Electricity prices above $5,000 per MWh

July to September 2025

November 2025

AUSTRALIAN ENERGY REGULATOR

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1 Obligation

The Australian Energy Regulator (AER) has an obligation under the National Electricity Rules (energy rules) to monitor and report on significant price outcomes in the National Electricity Market (NEM). The energy rules require us to produce a guideline for how we report significant price events.[1] Our guideline commits us to reporting whenever the 30-minute price exceeds $5,000 per megawatt hour (MWh); or two consecutive 30-minute Frequency Control Ancillary Service (FCAS) prices exceed $5,000 per MW.[2]

30-minute prices rarely reach $5,000 per MWh, but with a market price cap of $20,300 per MWh, prices can occasionally exceed this reporting threshold.[3] This reporting framework is intended to pick up these outlier events.

This report describes the significant factors contributing to 30-minute prices exceeding $5,000 per MWh, considering market conditions, available generation capacity, network availability, as well as offer and rebidding behaviour.

The AER also analyses trends in prices and other market events through our quarterly wholesale markets report, available from www.aer.gov.au/wholesale-markets/performance-reporting.

[1] AER, Significant price reporting guidelines, September 2022.

[2] The 30-minute price is the average of six 5-minute intervals.

[3] The market price cap in 2025/26 is $20,300 per MWh.

2 Executive Summary

Prices exceeded our reporting threshold seven times in the energy market and 53 times in the Frequency Control Ancillary Service (FCAS) Lower 1 second market (L1) this quarter. All high prices this quarter were in South Australia across July and August. The significant number of L1 prices resulted in administered pricing which caps further high prices from occurring. Planned network outages was the common factor across all of the high prices in the quarter.

Energy

The wholesale electricity 30-minute price for energy exceeded $5,000 per MWh seven times this quarter, all on 2 July in South Australia. This compares to 66 times in the previous quarter and 54 times over the same period last year. The high prices were intermittently forecast from the day prior. This increased the quarterly volume weighted average price in South Australia by $18 per MWh. The high energy prices occurred due to a combination of low wind output, planned network outages and participant rebidding (section 4).

A planned outage of a South East to Tailem Bend line reduced the import limit into South Australia on the Heywood interconnector. At the same time, there was a planned outage on the Murraylink interconnector that further reduced imports into South Australia (section 3).

These outages combined with only 41 MW of average 30-minute wind generation during the evening of the high price period in the region (which was less than 10% of the average wind generation the week prior), and rebidding by eight participants (both withdrawing and shifting capacity from low to high prices) resulted in high prices.

Frequency Control Ancillary Services

Prices in two consecutive 30-minutes Frequency Control Ancillary Services (FCAS) exceeded $5,000 per MW a total of 53 times during the quarter. All of these events occurred in L1 in South Australia. The high prices were forecast for most of the days. This is the first time prices in this market have breached our reporting threshold since L1 began in Q4 2023.

The number of high prices in L1 led to the cumulative price exceeding the cumulative price threshold (CPT). This breach triggered a price safety net that capped prices in all FCAS markets in South Australia at $600 per MW, that lasted a total of seven days (section 5.1).

Total FCAS costs for Q3 2025 totalled approximately $73 million, of which the L1 service accounted for around $47 million of this amount, and almost all of this was attributed to South Australia (Figure 6).

A planned network outage of one of the two lines between Tailem Bend and Tungkillo, near the Heywood interconnector, meant that losing the remaining line would electrically island South Australia. This line outage occurred across all the high FCAS price periods. The remaining interconnector into South Australia, the Murraylink interconnector, is not capable of transferring FCAS. To manage this risk, AEMO invoked a constraint that required South Australia to provide its own FCAS (section 3).

In South Australia, L1 is comprised of 15 individual units across nine participants and, given the need to respond quickly, it is only achievable by three useable technology types (batteries, virtual power plants (VPPs) and demand response).

AGL Energy and Neoen own 38% and 36% of the registered capacity for L1, respectively (section 5.3.1). The remaining participants combined registered capacity is around 90 MW while the requirement for L1 was greater than that on average for the high price periods (101 MW) (Table 3). AGL Energy and Neoen's structural dominance in this market means that when the L1 requirement is high, their offers can determine whether the price will be low or high.

During the high prices AGL Energy offered 88 MW (78%) of its capacity above $5,000 per MW and Neoen offered 64 MW (54%). Most of this capacity was set up at least a day ahead with some rebidding on the day, for both commercial and technical reasons, contributing as well. This was more high-priced capacity offered than during comparison weeks before and after the high prices when there were little or no planned network outages scheduled. AGL Energy and Neoen were the only participants to have capacity offered above $5,000 per MW when the prices were high and were responsible for setting all the prices.

There was further rebidding by other participants, but this was a withdrawal of capacity rather than shifting capacity from low to high prices. This was only up to 2 MW for both technical and commercial reasons.

Further analysis of the structure of this market will be conducted as part of the Wholesale Electricity Market Performance Report.

