arising from a failure of the ageing and obsolete secondary systems at Woolooga Substation, the following modelling assumptions have been made:

- Spares for secondary system equipment items have been assumed to be available prior to the point of expected spares depletion, which coincides with the expected technical asset life. After this point the cost and time to return the secondary system back to service increases significantly;
- Historical load profiles have been used when assessing the likelihood of unserved energy under failure events;
- Due to the network and substation configuration, unserved energy generally accrues under concurrent failure events and consideration has been given to potential feeder trip events within the wider south west Queensland area;
- Woolooga Substation supplies a mixture of residential, commercial and agricultural loads. Historical load data and estimates have been used to analyse the proportion of these load types;
- VCRs for residential, agricultural and commercial load types within the relevant climate zone published within the AER's 2019 Value of Customer Reliability Review Final Report have been used within this risk cost assessment. A weighted average VCR of \$30,583/MWh has been used when evaluating network risk cost, derived from the proportions identified from historical data.

3 Base Case Risk Analysis

3.1 Risk Categories

Four main categories of risk are assessed within Powerlink's risk approach; safety, network, financial and environmental. For the secondary systems at Woolooga, network and financial risks are considered material and are modelled in the risk cost analysis.

3.2 Secondary Systems Analysis

This section analyses the risks presented by the relevant secondary systems at Woolooga Substation.

Table 1 - Risks associated with at risk secondary systems

Equipment	Mode of failure	
	Peaceful	Explosive
Secondary systems	Network risks (unserved energy due to concurrent network element outages). Financial risks to respond on-site and replace failed secondary systems in an emergency manner ¹ .	N/A

¹ Secondary systems spares are modelled as being available until equipment reaches 20 years of age. After this time, the cost to replace obsolete spares in an emergency manner is higher which is modelled as increased financial risk cost.

3.3 Base Case Risk Cost

The modelled and extrapolated total base case risk costs are shown in the following figures.

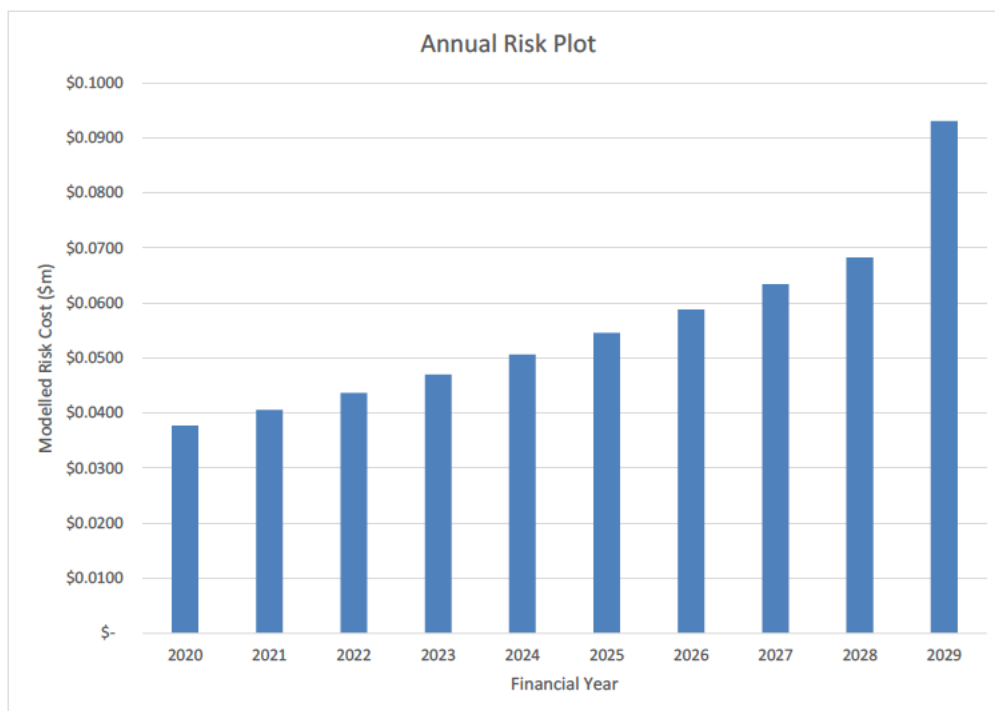


Figure 1 – Woolooga secondary systems total risk cost



Figure 2 – Woolooga secondary systems risk cost (10 and 20 years)²

² The significant increase in modified risk cost in 2030 coincides with the depletion of available spares (refer Section 4).



