

Network Safety Performance Outcomes (FY 2020/21 Quarter 4)



CONTEXT AND PURPOSE

This Statement has been prepared and published under regulation 32 of the Electricity (*Network Safety*) Regulations 2015, which require Western Power to publish quarterly outcomes for the network safety performance incident types specified under regulation 31 of the Electricity (*Network Safety*) Regulations 2015. This Statement includes the number of incidents that occurred during the quarter (QTR) and the cumulative number of incidents that occurred during the financial year (YTD).

Description of incident type		Annual Objective 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021	Outcomes	
			QTR	YTD
30(1) (a): a discharge of electricity from the network that causes the electric shock, injury or death of a person or the death of livestock	Human fatality	0	0	0
	Human injury	8	1	4
	Livestock fatality	6	0	2
	Electric shock, no injury	177	20	146
30(1)(b): an incident caused by the network, other than a fire, that causes damage to property other than to the network		4	0	0
30(1)(c): a fire caused by the network that causes damage to property other than to the network		10	0	0
30(1)(d)(i): a fire, on a wood pole that is a part of the <u>distribution</u> network, that originated on the pole		569	17	247
30(1)(d)(ii): a fire, on a wood pole that is a part of the <u>transmission</u> network, that originated on the pole		15	0	0
30(1)(e)(i): the contacting of 2 or more conductors of the <u>distribution</u> network, of different phases, caused by temperature variations or wind		137	17	120

Description of incident type	Annual Objective 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021	Outcomes	
		QTR	YTD
30(1)(e)(ii): the contacting of 2 or more conductors of the <u>transmission</u> network, of different phases, caused by temperature variations or wind	1	0	0
30(1)(f)(i): an unassisted failure of a <u>hardwood</u> pole that is part of the <u>distribution</u> network	365	16	48 ¹
30(1)(f)(ii): an unassisted failure of a <u>softwood</u> pole that is part of the <u>distribution</u> network	5	0	0
30(1)(f)(iii): an unassisted failure of a <u>steel</u> pole that is part of the <u>distribution</u> network	1	0	1
30(1)(f)(iv): an unassisted failure of a <u>steel</u> streetlight pole	38	4	7
30(1)(f)(v): an unassisted failure of a <u>concrete</u> pole that is part of the <u>distribution</u> network	1	0	0
30(1)(f)(vi): an unassisted failure of a <u>composite fibre, aluminium, or any other type of</u> pole that is part of the <u>distribution</u> network	NA	-	-

¹ Three Dx stay failures in Q3 were reclassified as hardwood pole failures.

Description of incident type	Annual Objective 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021	Outcomes	
		QTR	YTD
30(1)(f)(vii): an unassisted failure of a <u>hardwood</u> pole that is part of the <u>transmission</u> network	20	0	1
30(1)(f)(viii): an unassisted failure of a <u>softwood</u> pole that is part of the <u>transmission</u> network	0	0	0
30(1)(f)(ix): an unassisted failure of a <u>steel</u> pole that is part of the <u>transmission</u> network	1	0	0
30(1)(f)(x): an unassisted failure of a <u>concrete</u> pole that is part of the <u>transmission</u> network	1	0	0
30(1)(f)(xi): an unassisted failure of a <u>composite fibre, aluminium, or any other type of</u> pole that is part of the <u>transmission</u> network	NA	-	-
30(1)(g)(i): an unassisted failure of an overhead conductor that is part of the <u>distribution</u> network	313	48	160
30(1)(g)(ii): an unassisted failure of an overhead conductor that is part of the <u>transmission</u> network	2	0	0

Description of incident type	Annual Objective 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021	Outcomes	
		QTR	YTD
30(1)(h)(i): an unassisted failure of a stay wire that is part of the <u>distribution</u> network	309	28	186 ²
30(1)(h)(ii): an unassisted failure of a stay wire that is part of the <u>transmission</u> network	3	1	1
30(1)(i)(i): an unassisted failure of an underground cable that is part of the <u>distribution</u> network	3	1	4
30(1)(i)(ii): an unassisted failure of an underground cable that is part of the <u>transmission</u> network	1	0	0

From the perspective of network safety, Western Power strives to maintain and operate its network in a way that results in the least number of incidents as is reasonably possible, recognising that there are inherent safety risks associated with operating an electricity network. Western Power adopts a risk-based approach to planning and delivering work, which aims to eliminate the maximum amount of risk from the network, balancing safety, reliability and affordability.

² Three Dx stay failures were reported to Western power in Q3 but were reclassified in Q4 as hardwood pole failures. Two additional stay failures were identified after publication of the Q3 NSPO.