Table 1 Common drivers on FCAS high priced days

Date	Count of high prices	High prices forecast	Network limitations	Rebidding
24 July	7	×	✓	✓
27 July	6	✓	✓	✓
3 August	9	✓	✓	✓
4 August	4	✓	✓	✓
7 August	2	×	✓	×
8 August	3	✓	✓	✓
9 August	2	✓	✓	✓
16 August	10	✓	✓	×
17 August	10	✓	✓	✓

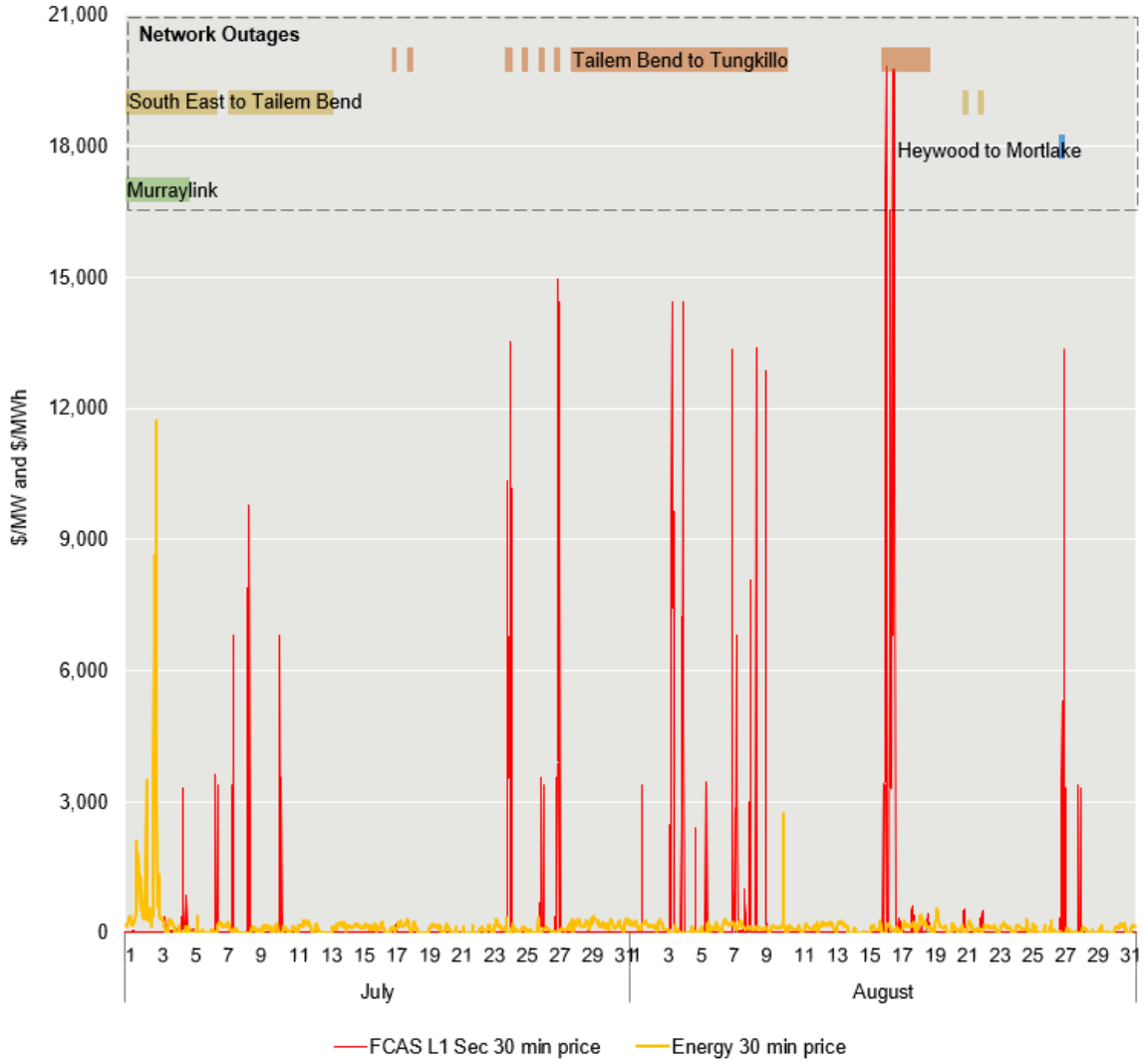
Source: AER analysis using NEM data.

3 Planned network outages contributed to spot market outcomes in South Australia

There are two interconnectors between South Australia and Victoria. The Heywood interconnector has a 600 MW nominal capacity and can transfer FCAS while the Murraylink interconnector has a 220 MW nominal capacity but cannot transfer FCAS.

Planned network outages in South Australia meant that interconnectors were flowing below nominal capacity levels. This limited South Australia's access in the energy market to low-priced capacity from Victoria (section 4.1.1.1) and meant South Australia had to provide its own local FCAS (section 3.2). These planned network outages contributed to all high prices across the quarter.

Figure 1 Network Outages during high price events



Note: The coloured bars at the top of the chart represent the days that the network outages were occurring.
Source: AER analysis using NEM data.

3.1 Energy prices were high due to concurrent planned network outages

There were planned network outages affecting both interconnectors into South Australia on 2 July. This limited South Australia's ability to access lower priced generation from Victoria. For more detail, see section 4.1.1.1.

3.1.1 Planning for network outages

Traditionally, scheduling network outages during shoulder months such as spring and autumn was often preferred to avoid outages when demand is high during winter and summer. However, as we have noted in previous reports, we have observed that these shoulder months appear to be getting more unpredictable with noticeable swings in weather patterns. With the growing reliance on variable renewable energy, we are observing more significant market impacts when concurrent outages occur. This was the case on the 2 July when wind generation was less than 10% of the average wind generation the week prior during the same evening period (section 4.1.1.2).