Figure 3 – Woolooga secondary systems risk cost by category

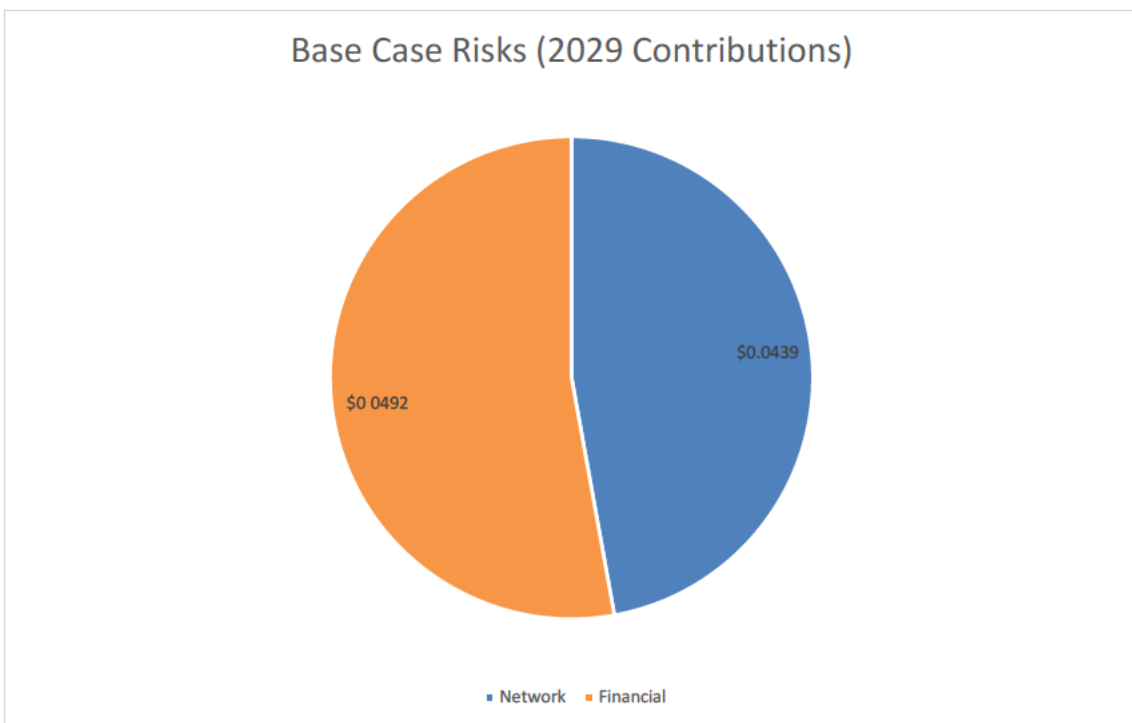


Figure 4 – Woolooga 2029 risk cost by category

3.4 Base case risk statement

The main base case risks for the secondary systems at Woolooga Substation are associated with financial risks to replace the failed secondary systems in an unplanned (emergency) manner, and network risks (unserved energy) resulting from concurrent network outages associated with equipment failures.

4 Participation factors

A sensitivity analysis was carried out to determine the participation factors for key inputs to the risk cost models (i.e. to identify which inputs are most sensitive to overall risk cost).

The participation factor is defined as the ratio of percentage change in output (i.e. risk cost) to a percentage change in input (e.g. VCR). The participation factors for key model inputs are shown in the following figures.

As an example, the participation of VCR to risk cost post obsolescence is approximately 77.5%. Hence, an increase in VCR of 100% would increase the overall risk cost by around 77.5%.

Due to the non-linear nature of the risk cost model (specifically network risk costs which are a function of concurrent failures), the participation factor can change depending on the magnitude of input percentage change. The participation factors calculated below are based on an increase of input by 100%.

The following observations can be made:

- Pre-secondary systems obsolescence: the model is most sensitive to VCR followed by emergency replacement cost.
- Post-secondary systems obsolescence: the model is most sensitive to plant restoration time followed by VCR.

Table 2: Input values, secondary systems model

	Item	Value	Unit
Network	VCR	30,583	\$/MWh
	Plant restoration time with spares	1	Day
	Plant restoration time with no spares	7	Days
Financial	Emergency replacement cost with spares	0.01	\$million
	Emergency replacement cost with no spares	0.1	\$million

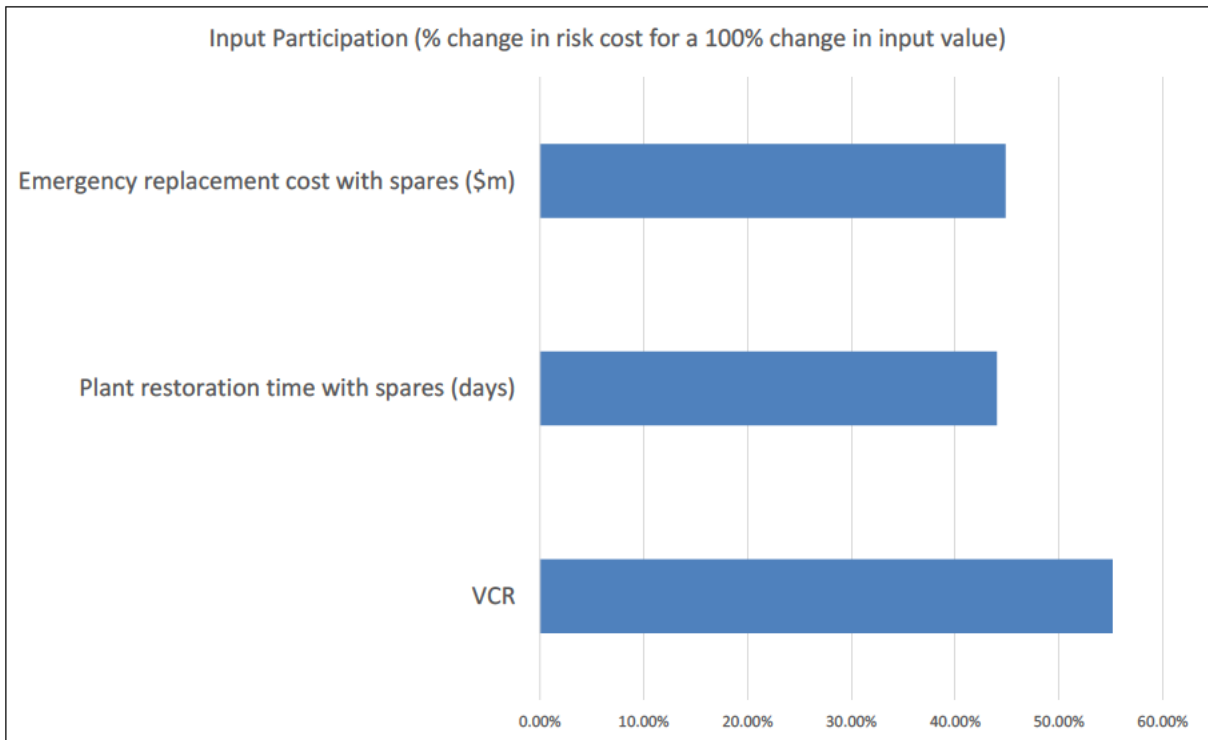


Figure 5 - Participation factors, secondary systems model – pre secondary systems obsolescence

