

OPTIONS EVALUATION REPORT (OER)



FY24-28 Prot - Transformer Renewal

OER- n2243 revision 0.0

Ellipse project no(s):

TRIM file: [TRIM No]

Project reason: Capability - Asset Replacement for end of life condition

Project category: Prescribed - Replacement

Approvals

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Date submitted for approval	20 October 2021	

Change history

Revision	Date	Amendment
0	20/10/2021	First Issue

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Executive summary

Transformer protection relays are used throughout the NSW network to isolate high voltage transformer faults in order to reduce their impacts on system security, system reliability and network infrastructure. The relays under investigation are installed at 11kV, 132kV, 220kV, 330kV and 500kV voltage levels. Representing a subset of TransGrid's transformer protection relay asset base, there are currently 75 installed units under consideration for this Need. The units have installation dates from 1967.

A number of Transformer Protection Schemes are reaching end of life by 2027/28. Manufacturer support for many models is limited or withdrawn, meaning that repair and replacement facilities are expected to be unavailable by 2027/28.

There is a need to address degrading asset health and increasing risks associated with the identified assets. Addressing this need will ensure TransGrid will continue to meet its regulatory obligations set out in the NER.

The assessment of options considered to address this need appears in Table 1, which includes transformer protection schemes evaluated as NPV positive, and reaching end of life by 2027/28. A summary of all options considered are detailed below.

Under the Base Case TransGrid continues to operate and maintain (O&M) the existing site secondary systems as required. This approach will not address the obsolescence and health of the sites ageing secondary system assets.

Table 1 - Evaluated options (\$ million)

Option	Description	Direct capital cost	Network and corporate overheads	Total capital cost ¹	Weighted NPV	Rank
Option A – N2243A	Renewal of Individual Assets Like-for-like replacement whereby the asset is replaced by its modern equivalent.	5.48	2.02	7.50	12.01	1

It is the recommendation that Option A – Renewal of Individual Assets, be scoped in detail.

¹ Total capital cost is the sum of the direct capital cost and network and corporate overheads. Total capital cost is used in this OER for all analysis.

1. Need/opportunity

Transformer protection relays are used throughout the NSW network to isolate high voltage transformer faults in order to reduce their impacts on system security, system reliability and network infrastructure. The relays under investigation are installed at 11kV, 132kV, 220kV, 330kV and 500kV voltage levels. Representing a subset of TransGrid's transformer protection relay asset base, there are currently 75 installed units under consideration for this Need. The units have installation dates from 1967.

A number of Transformer Protection Schemes are reaching end of life by 2027/28. Manufacturer support for many models is limited or withdrawn, meaning that repair and replacement facilities are expected to be unavailable by 2027/28.

Network Performance Requirements, set out in Schedule 5.1 of the NER, place an obligation on TNSPs to provide redundant protection schemes to ensure the transmission system is adequately protected. Schedule 5.1.9(c) of the NER requires a TNSP to provide sufficient primary and back-up protection systems, including any communications facilities and breaker fail protection systems, to ensure that a fault of any type anywhere on its transmission system is automatically disconnected.

Additionally, TNSPs are required to disconnect the unprotected primary systems where a secondary systems fault lasts for more than eight hours (for planned maintenance) or 24 hours (for unplanned outages). TNSPs must also ensure that all protection systems for transformers at a voltage 66 kV or above are well-maintained in order to always be available excluding short periods (less than eight hours) for protection system maintenance. In the event of an unplanned outage, AEMO's Power System Security Guidelines require that the primary network assets must be taken out of service within 24 hours.

Though the replacement of failed secondary systems components is a possible interim measure, the approach is not sustainable as spare components may not be available due to supplier constraints and technological obsolescence in the future. Once manufacturer support ceases and subsequently, spares are depleted, defect repairs can no longer be a viable approach to maintain compliance with performance obligations.

In accordance with TransGrid's Renewal and Maintenance Strategy for Automation Systems², a pre-emptive approach to asset renewals is required to address several factors increasing the risk of identified assets including:

- > Withdrawal of manufacturer support for repair and procurement.
- > Depletion of spares
- > Increasing probability of failure (for secondary system devices the majority of failure modes lead to the complete loss asset function resulting in replacement).