To incentivise transmission network service providers to reduce the number and duration of outages the AER administers the service target performance incentive scheme (STPIS). There was a review of this scheme and a decision was made to suspend the Market Impact Component and explore alternatives more suitable for the energy transition.[4] The events discussed in this report will be raised as an example to a working group exploring alternative options.

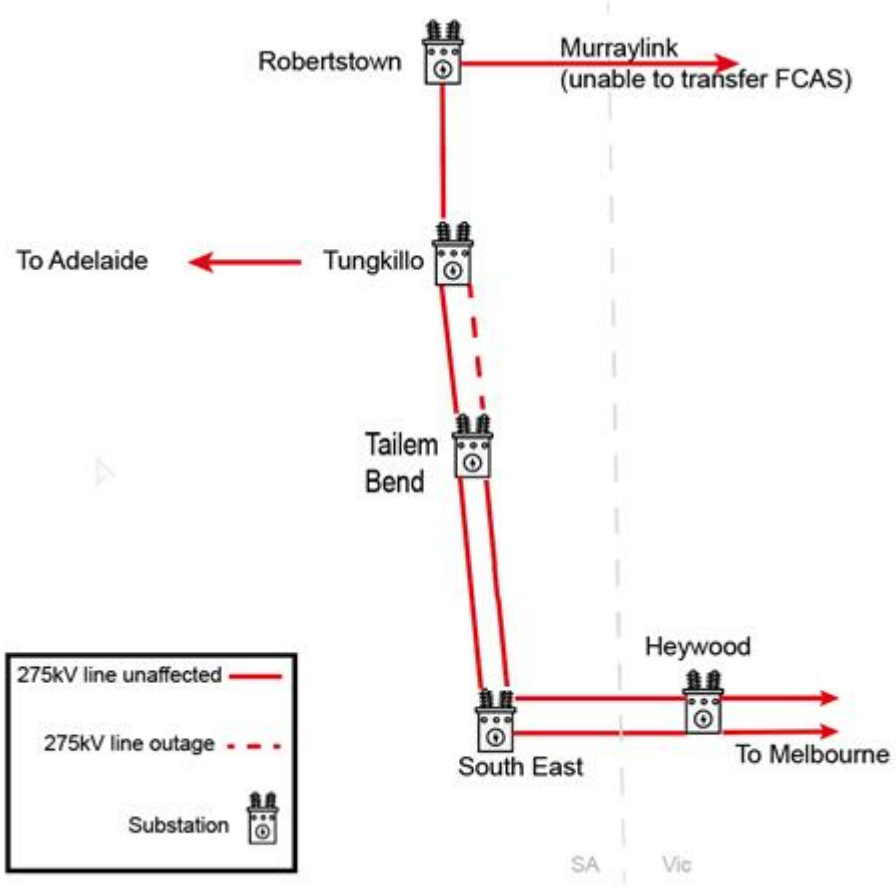
3.2 South Australia had to provide its own FCAS

The planned network outage of one Tailem Bend to Tungkillo line in South Australia contributed to all FCAS high prices this quarter. The planned outage occurred intermittently from 17 July to 19 August (Figure 1).

There was a risk of South Australia being electrically islanded from the rest of the NEM if the remaining Tailem Bend to Tungkillo line was lost (Figure 2). To account for this contingency, AEMO required South Australia to source its own FCAS locally. During this outage, the L1 local requirement which was set by the constraint managing the line outage reached up to 129 MW in South Australia. There was not enough low-priced L1 available to meet this requirement and this resulted in high FCAS prices as shown in Table 3.

[4] AER, AER publishes final decision on the Transmission STPIS Review, 17 April 2025.

Figure 2 Network diagram for South Australia



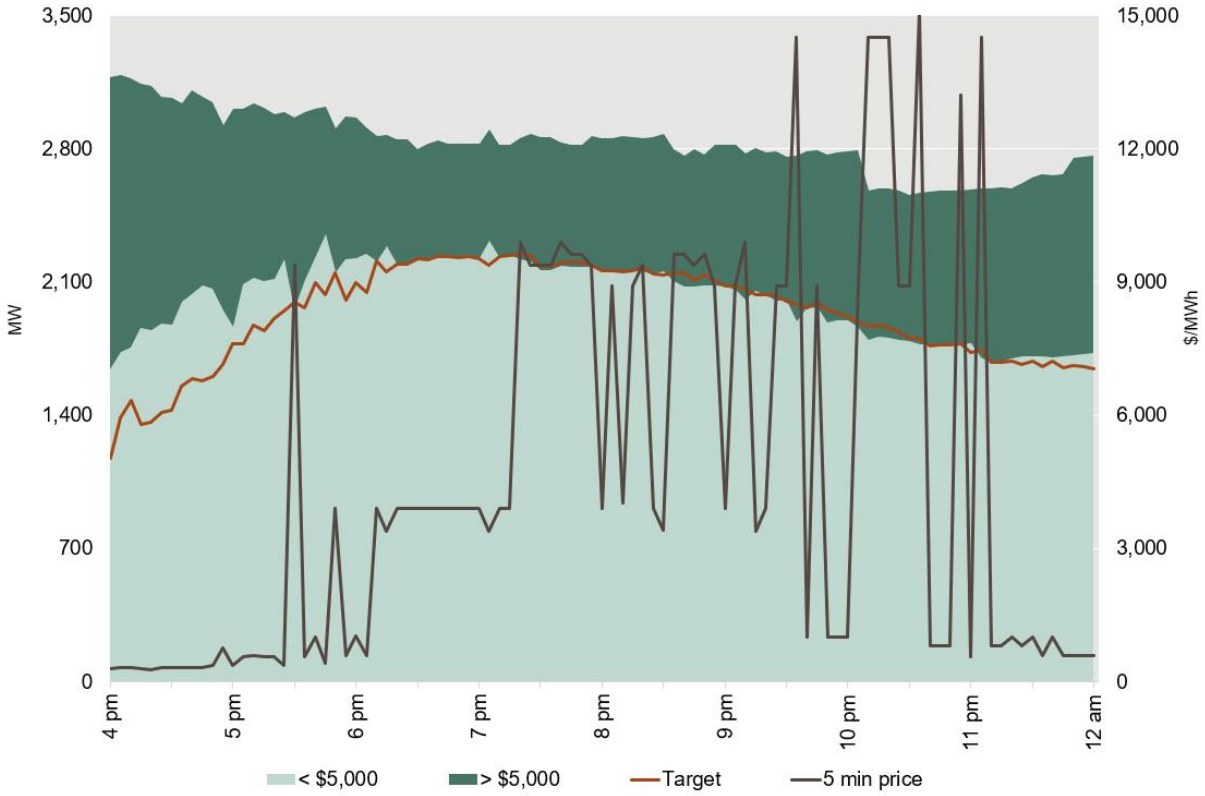
Source: AER analysis using NEM data.