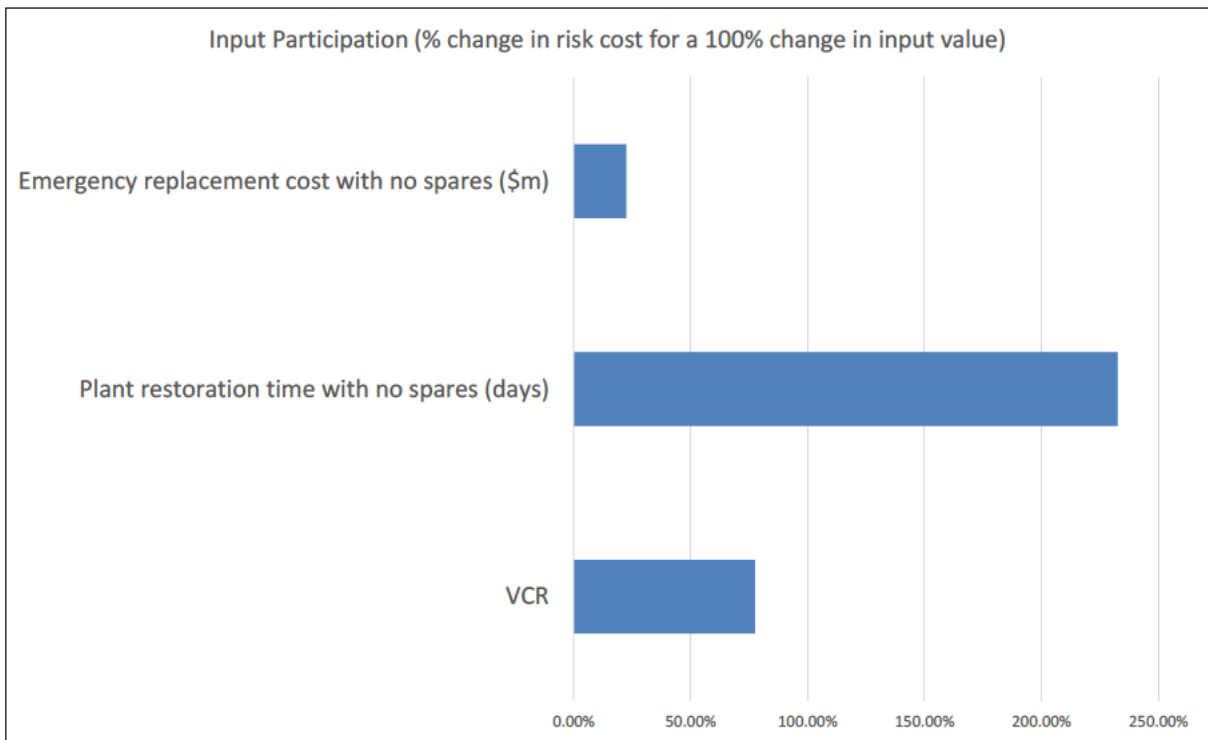


Figure 6 - Participation factors, secondary systems model – post secondary systems obsolescence



Project Scope Report

CP.02392

Woolooga 275/132kV Secondary System Replacement

Concept – Version 1

Document Control

Change Record

Issue Date	Responsible Person	Objective Document Name	Background
20/04/2020	██████████	Project Scope Report CP.02392 Woolooga 275/132kV Secondary System Replacement	Preliminary scope

Related Documents

Issue Date	Responsible Person	Objective Document Name
20/03/2020	██████████	H005 Woolooga Secondary Systems Condition Assessment Report – 20 March 2020 (Obj ID: A3338686)

Project Contacts

Project Sponsor	██████████	██████████
Connection & Development Manager	<name>	Ext.
Strategist – HV/Digital Asset Strategies	<name>	Ext.
Planner – Main/Regional Grid	<name>	Ext.
Manager Projects	<name>	Ext.
Project Manager	<name>	Ext.
Design Coordinator	<name>	Ext.
<delete or insert more if needed>		

Project Details

1. Project Need & Objective

H005 Woolooga is a 275/132kV substation located approximately 165km north-west of Brisbane and was established in 1973 to assist with the CQSQ transfer. An SVC connected to the 275kV was established a separate switchyard in 2008.

The main substation is comprised of two (2) switchyards, as follows:

- a 275kV switchyard which has feeders connecting to Calliope River/Gin Gin, South Pine, Palmwoods and Teebar Creek; and
- a 132kV switchyard which has 3x132kV feeders connecting to Ergon and 2x132kV feeders connecting to Energex for supply to Wide Bay, Gympie and North Coast Regions.

The objective of this project is to replace the 275/132kV secondary systems at H005 Woolooga by 31st October 2029.

