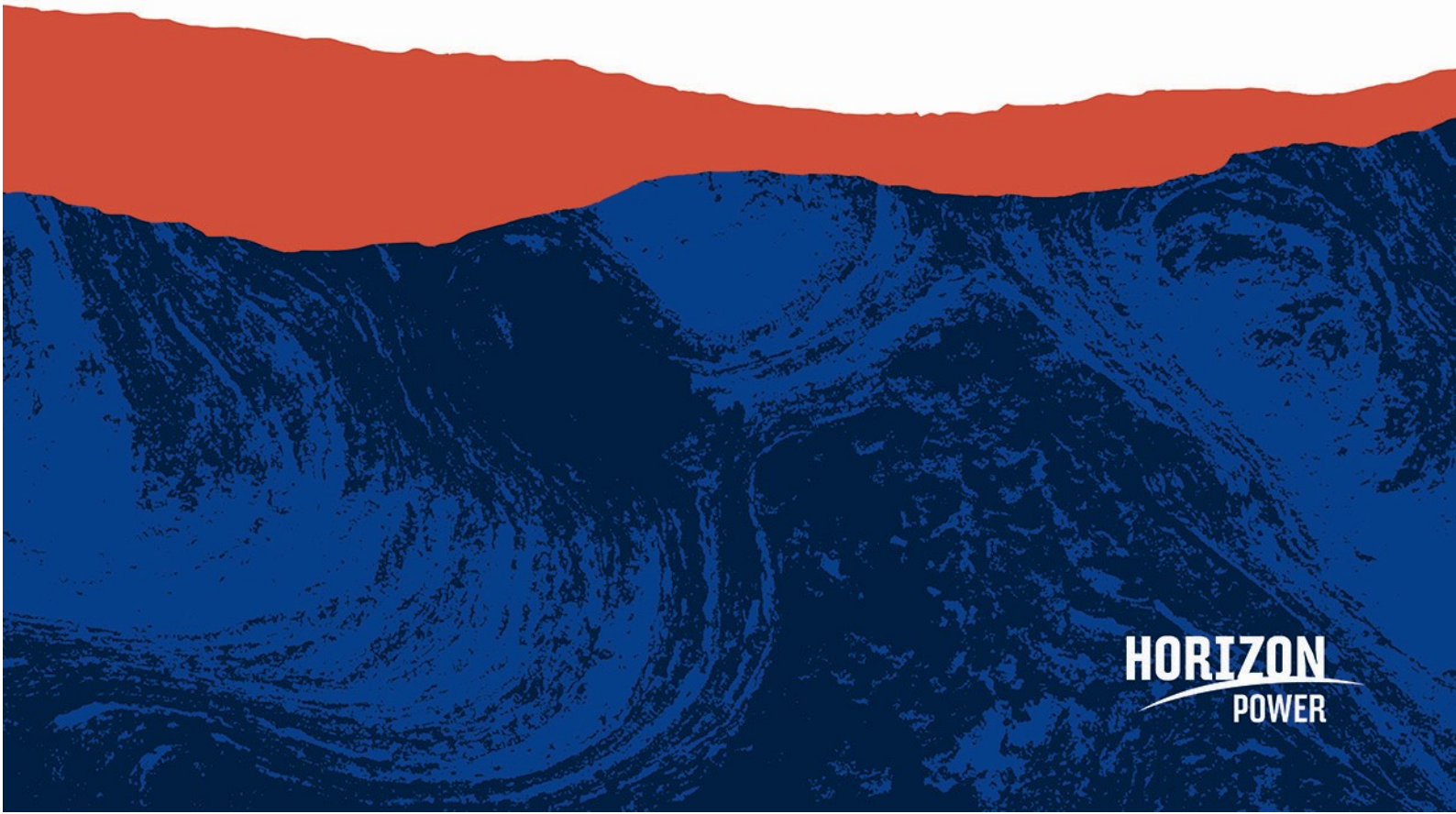
Statement of Network Safety Performance Objectives (2026)



Context & Purpose

The Horizon Power Network Safety Objectives (2026) (**Objective Statement**) has been prepared for each of the network safety performance incident types detailed in Regulation 30 and in accordance with the requirements set out in Regulation 31 of the Electricity (Network Safety) Regulations 2015.

This Objective Statement sets out the objectives in relation to the maximum number of incidents expected to occur and covers financial years 2026/27 to 2029/2030.

Objective Statement

This Objective Statement provides the performance objectives that Horizon Power will strive to achieve in the safe maintenance and operation of its network.

Performance Objectives for 2026/27 - 2029/30 now make inclusion for 117 Remote Communities which were transferred to Horizon Power in 2023 for reliable power services. As a result, several objectives have been updated to reflect this:

- 30(1)(f) Total Unassisted Pole Failure: Objective increasing from **6** to **7** to account for an increased steel pole population from Remote Communities.

- 30(1)(h) Total Unassisted Stay Wire Failure: Objective increasing from **5** to **6** to account for an increased stay wire population from Remote Communities.

Additionally, a review of conductor and cable failure rates across industry, along with an assessment of Horizon Power's asset failure trends has resulted in NSPOs for overhead conductors and underground cables being updated to more closely align with industry standards and Horizon Power's Asset Class strategies. These updated objectives are:

- 30(1)(g) Total Unassisted Conductor Failure: Objective increasing from **8** to **14.**

- 30(1)(i) Total Unassisted Cable Failure: Objective increasing from **20** to **26**.