2. Related needs/opportunities

The following related needs could improve efficiency of delivery where timing is coordinated in alignment with risk profiles:

- > N2242 – FY24-28 Prot - Line Renewal
- > N2245 – FY24-28 Prot - Capacitor Renewal
- > N2244 – FY24-28 Prot - Reactor Renewal
- > N2246 – FY24-28 Prot - Busbar Renewal
- > N2212 – FY24-28 Prot - UFLS Renewal
- > N2439 – FY24-28 Prot - Digital Intertrip Renewal

² Refer to Renewal and Maintenance Strategy – Automation Systems

Appendix C lists related Needs that include works covered under this project and have had their associated assets removed.

3. Options

3.1 Base case

The Base Case for this Need is to continue with TransGrid’s business as usual operations and maintenance (O&M) for the identified assets. This approach does not address the deteriorating condition of the assets under evaluation or the risk cost associated with maintaining aging assets. The risk will likely increase due to:

- > The probability of failure increasing as assets move further along their failure curves³.
- > TransGrid’s inability to recover from asset failure in the future due to reducing levels of manufacturer support, and depletion of spares availability that would otherwise limit the overall consequence of asset failure.

Key drivers for this risk cost are:

- > The assets identified will have reached their end of life or have limited spares and no manufacturer support. This increases the likelihood of a hazardous event occurring and decreases TransGrid’s ability to mitigate or repair failures.
- > Assets have increasing numbers of faults as they progress along their failure curves, degrading components or are prone to mechanical wear, increasing the likelihood of a hazardous event occurring.

Increasing maintenance on secondary systems equipment cannot reduce the probability of failure or reduce risk costs. This is because maintenance of secondary assets is focused on device inspection and functional performance checks only, the conduct of maintenance at an electronic component level is neither feasible nor practicable.

3.2 Options evaluated

Option A — Renewal of Individual Assets [[NOSA N2243](#), [OFS N2243A](#)]

This option involves individual replacements of 61 identified assets (listed in Appendix B) across 23 sites within the regulatory period. The option is based on a like-for-like approach whereby the asset is replaced by its modern equivalent. Additional system modifications or additional functionalities would not be deployed under this option.

This option would deliver risk mitigation and reduced corrective maintenance benefits to consumers and the networks by only targeting the probability of failure of identified assets. This option will not deliver any additional operational benefits such as improved capabilities for remote interrogation and predictive activities.

This option will phase asset renewals across the regulatory control period. Deployments are prioritised based on investment benefit with consideration also given to efficient delivery strategies. Targeted assets will be in service for approximately 15 years, with some assets remaining at each site to incur investment in future years.

3.3 Options considered and not progressed

Table 2 - Options not progressed

Option	Reason for not progressing
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³ Refer to Network Asset Health Framework

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Option	Reason for not progressing
Secondary Systems Renewal	This option would have required the complete renewal of all secondary systems assets at each site. The condition of remaining assets at identified sites did not warrant additional expenditure. Therefore, this option is not commercially feasible.
Refurbishment of Individual Assets	This option is considered not feasible due to the specialised skillsets required and the inability to resolve the lack of support from manufacturers.
Asset Retirement	This can only be achieved through retirement of the associated primary assets, which is not technically or economically feasible.
Non-network solutions	It is not technically feasible for non-network solutions to provide the functionality of secondary systems assets for protection, control, communications and metering

4. Evaluation

4.1 Commercial evaluation methodology

The economic assessment undertaken for this project includes three scenarios that reflect a central set assumptions based on current information that is most likely to eventuate (central scenario), a set of assumptions that give rise to a lower bound for net benefits (lower bound scenario), and a set of assumptions that give rise to an upper bound on benefits (higher bound scenario).

Assumptions for each scenario are set out in the table below.

Table 3 - Scenario assumptions

Parameter	Central scenario	Lower bound scenario	Higher bound scenario
Discount rate	4.8%	7.37%	2.23%
Capital cost	100%	125%	75%
Operating expenditure	100%	75%	125%
benefits			
Risk costs	100%	75%	125%
benefits			
Other benefits	100%	75%	125%
Scenario weighting	50%	25%	25%

Parameters used in this commercial evaluation are shown in Table 4.

