

Update on RC_2014_03: Administrative Improvements to the Outage Process

MAC Meeting 2017-08 13 December 2017

Overview

- Update on status of proposal
- Updated straw man proposal for
 - Quantity of de-rating for Generators
 - Calculation of capacity-adjusted outage quantities for Scheduled Generators
 - Use of outage quantities
- Update on Consequential Outages
- Items from the MAC Market Issues List
- Next steps



Current status

- Proposal discussed at 13 September 2017 MAC meeting
- Several questions raised five responses received
- Preliminary meetings with AEMO on outage quantity reporting and Consequential Outages
- Work underway on call for further submissions
- Seeking legal advice on inclusion of additional MAC issues
- Workshop as soon as possible in 2018
 - Consequential Outages
 - RCOQ issues
 - Any other outstanding issues



General Principles

- "Sent Out Capacity" in Standing Data remains temperatureindependent – rename Maximum Sent Out Capacity (MSOC)
- Outage quantities (OQs) for Generators reported as MW de-ratings from Maximum Sent Out Capacity
- Remaining Available Capacity (RAC) for a Trading Interval
 = Maximum Sent Out Capacity ∑Outage quantities
- Generator commitment that Facility will be (or was) capable of providing the Remaining Available Capacity for dispatch over the outage period
- No temperature adjustments required, but temperature expectations may affect the outage quantity recorded



Example for discussion – Scheduled Generator X

- Sent Out Capacity of
 - 97 MW at 45 degrees
 - 100 MW at 41 degrees
 - 102 MW at 25 degrees
 - 110 MW at 10 degrees (Maximum Sent Out Capacity)
- Assigned 90 Capacity Credits
- If no Outages then Generator X
 - Required to provide 90 MW if <= 41 degrees
 - Required to provide 90 * 97 / 100 = 87.3 MW
 if > 41 degrees



Example 1: Partial Planned Outage, still able to provide 60 MW over the duration of the Outage (no other Outages)

- Participant enters outage quantity
 - = MSOC RAC
 - = 110 60 = 50 MW
- AEMO calculates capacity-adjusted outage quantity
 - = max(0, OQ max(0, MSOC "RCOQ"))
 - $= \max(0, 50 \max(0, 110 90)) = 30 \text{ MW}$
- No temperature adjustment involved provided maximum daily site temperature does not exceed 41 degrees



Example 2: Forced Outage – Generator trips mid-Trading Interval, 25 degrees (no other Outages)

- Interval readings show sent out 30 MWh in the Trading Interval
- Participant determines Remaining Available Capacity based on actual average sent out MW over the Trading Interval = 30 MWh * 2 = 60 MW
- Participant logs Forced Outage quantity
 - = MSOC RAC
 - = 110 60 = 50 MW
- AEMO calculates capacity-adjusted Forced Outage quantity
 - = max(0, OQ max(0, MSOC "RCOQ"))
 - $= \max(0, 50 \max(0, 110 90)) = 30 \text{ MW}$



Example 3: Forced Outage – Generator trips mid-Trading Interval, 43 degrees (no other Outages)

- Interval readings show sent out 30 MWh in the Trading Interval
- Participant reports the same Forced Outage quantity as for Example 2 (50 MW) as RAC is still 60 MW
- BUT the Facility's RCOQ is only 87.3 MW (>41 degrees), so
- AEMO calculates capacity-adjusted Forced Outage quantity = max(0, OQ – max(0, MSOC – "RCOQ"))
 - $= \max(0, 50 \max(0, 110 87.3)) = 27.3 \text{ MW}$



Conclusions

- Temperature adjustment should only apply to
 - capacity-adjusted outage quantity calculation
 - when maximum daily site temperature exceeds 41 degrees
- Capacity Credits and RCOQ not interchangeable for Scheduled Generators
- Need to review RCOQ concepts in Market Rules
 - Current dependence on clause 7.3.4 Outage schedule
 - Use in Balancing Market obligations (clause 4.12.1(c)) and outage calculations

Market Advisory Committee

No changes to actual obligations

Non-Scheduled Generator Outages – updated straw man

- Market Participants to report outage quantities as MW de-ratings from Maximum Sent Out Capacity (same as for Scheduled Generators)
- No temperature adjustments required
- Unaffected by "fuel" (wind, sun) availability
- Materiality threshold for reporting NSG outages
 - min(0.2 * Maximum Sent Out Capacity, 6) MW



Use of Outage quantities

- Unadjusted Generator outage quantities used for
 - Calculation of Available Capacity for TES (subtracted from Maximum Sent Out Capacity)
 - Non-Scheduled Generator Planned and Forced Outage rates
 - Market Web Site reporting (clauses 7.13.1E and 7.13.1G)
- Capacity-adjusted outage quantities used for
 - STEM obligations
 - RCM settlement (e.g. refunds)
 - Scheduled Generator Planned and Forced Outage rates
- Still assessing some uses



Consequential Outages

- Preliminary workshop with AEMO on 22 November 2017
- Currently working on straw man for discussion at workshop
- General principles
 - Need ex-ante approval to achieve market benefits
 - Status of ex-ante Consequential Outage dependent on status of triggering outage
 - Market Participants need to be promptly informed of changes to a triggering outage
 - Market Participant deadline to return to market (if change to triggering outage) needs to account for reaction time, start-up times and gate closure times (what else?)

Market Advisory Committee

Items from MAC Market Issues List

- Two issues identified for potential inclusion in RC_2014_03
 - Issue 17 (Bluewaters): ability to log Forced Outages after the 15 day deadline
 - Related AEMO action item
 - Issue 33 (ERM Power): ensure Forced Outage details can be amended after their initial entry in AEMO's systems
 - Will also need to apply for Consequential Outages
- Currently seeking legal advice on inclusion in RC_2014_03
- If cannot include in RC_2014_03 will add to Potential Rule Changes list



Next steps

- Please provide any feedback and interest/availability for workshop in January 2018 by 5:00 pm on Wednesday,
 20 December 2017
- Send feedback to <u>rcp.secretariat@rcpwa.com.au</u>
- Workshop with AEMO, Western Power and any other interested members in January 2018
- Proposal update at February 2018 MAC meeting
- Call for further submissions February/March 2018

