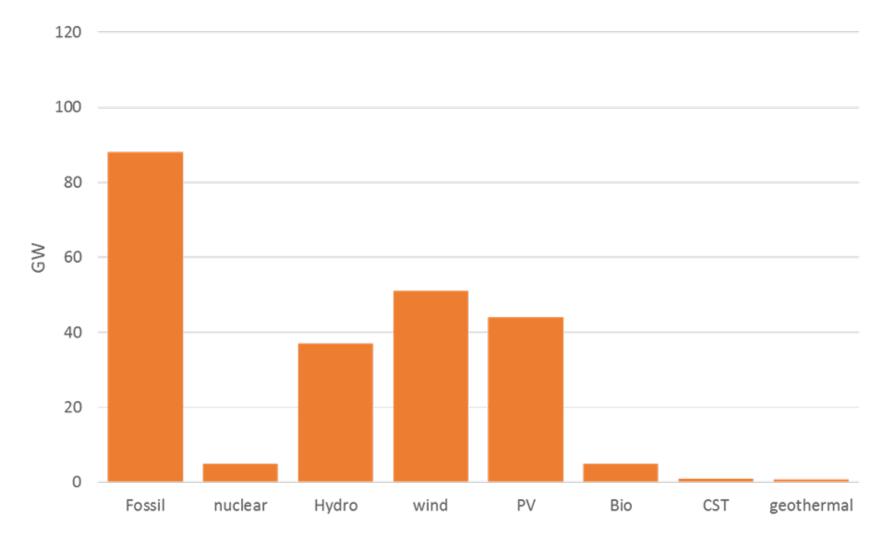


Off-River Pumped Hydro Energy Storage

August 2015

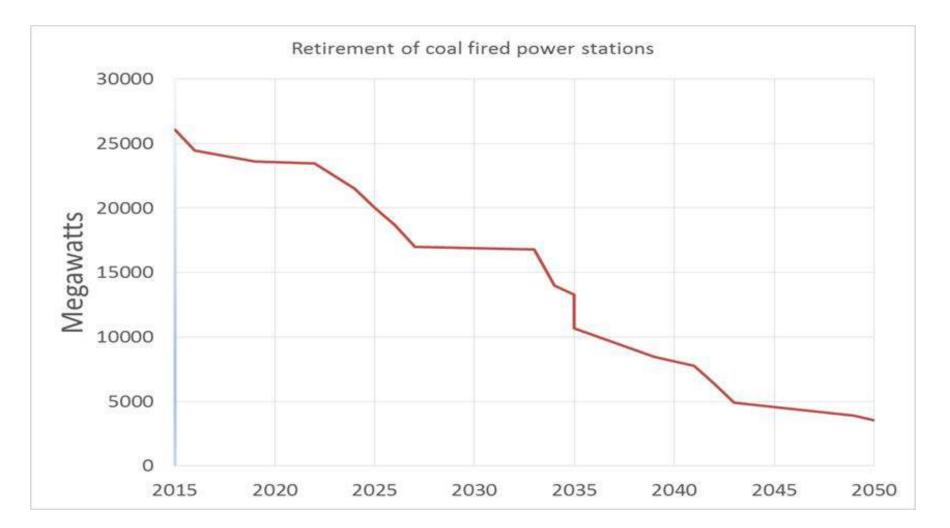


New generation capacity world wide 2014





Retirement of coal fired power plant





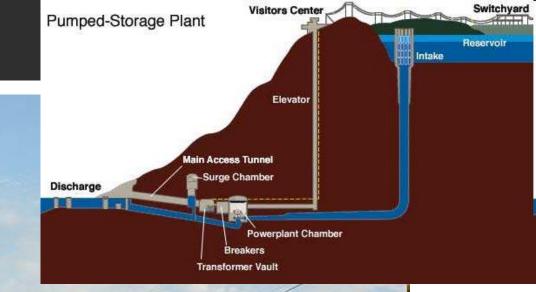
Electricity reliability for 50-100% renewable energy penetration

- Wide geographical dispersion
- Technical diversity
 - Wind, photovoltaics, hydro, solar thermal, biomass
- Shift loads from night to day
- Mass storage
 - Pumped hydro 99% of all storage
 - Advanced batteries, flywheels, molten salt etc