Table 4 - Commercial evaluation parameters

Parameter	Parameter Description	Value used for this evaluation
Discount year	Year that dollar values are discounted to	2020/21
Base year	The year that dollar value outputs are expressed in real terms	2020/21 dollars

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Parameter	Parameter Description	Value used for this evaluation
Period of analysis	Number of years included in economic analysis with remaining capital value included as terminal value at the end of the analysis period.	15 years
Safety disproportionality	Multiplier of the environmental and safety related risk cost included in NPV analysis to demonstrate implementation of obligation to reduce to ALARP.	Refer to section 4.3 for details.

The capex figures in this OER do not include any real cost escalation.

4.2 Commercial evaluation results

The commercial evaluation of the technically feasible options is set out in Table 5. Details appear in Appendix A.

Table 5 - Commercial evaluation (\$ million)

Option	Capital Cost PV	Central scenario NPV	Lower bound scenario NPV	Higher bound scenario NPV	Weighted NPV	Ranking
Option A	5.95	10.79	2.71	23.75	12.01	1

Note: The evaluation above is a consolidation of capacitor protection schemes that were individually evaluated as NPV positive, and reaching end of life by 2027/28. The individual protection schemes are listed in Appendix B.

4.3 ALARP evaluation

TransGrid manages and mitigates bushfire and safety risk to ensure they are below risk tolerance levels or 'As Low As Reasonably Practicable' ('ALARP'), in accordance with the regulation obligations and TransGrid's business risk appetite. Under the Electricity Supply (Safety and Network Management) Regulation 2014 Section 5 'A network operator must take all reasonable steps to ensure that the design, construction, commissioning, operation and decommissioning of its network (or any part of its network) is safe.' TransGrid maintains an Electricity Network Safety Management System (ENSMS) to meet this obligation⁴.

In its Network Risk Assessment Methodology, under the ALARP test with the application of a gross disproportionate factor⁵, the weighted benefits are expected to exceed the cost. Where TransGrid's analysis concludes that the costs are less than the weighted benefits from mitigating bushfire and safety risks, the proposed investment will enable TransGrid to continue to manage and operate this part of the network to a safety and risk mitigation level of ALARP.

Evaluation of the above options has been completed in accordance with As Low As Reasonably Practicable (ALARP) obligations. The Network Safety Risk Reduction is calculated as 6 x Bushfire Risk Reduction + 6 x Safety Risk Reduction + 3 x other Environmental Risk Reduction + 0.1 x Reliability Risk Reduction.

Results of the ALARP evaluation are set out in Table 6.

⁴ TransGrid's ENSMS follows the International Organization for Standardization's ISO31000 risk management framework which requires following hierarchy of hazard mitigation approach

⁵ In accordance with the framework for applying the ALARP principle, a disproportionality factor of 6 has been applied to risk cost figures. The values of the disproportionality factors were determined through a review of practises and legal interpretations across multiple industries, with particular reference to the works of the UK Health and Safety Executive. The methodology used to determine the disproportionality factors in this document is in line with the principles and examples presented in the AER Replacement Planning Guidelines and is consistent with TransGrid's Revised Revenue Proposal 2023/24- 2027/28.

Table 6 - Reasonably practicable test (\$ million)

Option	Network Safety Risk Reduction	Annualised Capex	Reasonably Practicable? ⁶
A	0.08	0.71	No

The result of the ALARP evaluation is that the overall proposed program does not meet ALARP.

4.4 Preferred option

The preferred option to meet the identified need by 2027/28 is Option A. Option A is the only technically and commercially feasible solution to enable TransGrid to continue meeting its regulatory obligations set out in Schedule 5.1 of the NER.

Capital and Operating Expenditure

There is negligible difference in predicted ongoing planned routine operational expenditure between the option and the Base Case.

Resultant corrective maintenance under the base case strategy is anticipated to result in higher expenditure over the upcoming regulatory period. Delivery of proposed works under Option A will reduce the risk of increasing direct defect response costs.

It has been modelled that under corrective maintenance, those components with no manufacturer support and limited spares would incur significant costs associated with design and preparation, and likely augmentation of linking systems required to move to a different design solution. Such costs would not be present in cases where a like-for-like replacement is feasible.

These operating expenditure benefits have been captured in the economic evaluation.

Regulatory Investment Test

The program and estimate allows for the appropriate Regulatory approvals as required.

5. Optimal Timing

The test for optimal timing of the preferred option has been undertaken. The approach taken is to identify the optimal commissioning year for the preferred option where net benefits (including avoided costs) of the preferred option exceeds the annualised costs of the option. The commencement year is determined based on the required project disbursement to meet the commissioning year based on the OFS.

