



Meeting Title:

Power System Security and Reliability Standards Working Group
(PSSRSWG)

Date:

29 February



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1 Welcome and Agenda

The Chair opened the meeting at 1:00pm with an Acknowledgement of Country and welcomed members.

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(Network Quality and Reliability of Supply) Code 2005 (NQRS Code) and Electricity Networks Access Code (ENAC) contain reporting requirements.

Mr Schubert noted that, in his view, the current reporting may not capture detailed insights due to averaging / grouping of customers, etc. He proposed conducting a more in-depth analysis of data to uncover additional factors contributing to outages.

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Mr Schubert agreed and met could be used to prioritise tasks moving forward.

Mr Glazier clarified that this matter will be raised at the next Technical Working Group meeting, particularly with Western Power, to further explore what data sets could provide the most insights.

Mr Glazier presented the outcome of the additional procedures review (slide 8). He noted that, except for number 2, each of the items identified is secondary to a primary standard.

6 Stage 2 Gap Analysis

Mr Glazier presented the initial discussion on high-level gaps (slide 9) and discussed the role of the PSSRSWG for this stage of the work (slide 10).

Mr Glazier presented the high-level gaps identified in the initial assessment (slide 11).

Mr Glazier presented Gap 1.1 Different Infrastructure Planning Standards (slide 12) and the



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Mr Glazier noted

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	<p>Ms Varma asked whether this was in relation to frequency only, or voltage as well.</p> <p>Mr Glazier clarified that there are a series of defined system disturbances for which generators must maintain continuous, uninterrupted operation and Western Power is not required to meet the same obligations.</p> <p>Ms Roshan noted that the protection mechanisms exist for the safety of people, assets and the environment as well.</p> <p>Mr Glazier noted that the same applies for generators, and there is always a trade-off between the protection of devices and ride-through requirements.</p> <p>Ms Roshan agreed but noted that this should be subject to safety of people and loss of life.</p> <p>Mr Glazier noted that safety and prevention of loss of life applies equally for generators.</p> <p>The Chair unless doing so endangers safety.</p> <p>Mrs Bedola agreed with having a caveat for safety.</p> <p>that this is a gap, but the solution can be explored in the next stage of work.</p> <p>Mr Glazier presented Gap 3 requirements, ongoing testing and implications of non-conformance across similar users (slide 15). He noted that there could be identical generators connected to the transmission and distribution network but that they have different requirements and compliance frameworks.</p> <p>Mrs Bedola asked whether there was an expectation that there would be a GPS negotiation process for distribution connected generato488io6 T0 G -0.00888 Tt24 419.95</p>

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this should look at the compliance of Western Power and AEMO and the role of the Economic Regulation Authority in ensuring compliance. From there, incentive mechanisms can be used.	Mr Glazier noted that the gap analysis has been carried out by looking at existing standards, with reference to the regulatory instruments. He asked if Mr Schubert was

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	<p>Mr Glazier clarified that the gap would outline that the forecasts are on a different basis, and the lack of clarity on how forecasts should be established.</p>
	<p>The Chair highlighted the need for aligning the forecasts, noting networks are increasingly able to use non-network solutions as a substitute for network investment.</p>
	<p>Mr Glazier clarified that networks need more locational data for forecasting, hence the forecasts are different. However, they should be made on the same basis and assumptions.</p>