

Types of Information Inaccuracies

In addition to the cost impact of the below inaccuracies, all result in additional difficulty to operational management of the system.

Data Inaccuracy	Cost Impact of issue	Context	Context
Physical notifications are consistently above or below generator output.	High	The direct cost impact is significant but there are also indirect costs associated with this data issue.	Lack of trust in PN's being submitted means that the ENCC use forecast figures for margin assessments, increasing risk on the system as these units become commercially sensitive (e.g. negative pricing). If generators don't follow their PN, this can cause a frequency risk on the system when units return to their normal output from a bid or offer instruction.
Poor operational metering leading to uncertainty in actual outputs.	Medium	Poor metering leads to less optimal decision making, additional curtailment actions are taken or circuits are overloaded. Either can cause costs.	Lack of situational awareness and use of manual over-rides has potential to cause significant operational issues.
Units accepting Bids and Offers (BOAs) but then not responding in line with the instruction , often being late to deliver the volume of energy instructed.	Medium	Units in merit order may be skipped and units might be held for longer periods of time to manage the uncertainty of their response to an instruction.	As frequency regulation is paramount to system security, in times of system volatility conventional power sources are deemed to be more reliable over non-synchronised sources such as wind . Conventional power stations are therefore scheduled in place of wind. Furthermore, when instructing wind their return after being bid down must be staggered as the volume of energy is uncertain.
Dynamic parameters , such as ramp rates, MELs Stable Export Limit and Minimum Zero Times are not reflective of technical capabilities or unit operations, with profiles consistently submitted that violate these parameters.	Low	Additional response required. If a unit is instructed to OMW, the control room lose access to the unit and may have to use more expensive generation.	This can cause frequency deviations when large units ramp too quickly but can also lead to actions being taken to pre-emptively manage a power swing that will not be delivered. If generators generate less than their SEL, then the control room can only instruct the unit to reduce output to OMW, which limits the flexibility that the control room have.

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