The results of optimal timing analysis is:

- > Optimal commissioning year: 2027/28
- > Commissioning year annual benefit: \$0.74 million
- > Annualised cost: \$0.71 million

Based on the optimal timing, the project is expected to commence in the 2023/24-2027/28 Regulatory Period.

6. Recommendation

It is the recommendation that Option A – Renewal of Individual Assets, be scoped in detail.

⁶ Reasonably practicable is defined as whether the annualised CAPEX is less than the Network Safety Risk Reduction.

The total project cost associated with this option is \$7.50 million including an amount of \$1.53 million to progress the project from DG1 to DG2.

Appendix A – Option Summaries

Project Description		FY24-28 Prot - Transformer Renewal	
Option Description		Option A - Renewal of Individual Assets	
Project Summary			
Option Rank	1	Investment Assessment Period	15
Asset Life	15	NPV Year	2020/21
Economic Evaluation			
NPV @ Central Benefit Scenario (PV, \$m)	10.79	Annualised CAPEX @ Central Benefit Scenario (\$m)	Annualised Capex - Standard (Business Case) 0.71
NPV @ Lower Bound Scenario (PV, \$m)	2.71	Network Safety Risk Reduction (\$m)	Network Safety Risk Reduction 0.08
NPV @ Higher Bound Scenario (PV, \$m)	23.75	ALARP	ALARP Compliant? No
NPV Weighted (PV, \$m)	12.01	Optimal Timing	Optimal timing (Business Case) 2023/24
Cost (Central Scenario)			
Total Capex (\$m)	7.50	Cost Capex (PV,\$m)	5.95
Terminal Value (\$m)	0.00	Terminal Value (PV,\$m)	0.00
Risk (Central Scenario)	Pre	Post	Benefit
Reliability (PV,\$m)	Reliability Risk (Pre) 6.62	Reliability Risk (Post) 4.03	Pre – Post 2.59
Financial (PV,\$m)	Financial Risk (Pre) 19.49	Financial Risk (Post) 11.72	Pre – Post 7.77
Operational/Compliance (PV,\$m)	Operational Risk (Pre) 0.00	Operational Risk (Post) 0.00	Pre – Post 0.00
Safety (PV,\$m)	Safety Risk (Pre) 0.23	Safety Risk (Post) 0.14	Pre – Post 0.09
Environmental (PV,\$m)	Environmental Risk (Pre) 0.63	Environmental Risk (Post) 0.39	Pre – Post 0.24
Reputational (\$m)	Reputational Risk (Pre) 0.00	Reputational Risk (Post) 0.00	Pre – Post 0.00
Total Risk (PV,\$m)	Total Risk (Pre) 26.97	Total Risk (Post) 16.28	Pre – Post 10.69
OPEX Benefit (PV,\$m)			OPEX Benefit 0.00
Other benefit (PV,\$m)			Incremental Net Benefit 6.04
Total Benefit (PV,\$m)			Business Case Total Benefit 16.73

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Appendix B – Asset Renewal Program

The following table provides a summary of the individual asset option evaluations of the secondary systems assets evaluated under Option A of this OER. An asset is included in the final program if it is NPV positive, and is optimally timed prior to 2027/28. Assets that meet the criteria are recommended to proceed under this OER and are indicated in the table below.