2. Project Drawings

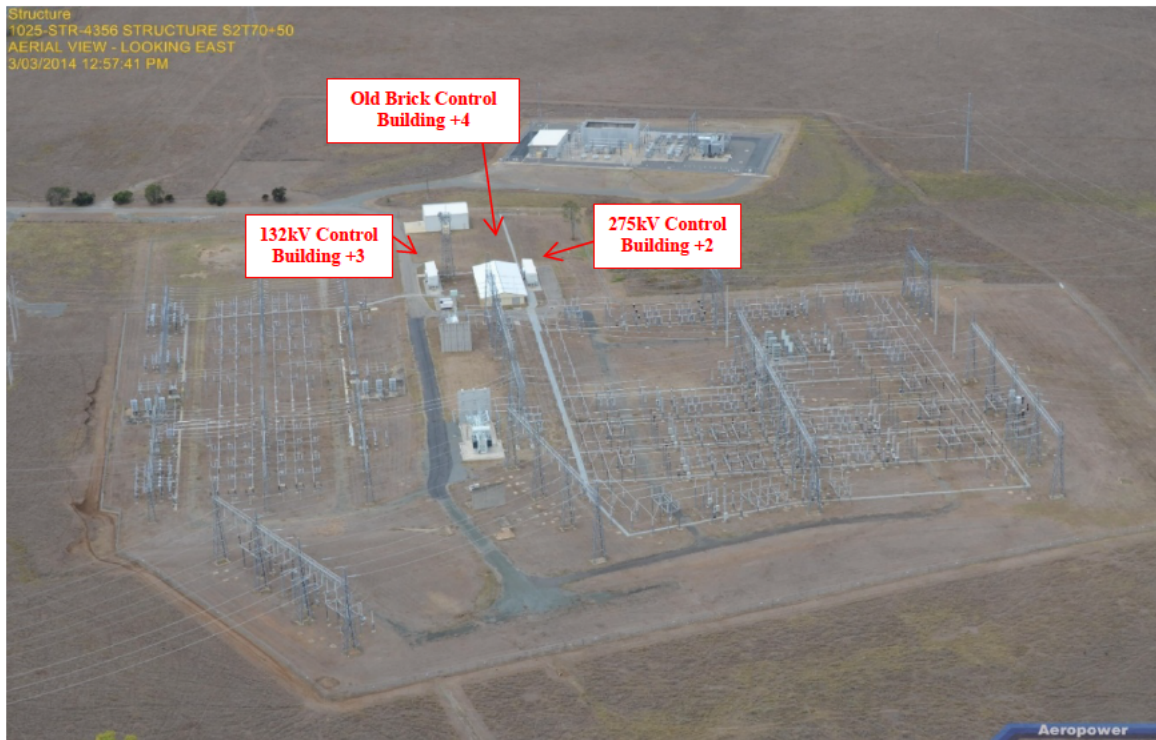


Figure 2-1 – 132kV/275kV Woolooga Substation and SVC Aerial View

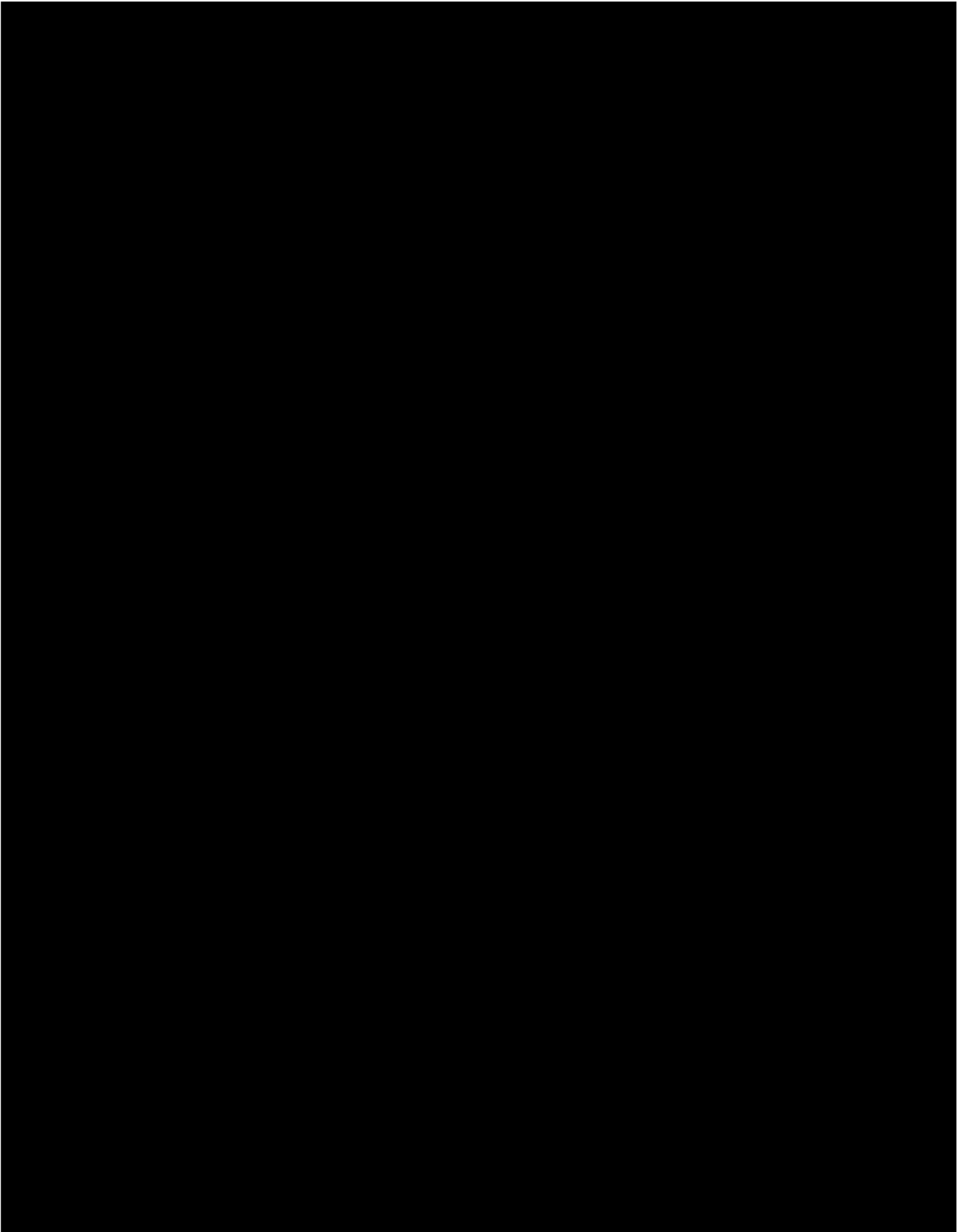


Figure 2-2 – 132kV/275kV Woolooga Substation and SVC Electrical Single Line Diagram

3. Project Scope

3.1. Original Scope

The following scope presents a functional overview of the desired outcomes of the project. The proposed solution presented in the estimate must be developed with reference to the remaining sections of this Project Scope Report, in particular *Section 5 Special Considerations*.

Briefly, the project consists of replacing the 275kV and 132kV secondary systems equipment at H005 Woolooga Substation utilising the spare space in the old brick control building. It should be noted that the replacement of the SVC secondary systems is to be carried out under a separate project CP.02810 'Woolooga SVC Secondary System Replacement'.

3.1.1. Transmission Line Works

Not Applicable.

3.1.2. H005 Woolooga Substation Works

Design, procure, construct and commission the following items:

Refurbishment of the old brick control building +4 to meet current Powerlink standards including, but not limited to:

- upgrade of air conditioning, if required;
- upgrade of AC supplies, if required; and
- upgrade of cable entries, if required.

