



Sources: Transend annual reports and monthly data for electricity supply sources, and Hydro Tasmania for hydro storage levels.

Notes:

- 1) The diagram indicates relative contribution of Tasmanian electricity supply sources over the past 11 year period. Variations in the energy content of Hydro Tasmania's water storages are also shown over the same time period. Basslink exports are shown as a negative value on the chart and represent the difference between Overall Supply and Tasmanian Supply Requirements.
- 2) There was a steady increase in total electricity supply requirements in Tasmania until the end of 2010-11, and a decline during 2011-12. There has been a gradual decline in Tasmanian supply requirements since 2006-07, particularly during 2011-12. Increased overall supply (relative to Tasmanian supply requirements) since 2008-09 has been driven by increased Basslink exports.
- 3) Annual variations in hydro storage levels are due to seasonal variations in water run-off into storages from catchment areas. There is a gradual decline in water storage levels from 2000 to 2005, and a marked decline around 2006 to 2008, caused by drought. A low of 17.1% of capacity (2471 MWh) was reached on 1st May 2007. There has been a rapid recovery in hydro storage levels in recent years with above average rainfalls. On 29th October 2012 levels were at 60.4% of capacity (8724 MWh).
- 4) A significant drop in hydro generation corresponds with reduced hydro storage levels, with the shortfall met through increased Basslink import. The subsequent rise in hydro generation correlates with increasing hydro storage levels, reducing the requirement for Basslink imports, and allowing for increased Basslink exports. Natural gas and wind powered generation output is relatively constant in proportion to generator capacity.
- 5) Diversification of Tasmania's electricity supply sector has strengthened security of supply, and alleviated the risk of supply shortfalls caused by drought.
- 6) Data does not include supply from embedded generators (such as residential PV systems, landfill gas generators and small/medium wind generators). Embedded generator output is effectively measured as reduced demand.
- 7) Data does not include Bass Strait Islands electricity supply or remote power systems not connected to the mainland Tasmanian grid.