Asset ID	Model	Obsolete	Location	Plant Number	Voltage (kV)	Cost	Weighted NPV	ALARP	Optimal Timing
9950	DUOBIAS	Y	SYS	CMDSYS1F	330	\$123,000	\$347,303	NO	2023/24
84043	DUOBIAS	Y	WRH	NNDWRH1C	330	\$123,000	\$342,946	NO	2023/24
9947	DUOBIAS	Y	SYS	CMDSYS1D	330	\$123,000	\$337,331	NO	2023/24
92656	DUOBIAS	Y	MTP	CODMTP0B4	500	\$123,000	\$298,241	NO	2023/24
92430	DUOBIAS	Y	BAY	NNDBAY0A	500	\$123,000	\$286,683	NO	2023/24
11589	DUOBIAS	Y	MTP	CODMTP1C4	330	\$123,000	\$283,818	NO	2023/24
9938	DUOBIAS	Y	SYS	CMDSYS1E	330	\$123,000	\$279,832	NO	2023/24
9941	DUOBIAS	Y	SYS	CMDSYS1B	330	\$123,000	\$279,832	NO	2023/24
48926	KBCH	Y	KLK	NTDKLK2A	132	\$123,000	\$288,581	NO	2023/24
82827	KBCH	Y	KLK	NTDKLK2C	132	\$123,000	\$288,531	NO	2023/24
92604	DUOBIAS	Y	MTP	CODMTP0A4	500	\$123,000	\$274,808	NO	2023/24
9935	DUOBIAS	Y	SYS	CMDSYS1A	330	\$123,000	\$278,585	NO	2023/24
88438	DUOBIAS	Y	MAC	CMDMAC1A	330	\$123,000	\$271,159	NO	2023/24
88441	DUOBIAS	Y	MAC	CMDMAC1C	330	\$123,000	\$268,565	NO	2023/24
92427	DUOBIAS	Y	BAY	NNDBAY0B	500	\$123,000	\$265,082	NO	2023/24
88480	DUOBIAS	Y	WOL	CODWOL0A5	500	\$123,000	\$277,565	NO	2023/24
107584	DUOBIAS	Y	WRH	NNDWRH1A	330	\$123,000	\$253,103	NO	2023/24

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Asset ID	Model	Obsolete	Location	Plant Number	Voltage (kV)	Cost	Weighted NPV	ALARP	Optimal Timing
70998	DUOBIAS	Y	VYD	CMDVVD1A	330	\$123,000	\$249,531	NO	2023/24
71002	DUOBIAS	Y	VYD	CMDVVD1B	330	\$123,000	\$247,668	NO	2023/24
87093	DUOBIAS	Y	MUR	SYDMUR1AB	330	\$123,000	\$247,586	NO	2023/24
141912	DUOBIAS	Y	WDL	SYDWDL1C	330	\$123,000	\$246,200	NO	2023/24
141909	DUOBIAS	Y	WDL	SYDWDL1A	330	\$123,000	\$240,393	NO	2023/24
172156	DUOBIAS	Y	BFN	CMDBFN2C	330	\$123,000	\$239,861	NO	2023/24
10139	DUOBIAS	Y	DPT	CMDDPT1B	330	\$123,000	\$235,673	NO	2023/24
141449	DUOBIAS	Y	VYD	CMDVVD1C	330	\$123,000	\$233,734	NO	2023/24
9944	DUOBIAS	Y	SYS	CMDSYS1C	330	\$123,000	\$228,436	NO	2023/24
96599	DUOBIAS	Y	BBY	SYDBBY0B4	500	\$123,000	\$214,036	NO	2023/24
96596	DUOBIAS	Y	BBY	SYDBBY0A4	500	\$123,000	\$213,966	NO	2023/24
20559	DUOBIAS	Y	PMQ	NNDPMQ2C	132	\$123,000	\$209,631	NO	2023/24
91967	DUOBIAS	Y	WGN	SWDWGN1B	132	\$123,000	\$174,177	NO	2023/24
90813	DUOBIAS	Y	PKS	CODPKS1A	132	\$123,000	\$174,340	NO	2023/24
138831	DUOBIAS	Y	QBY	SYDQBY2B	132	\$123,000	\$168,324	NO	2023/24
138828	DUOBIAS	Y	QBY	SYDQBY2A	132	\$123,000	\$168,258	NO	2023/24
82662	MBCH12	Y	MUR	SYDMUR8Z	11	\$123,000	\$161,767	NO	2023/24
82661	MBCH12	Y	MUR	SYDMUR8Y	11	\$123,000	\$161,317	NO	2023/24
48930	DUOBIAS	Y	KLK	NTDKLK2B	132	\$123,000	\$157,719	NO	2023/24
1398214	DUOBIAS	Y	ORG	CODORG2A	132	\$123,000	\$133,280	NO	2023/24
20542	T60	N	PMQ	NNDPMQ2A	132	\$123,000	\$120,535	NO	2023/24