4 A single day of high energy prices in South Australia

4.1 2 July, Energy, South Australia

On 2 July, the 30-minute price in South Australia exceeded $5,000 per MWh from 7.30 pm to 11 pm, with the exception of 10 pm. The prices ranged between $5,212 per MWh and $11,711 per MWh. The high prices were intermittently forecast from 12.30 pm the day prior. On average, 74% of capacity was offered below $5,000 per MWh during the high prices (Figure 3).

Figure 3 Capacity offered above and below $5,000 per MWh, 2 July



Note: Capacity available below $5,000/MWh refers to effective capacity.
Source: AER analysis using NEM data

4.1.1.1 Network limitations

A planned outage of one South East to Tailem Bend line limited flows into South Australia on the Heywood interconnector to between 80 MW and 154 MW, compared to its nominal capacity of 600 MW. In addition, the Murraylink interconnector was on a planned outage. The interconnector's nominal capacity is 220 MW. The combined outages on the two interconnectors limited South Australia's ability to import low-priced capacity by around 650 MW, while only up to 71 MW of high-priced capacity was needed to meet demand in the energy market.

4.1.1.2 Limited output from wind generation

Wind output was low due to calm conditions in South Australia. During the evening of high prices, average 30-minute wind generation in the region was 41 MW. During the same evening period across the week prior, the average wind generation was around 420 MW.

4.1.1.3 Rebidding

Between 1 MW and 71 MW of high-priced capacity was needed to meet demand on 2 July. Rebidding for technical and commercial reasons contributed to the high prices (Appendix A).

Between 4.32 pm and 7.58 pm Snowy Hydro withdrew a total of 10 MW of low-priced capacity at multiple stations, due to technical reasons, contributing to the high price at 8.05 pm.

Between 4.55 pm and 7.31 pm, Origin Energy withdrew 4 MW of low-priced capacity across multiple stations due to changes in forecast demand and cold weather, contributing to the high price at 8.15 pm.

Between 5.47 pm and 10.01 pm, SA Water withdrew between 4 MW and 8 MW of low-priced capacity across multiple stations due to forecast state of charge, contributing to high prices at 8.15 pm, 9.30 pm, and 10.55 pm.

Between 4.39 pm and 6.18 pm, Vena Energy shifted between 19 MW and 41 MW of low-priced capacity to high prices at Tailem Bend Battery due to a change in forecast prices. This exceeded the amount of high-priced capacity required to meet demand at 8.05 pm, 8.35 pm, 9.05 pm, 9.25 pm and 9.30 pm.

At 7.11 pm and 9.19 pm, Neoen shifted up to a total of 130 MW of low-priced capacity to high prices at Blyth Battery due to state of charge management. This exceeded the amount of high-priced capacity required to meet demand at 7.20 pm, 7.25 pm, 7.40 pm, 7.45 pm, 8.15 pm, 8.55 pm, 9.05 pm, 9.10 pm, 9.25 pm and 9.30 pm.

At 7.22 pm, AGL Energy shifted between 20 MW and 40 MW of low-priced capacity to high prices at Torrens Island units 2 and 3 due to a change in forecast generation. This exceeded the amount of high-priced capacity required to meet demand at 7.30 pm, 7.40 pm, 7.55 pm, 8.05 pm and 8.15 pm.

Between 7.22 pm and 10.22 pm, Iberdrola shifted between 17 MW and 24 MW of low-priced capacity to high prices at Lake Bonney Battery due to changes in forecast prices and state of charge. This exceeded the amount of high-priced capacity required to meet demand at 7.30 pm, 10.30 pm and 10.55 pm.

Between 9.18 pm and 9.41 pm, Engie shifted a total of 40 MW of low-priced capacity at Pelican Point power station to higher prices due to fuel management issues, contributing to high prices at 10.05 pm, 10.30 pm and 10.55 pm.

4.2 Impact on forward contract prices

In South Australia, contract prices increased after the high prices on 2 July, but they had a minimal long-term impact as the quarter continued without additional high prices (Figure 4).