From Building +2:

- Replacement of all 275kV secondary systems in the following panels utilising the spare space within the old brick control building +4 (currently empty):
 - 275kV Bus Zone 1;
 - 275kV Bus Zone 2;
 - C01 - 275kV Bus Coupler 1;
 - C01 - 275kV Feeder 813/815 Calliope River Tee Gin Gin;
 - C02 - 275kV Bus Coupler 2;
 - C02 - 275kV Feeder 807 South Pine;
 - C02 - 275kV Feeder 814 Calliope River Tee Gin Gin;
 - C03 - 275kV Bus Coupler 3;
 - C03 - 275kV Feeder 810 Palmwoods;
 - C03 - 275kV Feeder 8850 Teebar Creek;
 - C04 - 275kV Bus Coupler 4;
 - C04 - Transformer T5 (275kV);
 - C05 - 275kV Bus Coupler 5;
 - C06 - 275kV Capacitor Bank 3;
 - C07 - 275kV Bus Coupler 7;

- C07 - Transformer T3 (275kV); and
- C07 - 275kV Static Var Compensator 4.
- Replacement of 125V DC X & Y DB, Batteries, Battery Charger and Cubicle.
- Replacement of NSC/LCF, Common RTU, OPSWAN and associated panel.
- Replacement of GPS Clock.

From Building +3: -

- Replacement of all 132kV secondary systems in the following panels utilising the spare space within the old brick control building +4 (currently empty):
 - 132kV Bus Zone 1;
 - 132kV Bus Zone 2;
 - D02 - 132kV Feeder 764 Kilkivan
 - D03 - 132kV Feeder 765 Kilkivan;
 - D04 - Transformer T5 (132kV);
 - D05 - 132kV Bus Coupler;
 - D11 - 132kV Capacitor Bank 2;
 - D12 - 132kV Capacitor Bank 1;
 - D14 - 132kV Feeder 7190 Mungar;
 - D17 - Transformer T3 (132kV);
 - D18 - 132kV Feeder 748 Cooroy Tee Gympie; and
 - D19 - 132kV Feeder 747 Traveston Tee Gympie.
- Replacement of 125V DC X & Y DB, Batteries, Battery Charger & Cubicle.
- Replace all Revenue Metering equipment and panel based on current standard.
- Replacement of NSC/LCF, Common RTU, OPSWAN and associated panel.
- Replacement of Power Quality Monitoring panel.
- Replacement of GPS clock.

Associated switchyard civil works including new cable termination racks across trenches, cable trenches and cable termination kiosks as appropriate.

Installation of new cables from the cable termination racks to the newly installed panels in the old brick control building +4.

Decommission and recover all redundant equipment, and update drawing records, SAP records, configuration files, etc. accordingly.

3.1.3. Substation Works – Remote Ends

Minimal works are planned for the remote ends. The scope is limited to minor works including adjustment to CT ratios and protection settings consequential to the replacement of secondary systems in the selected bays at Woolooga.

3.1.4. Telecoms Works

Not applicable.

3.1.5. Easement/Land Acquisition & Permits Works

Not applicable.

4. Project Timing

4.1. Project Approval Date

The anticipated date by which the project will be approved is 31 October 2026.

4.2. Site Access Date

H005 Woolooga is an existing Powerlink operational substation and access to the site is immediately available.

4.3. Commissioning Date

The latest date for the commissioning of the new assets included in this scope and the decommissioning and removal of redundant assets, where applicable, is 31 October 2029.

5. Special Considerations

Not applicable.

6. Asset Management Requirements

Equipment shall be in accordance with Powerlink equipment strategies.

Unless otherwise advised [REDACTED] will be the Project Sponsor for this project. The Project Sponsor must be included in any discussions with any other areas of Investment & Planning.

[REDACTED] will provide the primary customer interface with Energy Queensland. The Project Sponsor should be kept informed of any discussions with the customer.

7. Asset Ownership

The works detailed in this project will be Powerlink Queensland assets.

8. System Operation Issues

Operational issues that should be considered as part of the scope and estimate include:

- interaction of project outage plan with other outage requirements;
- likely impact of project outages upon grid support arrangements; and
- likely impact of project outages upon the optical fibre network.

9. Options

Not applicable.

10. Division of Responsibilities

A division of responsibilities document will be required to cover the changes to the interface boundaries with Energy Queensland. The Project Manager will be required to draft the document and consult with the Project Sponsor who will arrange sign-off between Powerlink and the relevant customer.

11. Related Projects

Project No.	Project Description	Planned Comm Date	Comment
Pre-requisite Projects			
Co-requisite Projects			
Other Related Projects			
CP.02810	Woolooga SVC Secondary System Replacement	31 Oct 2029	



Concept Estimate for CP.02392 - Woolooga 275/132kV Secondary Systems Replacement

Record ID	A3372053	
Policy stream	Asset Management	
Authored by	Project Manager	[REDACTED]
Reviewed by	Project Manager	[REDACTED]
Reviewed by	Team Leader	[REDACTED]
Approved by	Manager Projects	[REDACTED]



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**Concept Estimate for CP.02392 - Woolooga 275/132kV Secondary Systems Replacement****1. Executive Summary**

This concept estimate has been developed on the basis of the CP.02392 – Woolooga 275/132kV Secondary Systems Project Scope Report (PSR) – Version 1, (Objective ID: A3345045).

The H005 Woolooga Secondary Systems Condition Assessment Report – 20 March 2020 (Obj ID: A3338686, dated 20 March 2020) has been referenced for the development of this concept estimate.

H005 Woolooga is a 275/132kV Substation located approximately 165km north-west of Brisbane and was established to assist with the electricity transfer between the central and southern regions. The main substation is comprised of a 275kV switchyard and 132kV bays sharing a common perimeter fence.

There are 10 supplies to remote ends that will require integration with the new secondary system at H005 Woolooga under this project. The 275kV feeders connect to the Powerlink substations and the Woolooga Static Var Compensator (SVC) and the 132kV feeders connect to Energy Queensland substation. For the purpose of this estimate, all works at the H005 SVC site is included as a remote end.

A recent secondary systems condition assessment report indicates that the secondary systems is reaching the end of its technical asset life and requires replacement.