Pumped hydro 1500 MW at Tumut 3

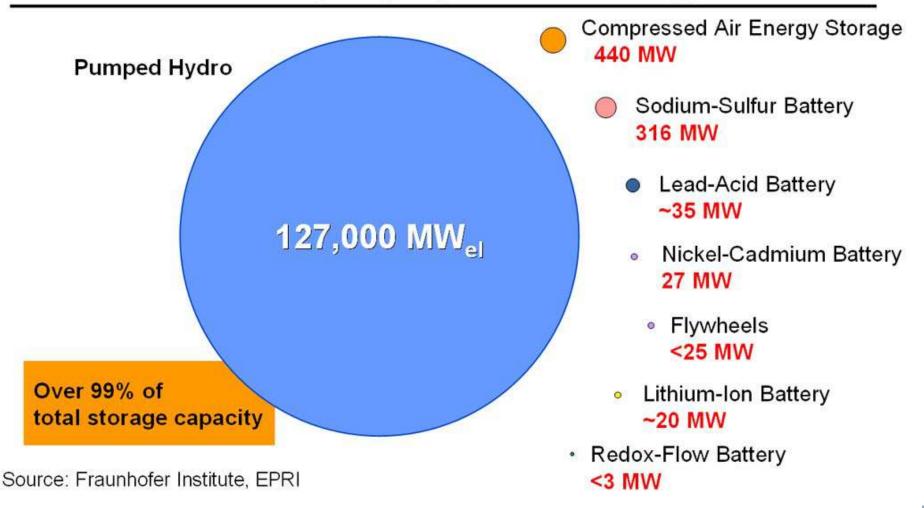
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Energy Storage

Worldwide installed storage capacity for electrical energy





Off-river Pumped Hydro Energy Storage

- PHES is 99% of all energy storage (160 GW)
 - much cheaper than alternatives
- Most PHES is on-river with limited further prospects
- Off-river, there are unlimited excellent sites
- Misconceptions:
 - "Pumped hydro storage is at a mature stage of development, but there are limited locations where these facilities can be built"
 - "... further deployment of pumped hydro is severely limited by geographical and environmental site requirements ..."
 - "Australia is flat and arid and has little potential for more hydro"
- Storage of a few hours most important
 - Spinning reserve, constrained transmission lines, time-shifting wind and PV
 - Morning and evening demand peak, wind lulls and short term clouds
 - Outages
 - Time to bring up low duty cycle coal/gas/biomass plant



Off-river PHES

- A pair of "turkey nest" "farm dams"
- Small reservoirs (hectares); large power (100 MW)
- Hundreds of good sites
 - Reservoir on top of a hill \rightarrow large head (300-900m)
 - Avoid flood control costs
- Example
 - Twin 5 Ha reservoirs
 - 15m deep, 600m head
 - →200MW for 5 hours

Bundeela Pondage (Shoalhaven PHES system) is artificial





Lake Burrendong wind farm - 320m head





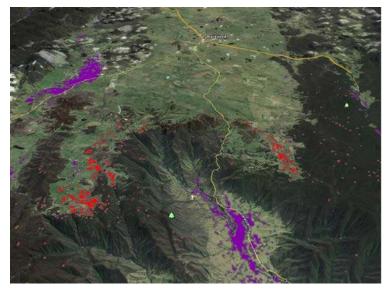
Water and environment

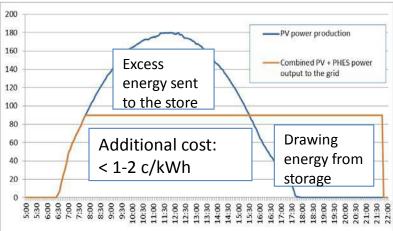
- Environment
 - Exclude national parks and sensitive areas
 - Hectare-scale reservoirs, small footprint
- Water
 - Water recycled, supplemented with local runoff
 - 1000 MWh PHES system near Whyalla in SA
 - Water requirement = 0.03% of SA Water sales
 - 25 times smaller than a coal power plant per GWh



Off-river Hydro Storage

- Spinning reserve for SA
- More wind utilisation in WA
- Better price for load-following output rather than wind/sun following
- Avoid duplication of a powerline by trimming sun/wind peaks
- Reduce transformer & powerline size/cost by sending half the power to storage and only half to load in real time
- PV/wind/storage precincts
- Arbitrage between on/off peak
 - buy low, sell high
- Facilitate 50-90% PV/wind penetration







Example cost calculation

Generator/pump capacity: 200 MW

Head: 600 m

Round trip storage efficiency: 80%

Reservoirs: two, each 5 Hectares, 15m deep (200 MW for 5 hours)

Pipe length: 3km; Transmission line length: 5km; New road construction: 5km

Empty/fill cycles per day: 2

Nominal discount rate: 10% (inflation rate: 2.5%)