The high prices on 2 July led to:

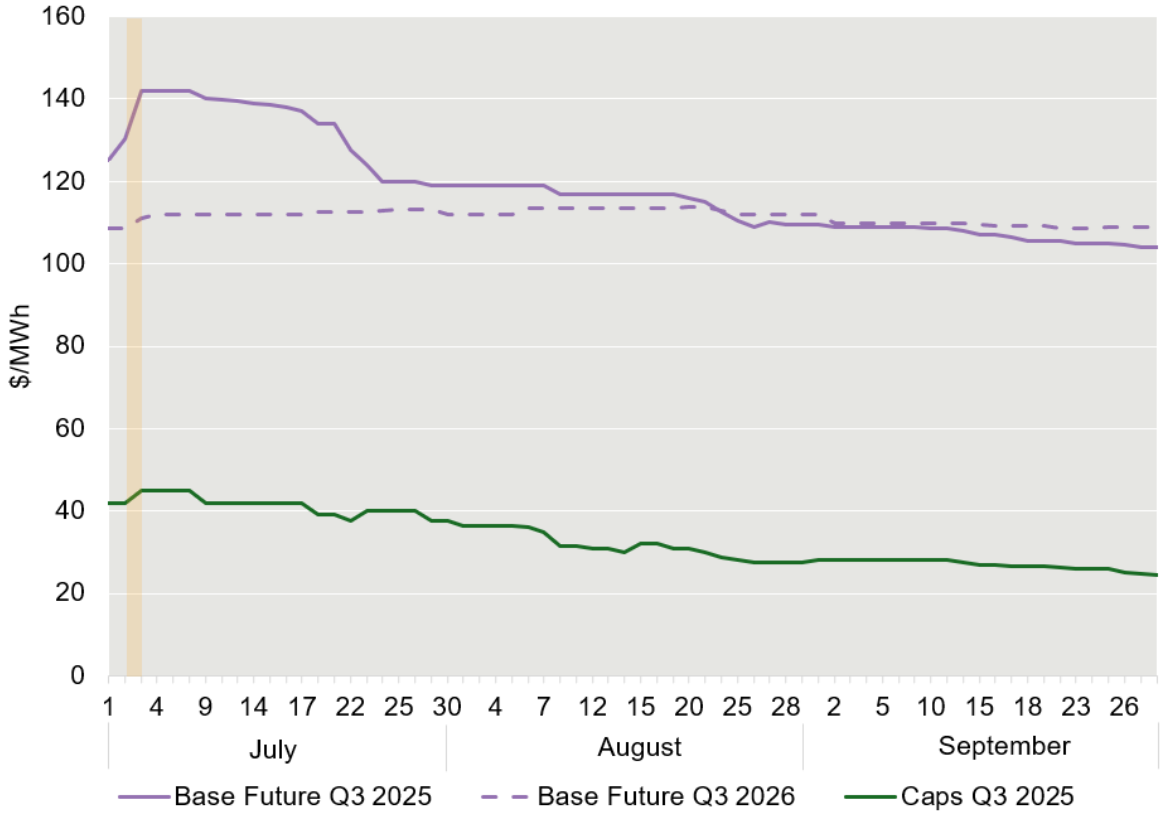
- a $12 per MWh (9%) increase on the Q3 2025 base future
- a $3 per MWh (7%) increase on Q3 2025 caps
- a $2 per MWh (2%) increase on the Q3 2026 base future.

Q3 2025 base futures returned to the price levels at the start of the quarter within 3 weeks of the high prices and closed $21 per MWh (17%) lower than where it started at the beginning of the quarter. Similarly, Q3 2025 caps were $18 per MWh (42%) lower, demonstrating that there were expectations of further high spot price events that did not eventuate.

Q3 2026 base future remained steady for the remainder of the quarter and never fell below where they began at the start of the quarter.

Cap contracts remain the most traded contract types in South Australia. The volume of Q3 2025 base futures traded across the quarter in South Australia was only eight while caps for the same period were 66. Although, there was more volume for the Q3 2026 traded at 80.[5]

Figure 4 South Australia base futures and caps closing settlement prices



Source: AER analysis using ASX and NEM data.

[5] There is low liquidity in the South Australia contract market with no volume traded on the day following high prices for Q3 2025 base futures and caps, and Q3 2026 base futures.

5 Nine days of high prices in L1 in South Australia

Across July and August, the 30-minute price of L1 in South Australia exceeded $5,000 per MW for two consecutive 30-minute trading intervals a total of 53 times. The 30-minute prices across all high price intervals ranged from $5,849 per MW on 8 August to $19,841 per MW on 16 August (Table 2).

Table 2 Minimum and maximum of 30-minute prices above $5,000 per MW

Date	Count of high prices	Minimum and maximum prices ($ per MW)
24 July	7	$6,767 - $13,534
27 July	6	$5,849 - $14,961
3 August	9	$7,249 - $14,432
4 August	4	$11,577 - $14,432
7 August	2	$6,583 - $6,796
8 August	3	$6,605 - $13,372
9 August	2	$6,616 - $12,855
16 August	10	$6,783 - $19,841
17 August	10	$6,816 - $19,749

Source: AER analysis using NEM data.

High prices were forecast for most of the high price days, with only around 40% of capacity offered below $5,000 per MW on these days (Table 3). All high-priced capacity offered in South Australia during the high prices was from AGL Energy and Neoen, who collectively own 74% of the registered capacity (section 5.3).