As indicated in the Project Scope Report, the target commissioning date is October 2029. To achieve the scope of works with minimal network and load at risk issues, the project design will need to commence in 2025 to achieve the required network outages, that will be completed during the 2027 to 2029 winter and shoulder months. A revised project approval date of June 2025 and a project commissioning date of December 2029, are proposed.

The objective of this project is to replace and relocate the 275/132kV secondary systems into the existing brick control room at H005 Woolooga by the target commissioning date of December 2029.

1.1 Project Estimate

Estimate Components		Base \$	Escalated \$
Estimate Class	3		
Estimate Accuracy	+ 30% / - 20%		
Base Estimate		26,799,956	37,516,088
Mitigated Risk	■	■	■
Contingency Allowance	■	■	■
TOTAL		■	■

**Concept Estimate for CP.02392 - Woolooga 275/132kV Secondary Systems Replacement**

1.2 Project Financial Year Cash Flows

Cash Flow Table	June 2020 Base Date	Completion
To June 2025	8,805	10,764
To June 2026	227,803	289,910
To June 2027	5,789,293	7,669,740
To June 2028	8,428,997	11,624,700
To June 2029	8,990,383	12,907,281
To June 2030	3,354,675	5,013,693
TOTAL	26,799,956	37,516,088

2. Project and Site Specific Information

H005 Woolooga is a 275/132kV Substation located approximately 165km north-west of Brisbane and was established in 1973 to assist with the electricity transfer between the Central/Southern Regions.

An SVC connected to the H005 Woolooga 275kV Substation was established in a separate switchyard in 2008

2.1 Project Dependencies & Interactions

The project dependency and interactions will be confirmed during the definition and concept stages.

2.2 Site Specific Issues

H005 Woolooga is a 275/132kV Substation located approximately 165km north-west of Brisbane on the Wide Bay Highway and 25km from Gympie CBD.

An SVC connected to the 275kV was established a separate switchyard in 2008.

Minor Secondary systems works only is expected to integrate the remote end substations with the new H005 secondary systems.

3. 132/275kV Secondary Systems Replacement

3.1 Definition

3.1.1 Scope

The option proposed in this estimate is for the replacement and relocation of the 275kV and 132kV secondary systems equipment at H005 Woolooga Substation into the existing original brick control building +4.

The estimate includes the refurbishment of the existing brick control building +4 to meet current Australian / Powerlink standards including air conditioning, fire detection systems, security system and WHS facilities and requirements.

The decommissioning, removal and disposal of the redundant secondary systems control cabling, control panels and control buildings +2 and +3 including support structures to foundation level are included.

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Concept Estimate for CP.02392 - Woolooga 275/132kV Secondary Systems Replacement

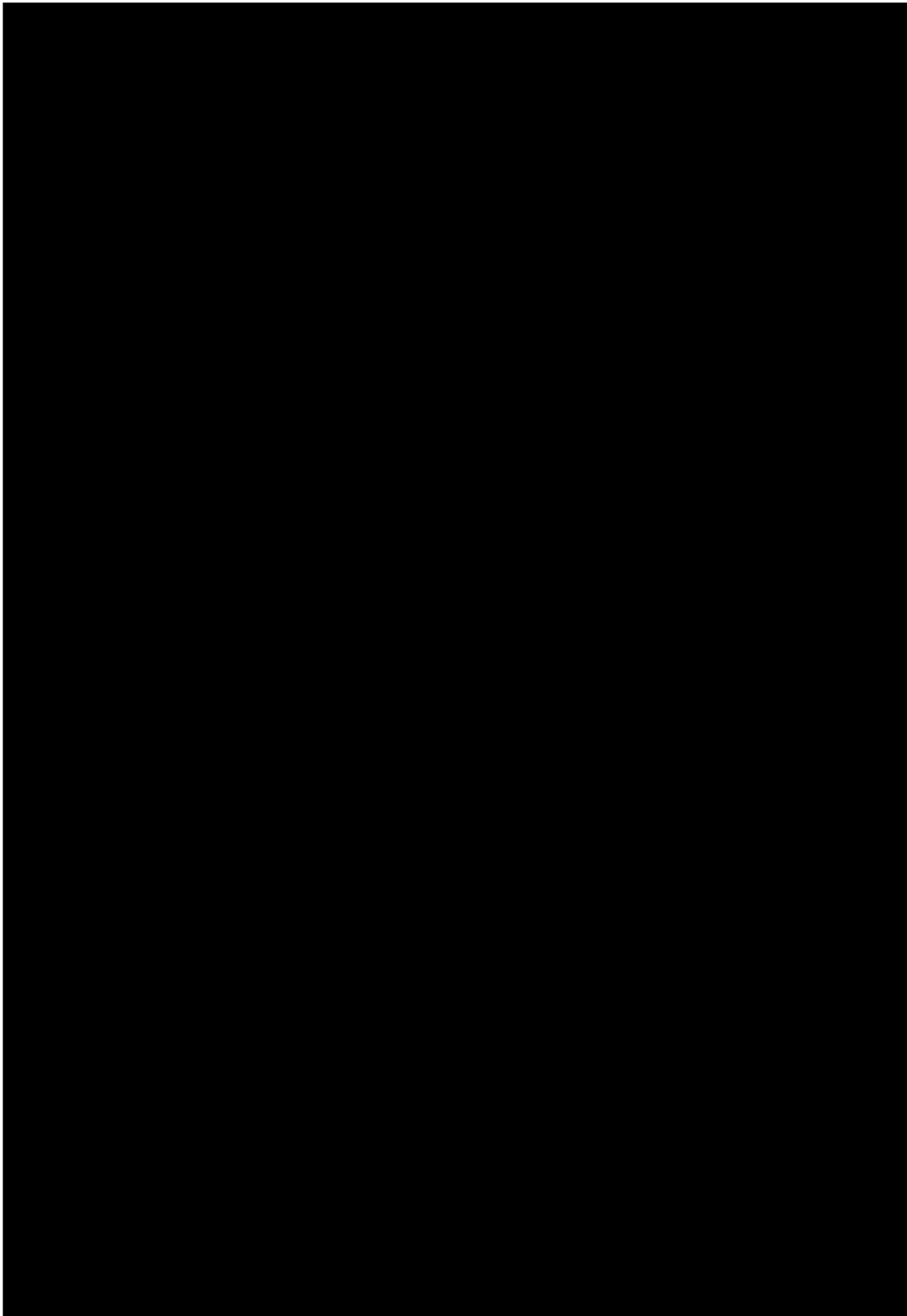


Figure 3-1: 132kV/275kV Woolooga Substation and SVC Electrical Single Line Diagram

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3.1.1.1 H005 Woolooga Substations Works

The scope of works at H005 Woolooga are:

Civil works including minor cable trenches and new external cable termination rack enclosures and cable pits.