Network Safety Performance Objectives (2026)

		Network Safety Performance Objectives			
Network Safety Performance Incidents		**FY26/27**	**FY27/28**	**FY28/29**	**FY29/30**
30(1)(a)	Total Electric Shock	0	0	0	0
	Person – No Injury	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
	Person – Injury	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
	Person – Death	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
	Livestock – Death	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
30(1)(b)	Total Property Damage (Not Fire)	0	0	0	0
30(1)(c)	Total Property Damage (Fire)	0	0	0	0
Distribution Network Safety Performance Incidents		**Objectives**			
30(1)(d)	Total Network Pole Fire	4	4	4	4
30(1)(e)	Total Conductor Clashing	1	1	1	1
30(1)(f)	Total Unassisted Pole Failure[1]	7	7	7	7
	Wood (Population: 12,689)	*2*	*2*	*2*	*2*
	Steel (Population: 48,591)	*5*	*5*	*5*	*5*
	Concrete (Population: 323)	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
	Fibreglass (Population: 3)	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
	Other (Population: 0)	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
30(1)(g)	Total Unassisted Conductor Failure	14	14	14	14
30(1)(h)	Total Unassisted Stay Wire Failure	6	6	6	6
30(1)(i)	Total Unassisted Cable Failure	26	26	26	26
31(3)	Total All Materials Unassisted Pole Failure Rate	1	1	1	1
	Wood x 10,000 p.a.	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
	Steel x 10,000 p.a.	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
Transmission Network Safety Performance Incidents		**Objectives**			
30(1)(d)	Total Pole Fire	0	0	0	0
30(1)(e)	Total Conductor Clashing[2]	0	0	0	0
30(1)(f)	Total Unassisted Pole Failure	0	0	0	0
	Wood	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
	Steel	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
	Other	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
30(1)(g)	Total Unassisted Conductor Failure	0	0	0	0
30(1)(h)	Total Unassisted Stay Wire Failure[3]	0	0	0	0
30(1)(i)	Total Unassisted Cable Failure	0	0	0	0
31(3)	Total Unassisted Pole Failure Rate	0	0	0	0
	Wood x 10,000 p.a.	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
	Steel x 10,000 p.a.	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*

Notes

1 Unassisted steel pole failures and failure rates also include streetlight poles

2 Unassisted conductor clashing objectives are based on reported incidents – this may not capture all clashing incidents occurring on the network.

3 Unassisted stay wire failure objectives are based on reported incidents – this may not capture all stay wire failure incidents occurring on the network as these may not be identified until inspected.

Network Safety Performance Objectives (2026)

Network Safety Performance Incident Definitions

30(1)(a)	Electric Shock	A discharge of electricity from the network that causes the electric shock, injury or death of a person or the death of livestock (excluding pets).
30(1)(b)	Property Damage (Not Fire)	An incident caused by the network, other than a fire, that causes damage to property other than to the network. Includes supply, impact and arcing damage. Value of damage must exceed or be likely to exceed $5,000.
30(1)(c)	Property Damage (Fire)	A fire caused by the network that causes damage to property other than to the network. Includes smoke and heat damage. Value of damage must exceed or be likely to exceed $5,000.
30(1)(d)	Pole Fire	A fire, on a pole that is a part of the network, that originated on the pole. Includes burnt cross arms.
30(1)(e)	Conductor Clashing	The contacting of 2 or more conductors of the network, of different phases, caused by temperature variations or wind. Includes clashing due to pole lean and phase to earth clashing. Excludes assisted failures [see 28(c)].
30(1)(f)	Unassisted Pole Failure	An unassisted failure of a pole that is a part of the network. Includes suspended failures and foundation failure [i.e. excessive pole lean, conductors coming to earth].
30(1)(g)	Unassisted Conductor Failure	An unassisted failure of an overhead conductor that is a part of the network. Includes: service wires, joints. Excludes: terminations, taps, conductor accessory & line hardware failures [e.g. ties, clamps].
30(1)(h)	Unassisted Stay Wire Failure	An unassisted failure of a stay wire that is a part of the network. Excludes slack stays and failure of anchors and attachment points.
30(1)(i)	Unassisted Cable Failure	An unassisted failure of an underground cable that is a part of the network. Includes: joints. Excludes: terminations, lugs & cable accessories [e.g. clamps].
31(3)	Unassisted Pole Failure Rate	The failure rate per 10,000 poles per annum based on the 30(1)(f) and pole volumes.
28(c)	Unassisted Failure	Unassisted failure, of a pole, overhead conductor, stay wire or underground cable, means the pole breaking or collapsing, the conductor or wire breaking or the cable failing, otherwise than because of — (a) a force exceeding the failure limit or design wind load specified in the applicable standard; or (b) a lightning strike, earthquake, fire or flood; or (c) malicious damage; or (d) excavation other than by a person for whom the network operator is responsible; or (e) any other similar occurrence beyond the control of the network operator. A failure is unassisted if it is due incorrect network design | construction or vegetation growth into the vegetation clearance zone.