5.1 Administered pricing occurred in South Australia

The high number of prices in the L1 service led to the cumulative price (seven-day rolling sum) exceeding the cumulative price threshold (CPT) of $1,823,600 on 17 August.[6] This triggered a period of administered pricing, which is a safety mechanism to protect customers from extended high prices in the wholesale markets by capping prices at $600 per MW.[7]

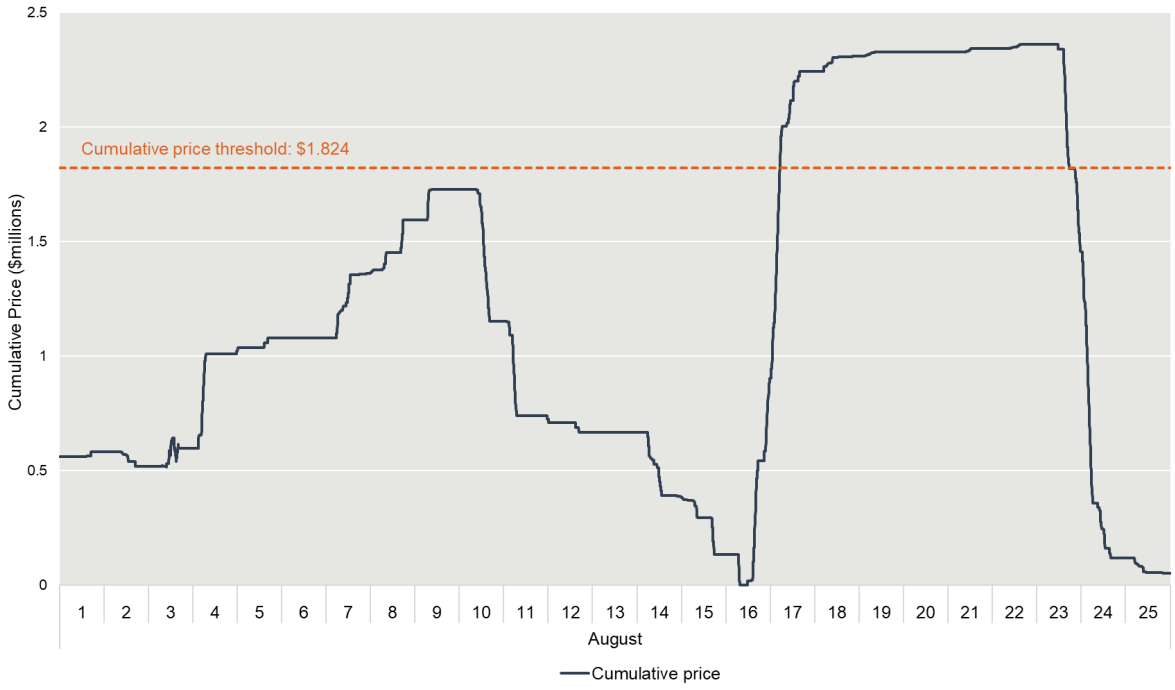
The 5-minute L1 price was capped 43 times within the first 29 hours of the administered pricing period and many of these uncapped prices were less than $1,000 per MW. No further prices needed to be capped after 10 am on 18 August as prices did not exceed $600 per MW. The administered pricing period ended on 24 August, when the cumulative uncapped

[6] More information on the Cumulative Price Threshold can be found on the AEMC website.

[7] AEMO, Market Notice 128558, 17 August 2025.

price fell back below the threshold (Figure 5). The previous two times the CPT has been breached in the NEM[8], the administered pricing period lasted for seven and 10 days, respectively.

Figure 5 Cumulative Price in South Australia



Source: AER analysis using NEM data.

5.2 L1 FCAS

FCAS is used to maintain the frequency of the power system at 50Hz by increasing the frequency (raise services) or lowering the frequency (lower services). If a region is or is at risk of being electrically islanded, then it must provide its own local FCAS.[9]

The L1 is the most recent addition to the FCAS markets beginning on 9 October 2023.[10] On 10 June 2025, AEMO introduced requirements for 1-second FCAS market when South Australia was at risk of being electrically islanded.[11] This is the first time L1 prices have breached the two consecutive 30-minute prices above $5,000 per MW reporting threshold in any region and the first time a CPT was triggered. The total cost of enabling L1 in the NEM across the quarter was around $47 million, which except for $10,000, came from South Australia (Figure 6).

Across the high price days, the FCAS local requirement for L1 was around 101 MW (Table 3) and only small amounts of high-priced capacity (section 5.5) was needed to meet this requirement.

