

Key modelling assumptions

1. Thermally supportable generation capacity has been assessed using a single, indicative, summer midday pattern of load and generation. The thermally supportable generation at a location may be substantially greater and/or lower with different load and generation patterns.
2. All analysis is based on the existing configuration of the transmission network with committed changes to the network applied. Possible future network changes, including those outlined in Powerlink's [Transmission Annual Planning Report](#) (TAPR) may alter the level of supportable generation.
3. These calculations are based on simple 'rule of thumb' methodology. Detailed EMT analysis will be required to confirm the capacity. New non-synchronous generators are assumed to be able to operate with a short circuit ratio of three. (Refer to the calculation methodology section of the Powerlink [Generation Capacity Guide](#) for further description and additional assumptions).
4. System strength supportable generation presented here is based on maintaining an available short circuit ratio (SCR) of three at the point of connection. It does not assess impact on the available SCR at other nodes in the network.

General notes

1. The provided figures are indicative. Detailed and project specific analysis is undertaken as part of the connection application process, including an assessment of stability and compliance with the generator performance standards.
2. Generation opportunities presented in this advice are not cumulative. If a new generator commits, it will impact the supportable generation at adjacent locations and may impact supportable generation more broadly.
3. Transmission network connections do not confer firm access to the National Electricity Market (NEM). The dispatch of generation within the NEM, including management of any congestion, is the responsibility of the Australian Energy Market Operator (AEMO). Powerlink proactively monitors the potential for congestion to occur in accordance with the National Electricity Rules (NER), and will assess the potential network augmentations and/or non-network options to maximise market benefits using the Australian Energy Regulator's (AER) Regulatory Investment Test for Transmission (RIT-T). Where augmentations are found to be economic, Powerlink may augment the network or implement non-network solutions to ensure that the electricity market operates efficiently and at the minimum overall long run cost to consumers. In developing the provided figures, Powerlink has assumed that the capacity would be competitively offered. Actual capacity dispatched will depend on relative generator bids, transmission capacity, flow contribution, etc.
4. Refer to Generation Capacity Guide on our website for a more detailed explanation of the calculation methodology for the figures provided here.

Disclaimer

This guide is provided for information purposes only. This means Powerlink does not warrant the accuracy or currency of the guide. The material is not provided for the recipient to rely or act on, nor does it have any legal effect. The guide is subject to many assumptions, dependencies, contingencies and variables and Powerlink is under no obligation to inform the recipient if the guide changes or becomes inaccurate.