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Status Report prepared under  
clause 7.12 of the Market Rules by  
System Management  
22 June 2009 – 21 September 2009  
PUBLIC VERSION

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## Table of Contents

1	INTRODUCTION	3
	1.1 System Management	3
	1.2 Status Report	3
2	ISSUANCE OF DISPATCH INSTRUCTIONS	3
3	NON-COMPLIANCE WITH DISPATCH INSTRUCTIONS	3
4	TRANSMISSION CONSTRAINTS	3
5	SHORTFALLS IN ANCILLARY SERVICES	4
6	INVOLUNTARY CURTAILMENT OF LOAD	4
7	ENERGY FORECASTS BY INTERMITTENT GENERATORS	4
8	HIGH RISK OPERATING STATE	4
9	EMERGENCY OPERATING STATE	4

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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 June 2009 to 21 September 2009.

## 2 Issuance of Dispatch Instructions

During the period, System Management issued a total of 56 Dispatch Instructions to Market Participants. System Management would like to note that some of these Dispatch Instructions were to undertake the Reserve Capacity Tests.

Of these, seven were “minimum MW” instructions, 34 were “target MW” instructions, and 14 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

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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

No instances of shortfalls in Ancillary Services occurred.

## 6 Involuntary curtailment of load

On the trade date 30 August, during intervals 5:1 to 6:1 a stage 1 Under Frequency Load Shedding (**UFLS**) was triggered with a loss of 10.74MW/h. The resultant load shed plus generator responses were sufficient to halt the frequency drop and restore system stability. No load rotation was necessary as the generation shortage was rectified within a short period and System Management was able to complete load restoration promptly.

The stage 1 Under Frequency Load Shedding affected around 44,000 end users for a period of up to 50 minutes. Power was restored to all end users at the same time.

The network operator responded in accordance with System Management's operational plans.

## 7 Energy forecasts by intermittent generators

[Material removed for confidentiality reasons].

## 8 High Risk Operating State

Five instances of a High Risk Operating State occurred.

1. On 4 July 2009, a high risk operating state was called as the IMO failed to provide resource plans or dispatch merit orders for Sunday 5 July 2009 as specified by the Market Rules. This high risk operating state was determined to commence at interval 23:1 on 4 July and continued until interval 13:1 on 5 July 2009 when information was received from the IMO.
2. On 25 July 2009 during intervals 8:1 until 8:2, a high risk operating state occurred due to the risk of an overload, under-voltage situation or threat to the stability of the power system if a credible contingency occurred. .
3. On 12 August 2009, a high risk operating state occurred due to an unanticipated increase in wind generation and a resulting inability to control system frequency. The high risk operating state was required during intervals 12:1 to 13:1.
4. On 15 August 2009, a high risk operating state occurred due to high frequency experienced in intervals 3:1 until 4:2.
5. On 30 August 2009, a high risk operating state occurred due to generator unavailability causing supply to fall below load, and involuntary load shedding occurred. This high risk operating state was required during intervals 5:1 until 6:1.

## 9 Emergency Operating State

No instances of an Emergency Operating State occurred.

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