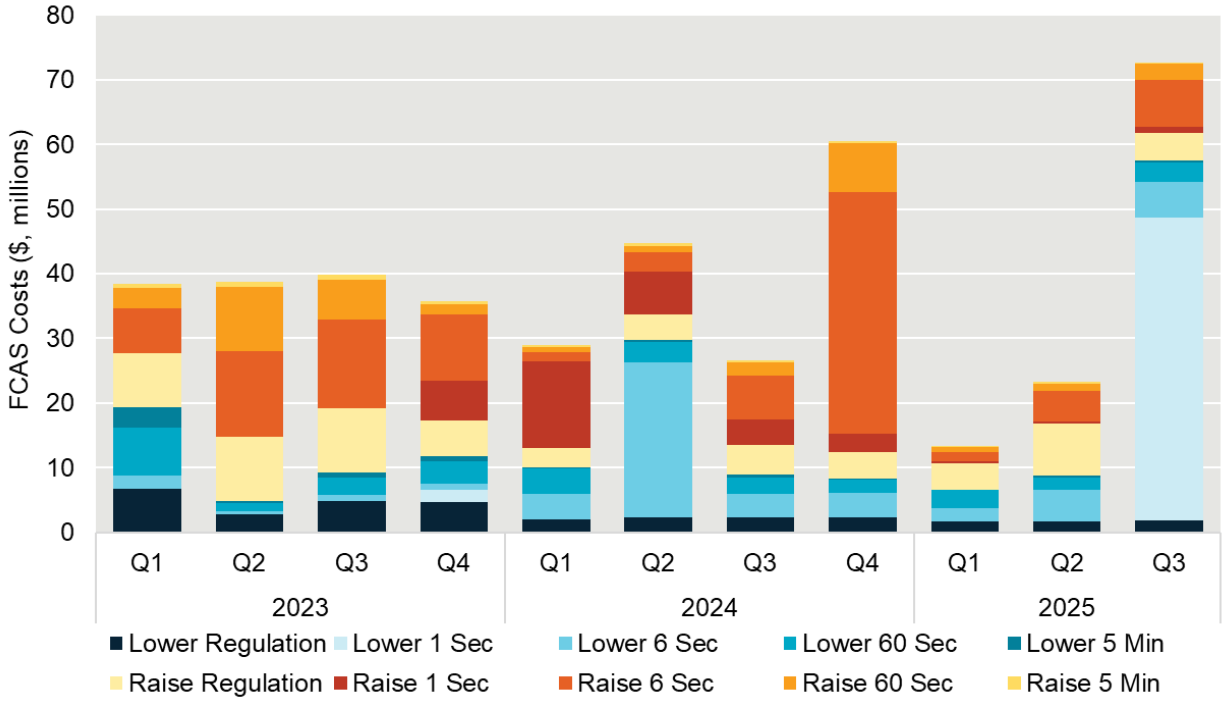
[8] Neither of these were in L1.

[9] AER, Electricity prices above $5,000 MWh - October to December 2024, February 2025.

[10] AEMO, Market notice 110109, 3 October 2023.

[11] AEMO, Very Fast FCAS Market Transition

Figure 6 NEM total FCAS costs



Source: AER analysis using NEM data.

5.3 Participant offers and requirement

5.3.1 Two participants hold majority share of L1 capacity

In South Australia, the L1 is comprised of 15 individual units across nine registered participants. Only 5 of these units are also registered in energy while the remaining 10 only participate in FCAS. The total maximum capacity registered across these nine participants is 330 MW. AGL Energy and Neoen own 124 MW (38%) and 120 MW (36%) of registered capacity in this market, respectively. The remaining participants registered capacity is around 90 MW, while the requirement averaged 101 MW during high prices (section 5.2). This means that without AGL Energy and Neoen's capacity, there would not be enough capacity to meet the requirement. L1 is a very fast response service so units like batteries, VPPs and demand response are the only ones registered. Most capacity is held by batteries (93%) with the remainder being VPPs (5%) and demand response (1%).

5.3.2 Only two participants offered high priced capacity

Only AGL Energy and Neoen offered their capacity at high prices, all other participants offered their capacity at low prices during the high price periods (Table 3). Most of this high-priced capacity was set up at least a day ahead. There was some rebidding of capacity to high prices on the day (section 5.5). There did not appear to be a trade-off[12] between the FCAS and energy markets as offers were mainly set up a day ahead, there were no high energy prices, and rebid reasons did not reference any trade-off.

[12] a generator may be reduced in providing ancillary services so it can provide additional energy or vice versa

Across the high price days, AGL Energy offered around 78% of their capacity at high prices and Neoen offered 54% of their capacity at high prices. This capacity pricing approach resulted in AGL Energy and Neoen setting all the high prices (section 5.4). By way of example, on 16 August, only 89 MW of capacity was offered at low prices. With an average requirement of 99 MW, some of the 148 MW offered at high prices by AGL Energy and Neoen was needed to meet the requirement (Table 3).