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Asset ID	Model	Obsolete	Location	Plant Number	Voltage (kV)	Cost	Weighted NPV	ALARP	Optimal Timing
20545	T60	N	PMQ	NNDPMQ2B	132	\$123,000	\$104,132	NO	2023/24
20677	T60	N	TRE	NNDTRE2L	132	\$123,000	\$92,246	NO	2023/24
20678	SEL487E	N	TRE	NNDTRE2L	132	\$123,000	\$92,246	NO	2023/24
20674	T60	N	TRE	NNDTRE2J	132	\$123,000	\$91,406	NO	2023/24
20675	SEL487E	N	TRE	NNDTRE2J	132	\$123,000	\$91,406	NO	2023/24
20662	T60	N	TRE	NNDTRE2D	132	\$123,000	\$90,633	NO	2023/24
20663	SEL487E	N	TRE	NNDTRE2D	132	\$123,000	\$90,633	NO	2023/24
20653	T60	N	TRE	NNDTRE2B	132	\$123,000	\$90,605	NO	2023/24
20654	SEL487E	N	TRE	NNDTRE2B	132	\$123,000	\$90,605	NO	2023/24
62461	SEL487E	N	GRF	SWDGRF2A	132	\$123,000	\$87,879	NO	2023/24
57467	SEL487E	N	MNY	SYDMNY2B	132	\$123,000	\$64,740	NO	2023/24
57464	SEL487E	N	MNY	SYDMNY2A	132	\$123,000	\$64,700	NO	2023/24
49753	T60	N	TTF	NTDUTF2B	132	\$123,000	\$66,378	NO	2023/24
49754	SEL487E	N	TTF	NTDUTF2B	132	\$123,000	\$66,378	NO	2023/24
49750	T60	N	TTF	NTDUTF2A	132	\$123,000	\$66,190	NO	2023/24
49751	SEL487E	N	TTF	NTDUTF2A	132	\$123,000	\$66,190	NO	2023/24
1398208	T60	N	ORG	CODORG2C	132	\$123,000	\$56,454	NO	2023/24
1398213	T60	N	ORG	CODORG2A	132	\$123,000	\$53,287	NO	2023/24
57311	DB6	Y	CA1	SYDCA11A	330	\$123,000	\$43,186	NO	2023/24
57313	DB6	Y	CA1	SYDCA11B	330	\$123,000	\$2,236	NO	2023/24
57314	DB6	Y	CA1	SYDCA11B	330	\$123,000	\$2,236	NO	2023/24

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Asset ID	Model	Obsolete	Location	Plant Number	Voltage (kV)	Cost	Weighted NPV	ALARP	Optimal Timing
57316	DB6	Y	CA1	SYDCA11C	330	\$123,000	\$2,236	NO	2023/24
57317	DB6	Y	CA1	SYDCA11C	330	\$123,000	\$2,236	NO	2023/24

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Appendix C – Related Needs with Assets Removed

The following Needs contain assets that would otherwise be covered under this proposed program of work. These assets have been captured and justified within the relevant Option Evaluation Report for each Need below.

Need ID	Need Description
N2437	FY24-28 COF Secondary Systems Renewal
N2436	FY24-28 INV Secondary Systems Renewal
N2435	FY24-28 NB2 Secondary Systems Renewal
N2434	FY24-28 LSM Secondary Systems Renewal
N2433	FY24-28 TOM Secondary Systems Renewal
N2432	FY24-28 GN2 Secondary Systems Renewal
N2431	FY24-28 NAM Secondary Systems Renewal
N2430	FY24-28 FB2 Secondary Systems Renewal
N2429	FY24-28 VP1 Secondary Systems Renewal
N2428	FY24-28 CW2 Secondary Systems Renewal
N2427	FY24-28 RGV Secondary Systems Renewal
N2426	FY24-28 WW1 Secondary Systems Renewal
N2419	FY24-28 PMA Secondary Systems Renewal
N2411	FY24-28 WL1 Secondary Systems Renewal
N2410	FY24-28 FNY Secondary Systems Renewal
N2409	FY24-28 KS2 Secondary Systems Renewal
N2408	FY24-28 AR1 Secondary Systems Renewal
N2407	FY24-28 BRD Secondary Systems Renewal
N2406	FY24-28 GNS Secondary Systems Renewal
N2405	FY24-28 LT1 Secondary Systems Renewal
N2214	FY24-28 ER0 Secondary Systems Renewal
N2213	FY24-28 BER Secondary Systems Renewal
N2212	FY24-28 SE1 Secondary Systems Renewal
N2211	FY24-28 YSN Secondary Systems Renewal

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