Refurbishment of the old brick control building +4 to meet current Powerlink standards including upgrade / replacement / integration of:

- air conditioning;
- AC supplies;
- secondary systems control cable entries to wall entry;
- floor mounted cable tray arrangement;
- the fire detection systems;
- the security system; and
- WHS requirements.

Design, procure, construct and commission the following items:

From Building +2:

- Replacement of all 275kV secondary systems in the following panels:
 - Bus Zone 1 & 2;
 - Bus Couplers;
 - Feeder 813/815 Calliope River Tee Gin Gin;
 - Feeder 807 South Pine;
 - Feeder 814 Calliope River Tee Gin Gin;
 - Feeder 810 Palmwoods;
 - Feeder 8850 Teebar Creek;
 - Transformer T5 (275kV);
 - Capacitor Bank 3;
 - Transformer T3 (275kV); and
 - Static Var Compensator 4.

From Building +3:

- Replacement of all 132kV secondary systems in the following panels:
 - Bus Zone 1 & 2;
 - Feeder 764 Kilkivan;
 - Feeder 765 Kilkivan;
 - Transformer T5 (132kV);
 - Bus Coupler;
 - Capacitor Bank 1 & 2;
 - Feeder 7190 Mungar;
 - Transformer T3 (132kV);
 - Feeder 748 Cooroy Tee Gympie; and

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- Feeder 747 Traveston Tee Gympie.
- Replacement of 125V DC X & Y DB, Batteries, Battery Charger & Cubicles;
- Replace all Revenue Metering equipment and panel based on current standard;
- Replacement of NSC/LCF, Common RTU, OPSWAN and associated panel;
- Replacement of Power Quality Monitoring panel;
- Replacement of GPS clock.
- Installation of new 275/132kV control panels into control building +4;
- Installation and termination of new control cables from the panels in control building +4 to the external cable termination rack enclosures; and
- Cutover bays to new control system:
 - All existing panels located within buildings +2 and +3 shall be decommissioned, redundant secondary systems cabling and control buildings +2 and +3 to be removed from site.

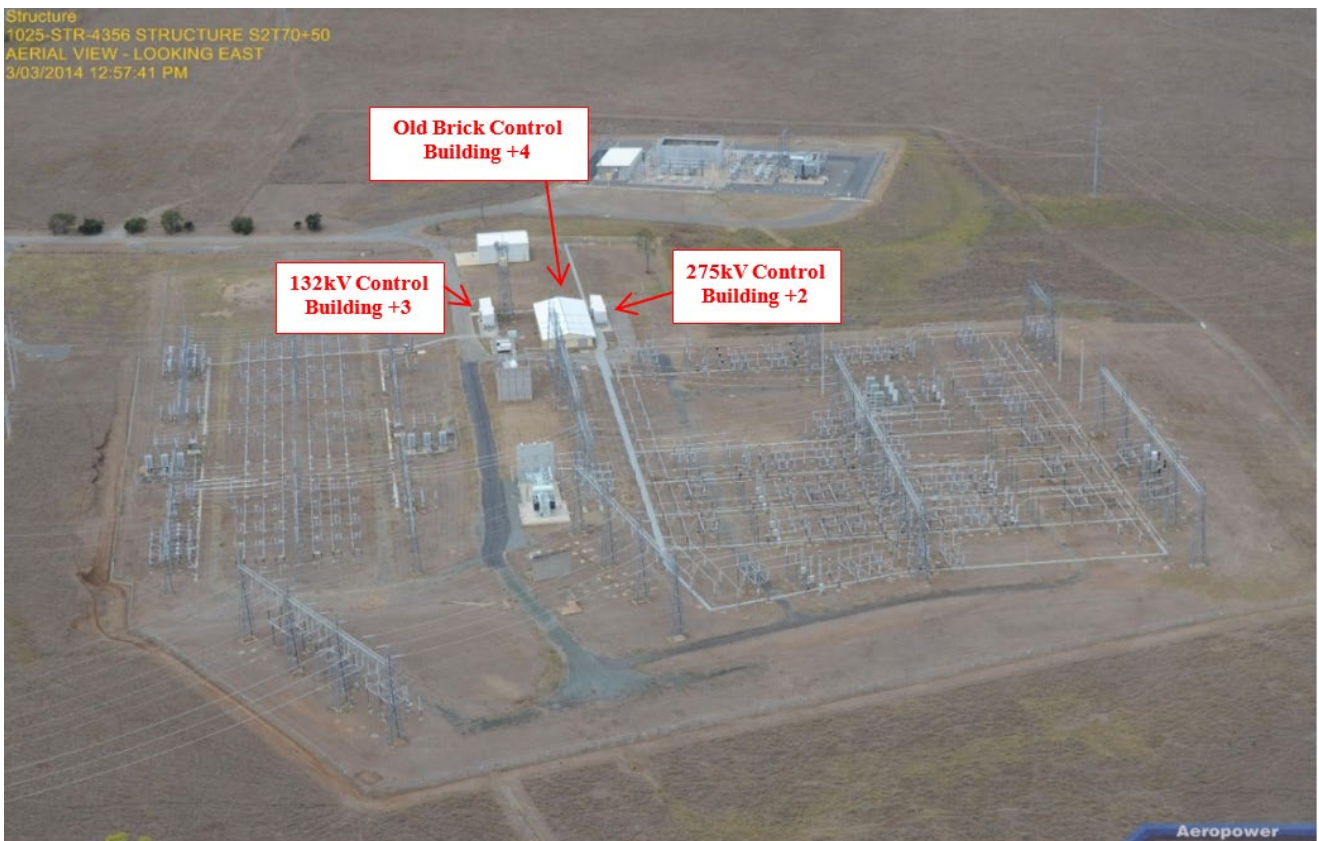


Figure 3-2: 132kV/275kV Woolooga Substation control room arrangement

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Figure 3-3: 132kV/275kV Woolooga Substation proposed termination rack locations

3.1.1.2 Transmission Line Works

Not applicable.