System lifetime: 50 years; O&M: 1% per year of the capital cost

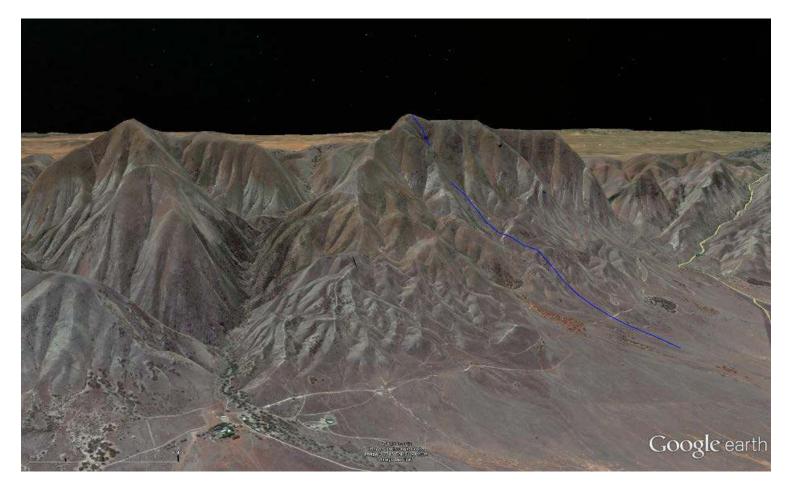
System cost: \$1100/kW

→ Storage cost: \$33 per MWh (for energy that is actually stored)

→ Far cheaper than batteries



South Australia - spinning reserve



Hills east of Whyalla with up to 600m head (vertical scale exaggerated)



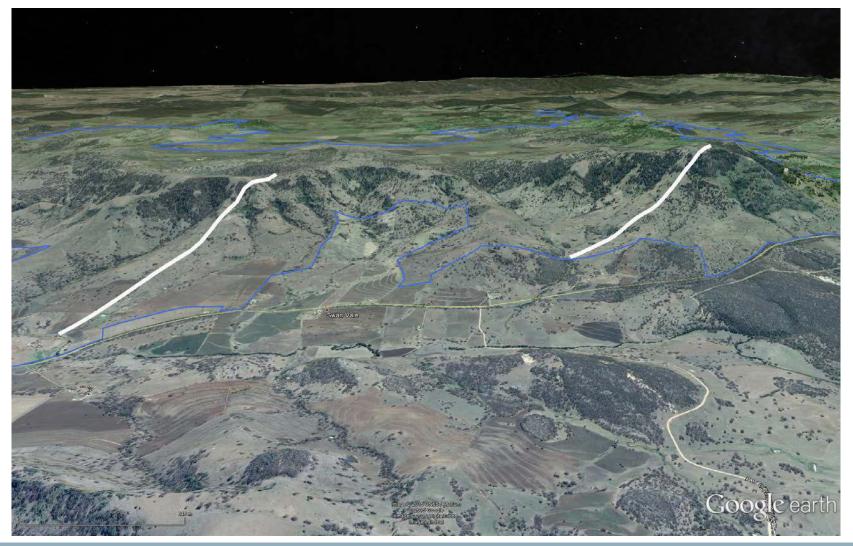
Snowtown windfarm (370 MW, South Australia)



Notional 5km long pipe; altitude difference 300m; twin 3 Hectare dams; 3 hours @ 200 MW

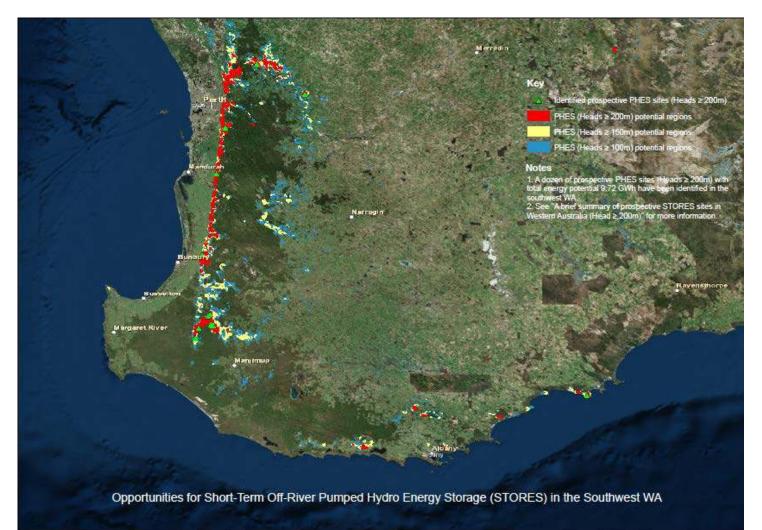


Sapphire Wind project - 300m head





PHES in WA - Facilitating wind and PV





What we are doing

- Find all of the good PHES sites: a PHES Atlas
 - Exclude national parks and sensitive areas
 - Add in solar data, wind data, transmission lines
- Find PV/wind precincts
 - PHES + transmission line + good wind and sun
- Detailed market and financial analysis
 A reliable costing tool
- Initial results
 - 100% renewable energy needs 20GW PHES
 - Adds 10-15% to total cost