
Status Report prepared under
clause 7.12 of the Market Rules by
System Management
22 December 2009 – 21 March 2010



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1 Introduction

1.1 System Management

Western Power is established under section 4(1)(b) of the *Electricity Corporations Act 2005* and has the functions conferred under section 41 of that act.

Part 9 of the *Electricity Industry Act 2004* makes provision for a wholesale electricity market and provides for the establishment of Market Rules.

One of the core functions undertaken by Western Power is the management of the electricity transmission and distribution networks. Regulation 13 of the *Electricity Industry (Wholesale Electricity Market) Regulations 2004* provides that the Market Rules may confer on an entity the function of operating the SWIS in a secure and reliable manner.

Clause 2.2 of the *Wholesale Electricity Market Amending Rules (September 2006)* (**Market Rules**) confers this responsibility upon the segregated (“ring fenced”) business unit of Western Power known as System Management. Amongst these responsibilities, the functions of System Management are to:

- release information required by the Market Rules;
- monitor rule participants compliance with the Market Rules relating to dispatch and power system security and power system reliability; and
- provide regular reports to the IMO and other market participants.

Included in the requirement to monitor and report is this Status Report, described in clause 7.12 of the Market Rules.

1.2 Status Report

System Management has prepared this report pursuant to its obligations under clause 7.12 of the Market Rules, for the period 22 December 2009 to 21 March 2010.

2 Issuance of Dispatch Instructions

During the period, System Management issued a total of 85 Dispatch Instructions to Market Participants.

Of these, eight were “minimum MW” instructions, 53 were “target MW” instructions, and 24 were instructions to return to the Resource Plan.

3 Non-compliance with Dispatch Instructions

No instances of non-compliance with Dispatch Instructions occurred.

4 Transmission constraints

A “transmission constraint” refers to the configuration of the transmission network that has an effect or potential effect of constraining or otherwise varying the output of a generator. The resultant situation has a generation facility either decrease output, or not increase output as it would if the constraint did not exist.

System Management has identified zero instances of potential or actual transmission constraints during the relevant period that meet the definition above. This does not include any potential or actual transmission constraints arising because of commercial decisions taken by market participants. This also does not include situations where a generator is unable to operate due to planned or unplanned Network outages.

5 Shortfalls in Ancillary Services

Other than as described below during heightened operating states, no instances of shortfalls in Ancillary Services occurred.

6 Involuntary curtailment of load

Load Shedding was experienced on 15 January 2010, during intervals 12:1 to 13:2 due to a bush fire in the region of the Cannington Terminal. A curtailment of approximately 200 MW arising from the trip of three lines occurred.

7 High Risk Operating State

Seven instances of a High Risk Operating State occurred.

1. On 24 December 2009, due to insufficient load following and load rejection ancillary services for the following two trading intervals to follow Independent Power Producer resource plan movements. A high risk state was declared for intervals 5:1 to 6:1.

2. On 29 December 2009, due to a Windfarm ramping at the same time as Independent Power Producers in accordance with their Resource plans in a period of lower than expected load growth. The frequency was 50.22Hz and Verve Energy units were at minimum loads. A high risk operating state was declared for intervals 5:2 to 6:2.

3. On 3 February 2010, due to loss of a generating unit which caused a drop in frequency and insufficient ancillary service availability. A high risk operating state was declared for intervals 13:1 to 14:1

4. On 5 February 2010, due to a fault on a 132kV transmission line resulting in system load rejection. A high risk operating state was declared for intervals 3:2 to 4:1.

5. On 6 February 2010, due to high humidity expected to cause flashovers on the transmission system. System disturbances were expected. A high risk operating state was declared for intervals 1:1 to 10:1.

6. On 19 February 2010, as sea fog was reported moving in from the coast and high humidity was recorded. There was a possibility that power system security could be threatened. A high risk operating state was called per clause 3.4.1(l) and was declared for intervals 0:1 to 1:1

7. On 3 March 2010, due to Bushfire in the vicinity of three 330kV lines. FESA directed Western Power to take these lines out of service. A high risk operating state was declared for intervals 16:2 to 18:2.

8 Emergency Operating State

No instances of an Emergency Operating State occurred.