3.1.1.3 Telecommunication Works

Minor telecommunication works is expected for the cutover works.

3.1.1.4 Easement/Land Acquisition & Permit Works

Not applicable.

3.1.2 Major Scope Assumptions

It is assumed that:

- For the purpose of this estimate, the secondary systems asset boundary between the H005 substation and SVC yard will be at the 275kV terminal rack.
- The existing Control building +4 is structurally and mechanically deemed ‘fit for purpose’ and cost effective to upgrade up to Australian and Powerlink Standards
- The existing brick building work includes replacement of the air conditioning to meet the cooling requirements of the new control equipment.
- The proposed side entry of the control cable through the walls / window of the +4 buildings is approved.
- The control panels will be built and point to point (P2P) tested at the vendors premises before sent to site for contractor to integrate and wire to new termination racks.
- Existing field cable are fit for purpose and can be re-used and re-terminated into the new cable termination rack enclosures panel.
- All new foundations will be a high level design.
- Minor Asbestos works is required and an allowance is included in the estimate.

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- An outage on QR Feeder 7190 will be difficult and early negotiation with network operations will be required.
- It is assumed that Energy Queensland resources will be available when required to complete works at the remote ends.
- There are no Energy Queensland projects that may impact on the Powerlink schedule of works.
- Estimate is based on Powerlink architectures, standards and equipment in place and available at the time of development.
- An approved safe work method has been approved for works in confined spaces for the removal of any redundant new secondary systems cabling.

3.1.3 Scope Exclusions

- All Internal segregations / walls in control building +4.
- All works to secure closure of the cable basement at the completion of the project.
- Rock is excluded from the base estimate (an item is included in the risk).
- The addition of more renewable generation in the region is likely to create less favourable outage requirements. These have not been considered or any allowance included.
- This estimate does not include any costs for repairing or modification to primary plant.
- The estimate excludes upgrades for the following: earth grid, internal roads, lights, fences and gates.
- No modification on the existing transmission lines are considered in this estimate.
- No time allowance is included in the project schedule for any Energy Queensland projects that may impact Powerlink schedule of works.
- The Project Scope Report does not indicate the replacement of the 50VDC battery system. The cost for the battery system is included as project risk.
- Any works for the Replacement of the SVC secondary systems. It will be completed under a separate project CP.02810 'Woolooga SVC Secondary System Replacement'.

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3.2 Project Execution

3.2.1 Project Schedule

A High Level Project Schedule should be developed and should address the following project stages:

Task	Target Completion
Project Approval, PAN Issued	June 2025
Contract Award	October 2025
Design Commencement	October 2025
Procurement Orders	November 2025
Site Access Date	February 2026
Control Building (+4) Upgrades	February 2026
Civil works and Cable termination rack works	February 2026
Staged 275kV Bay Commissioning	March 2027
Staged 132kV Bay Commissioning	June 2028
Staged Bus Commissioning	October 2029
Final Commission Notice	October 2029
Final Decommissioning	December 2029
Project Practical Completion	December 2029

3.2.2 Network Impacts

- Outages to be scheduled in shoulder and winter periods - Late April/ May to October.
- Outage on QR Feeder 7190, will be difficult and early negotiation with network operations will be required.
- Detailed Restoration plans for every outage.

**Concept Estimate for CP.02392 - Woolooga 275/132kV Secondary Systems Replacement**

3.2.3 Project Staging

The proposed staging for the CP.02392 project works is to be completed in multiple individual stages.

Secondary System Replacement Construction/Commissioning Stages
Contractor to complete +4 control building upgrades
Contractor to complete civil works and installation of outdoor cable terminal rack enclosures and install new secondary systems cables
MSP to witness point to point testing of the new control panels with vendor
Contractor to install new control panels and battery into control building +4
Contractor handover to MSP
MSP - 275KV cutover to new control panels in control building +4
MSP - 132kV cutover to new control panels in control building +4
MSP - 275kV bus cutover
MSP - 132kV bus cutover
MSP - Final commissioning of new 275/132kV secondary systems
Contractor to decommissioning and removal of all redundant cables, panels and control buildings +2 and +3
Project Post Commissioning and Drawing Management

3.2.4 Resourcing

Resources for the project will be a combination of the design works and will be completed by external design partners with reviews conducted by internal Powerlink design staff. The construction works will be completed by a combination of the Maintenance Service providers and Substation Panel contractors.

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3.3 Project Estimate

Estimate Components		Base \$	Escalated \$
Estimate Class	3		
Estimate Accuracy	+ 30% / - 20%		
Base Estimate		26,799,956	37,516,088
Mitigated Risk	■	■	■
Contingency Allowance	■	■	■
TOTAL		■	■

3.4 Project Financial Year Cash Flows

Cash Flow Table	June 2020 Base Date	Completion
To June 2025	8,805	10,764
To June 2026	227,803	289,910
To June 2027	5,789,293	7,669,740
To June 2028	8,428,997	11,624,700
To June 2029	8,990,383	12,907,281
To June 2030	3,354,675	5,013,693
TOTAL	26,799,956	37,516,088

3.5 Project Asset Classification

Asset Class	Asset Life	Base \$	Percentage
Secondary systems	15 years	22,573,489	84%
Communications	15 years	910,168	3%
Primary plant	40 years	3,316,298	12%
Transmission lines	50 years		
TOTAL		26,799,956	



4. References

Document name	Version	Date
Project Scope Report	1.0	20/04/2020