Table 3 Average capacity and percent offered above and below $5,000 per MW

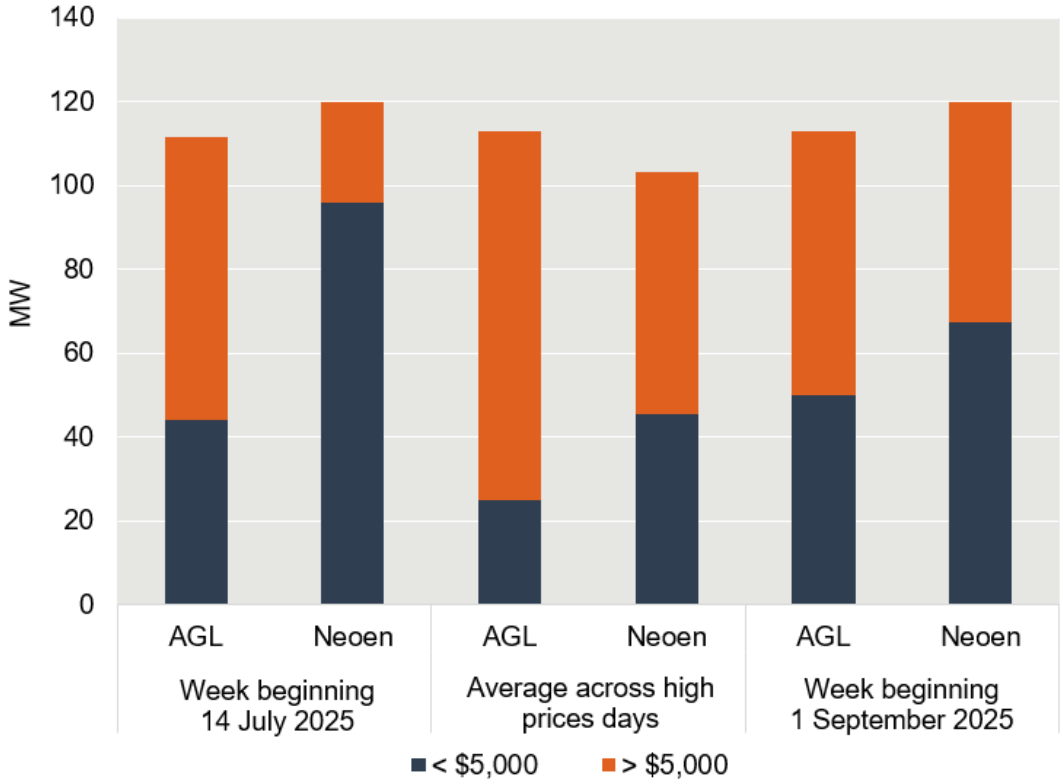
Date	SA Requirement (MW)	SA Below $5,000 (MW)	SA Greater $5,000 (MW)	AGL Energy Greater $5,000 (MW)	Neoen Greater $5,000 (MW)
24 July	110	89	90	87 (80%)	4 (10%)
27 July	100	96	152	97 (82%)	58 (48%)
3 August	100	98	148	91 (78%)	61 (51%)
4 August	91	93	156	98 (81%)	62 (52%)
7 August	114	117	158	97 (82%)	61 (51%)
8 August	99	96	126	57 (66%)	69 (57%)
9 August	98	92	160	93 (78%)	68 (56%)
16 August	99	89	148	80 (76%)	68 (57%)
17 August	95	94	160	91 (76%)	68 (56%)
Average	**101**	**96**	**144**	**88 (78%)**	**64 (54%)***

Source: AER analysis using NEM data.
Note: The requirement is an average of only high price 5-minute intervals within a 30-minute period that breached our reporting threshold. This may result in the capacity below $5,000 appearing higher than the requirement on average but not at the 5-minute level. Any differences between the regional capacity (effective) and participant offers (maximum) is a result of capacity that was offered by participants but could not effectively make it to market. *The offers from Neoen on 24 July have been excluded from the average calculation as their capacity was not available for the majority of the high price period due to a technical issue (section 5.5.1).

The offers from Neoen on 24 July are an outlier to other days as capacity was withdrawn due to technical issues at its Hornsdale Battery. For more detail, see section 5.5.1.

Figure 7 compares the offer behaviour of AGL Energy and Neoen before and after the high price periods when there were little or no planned network outages scheduled. It shows that both participants offered significantly less low-price capacity during the high prices than in the other periods. The total capacity offered at low prices by AGL Energy and Neoen during these other periods, would have been enough to satisfy the 101 MW average requirement across the high price days.

Figure 7 Average capacity offered above and below $5,000 per MW



Source: AER analysis using NEM data.

5.4 Neoen and AGL Energy set all the high prices

Across the high price days, all high prices were either set by Neoen or AGL Energy who were the only participants that offered high-priced capacity. Neoen set 80% of the high prices that occurred while AGL Energy set the remaining 20%. This is due to Neoen offering their capacity slightly below AGL Energy. For example, on 16 August, Neoen offered capacity at one of its units at $20,299 per MWh while AGL Energy had capacity priced at the price cap of $20,300 per MWh. Batteries set all the prices, and these were AGL Energy's Torrens Island Battery, and Neoen's Blyth Battery and Hornsdale Battery (Table 4).

Table 4 Participants setting the 5-minute price during high-priced intervals

Date	Neoen	AGL Energy	Number of high-priced intervals
24 July	0	18	18
27 July	17	7	24
3 August	34	0	34
4 August	19	2	21
7 August	2	2	4
8 August	12	5	17
9 August	6	6	12
16 August	36	3	39
17 August	46	0	46
Total	**172**	**43**	**215**

Source: AER analysis using NEM data.

5.5 Rebidding contributed to high prices

High FCAS prices in July and August were mostly forecast leading up to the high-price events. In the L1, rebidding was a driver for 29% of high price 5-minute dispatch intervals. These rebids included participants withdrawing low-priced capacity or moving capacity from low to high prices for either technical or commercial reasons.

Common technical reasons given, relating to a unit's operational capabilities, were mostly for changes in forecast state of charge[13]. While commercial reasons given included changes in forecast prices or demand.

AGL Energy and Neoen collectively hold 74% of registered capacity in the L1. This structural dominance created the opportunity for these participants to put upward pressure on prices and profit maximise by rebidding capacity from low to high prices. Rebidding by AGL Energy or Neoen contributed to at least one 5-minute interval price on 7 of the 9 high price days.

The amount of high-priced capacity needed in the L1 to meet the requirement across the high price days was up to 46 MW. At times, very small amounts (as low as 1 MW) of high-priced capacity were needed to meet requirements. Small rebids therefore contributed to high prices.

Details of participant rebidding are included in the individual high price day sections below.

5.5.1 24 July

Up to 46 MW of high-priced capacity was required on 24 July. Rebidding occurred due to technical and commercial reasons (Appendix B).

At 8.59 am, AGL Energy shifted 35 MW of capacity at Torrens Island Battery from low to high prices due to AEMO's forecast of flow on the VNI interconnector changing by 123 MW. This was partially offset by 7 MW shifted from high to low prices at 11.10 am due to a change in dispatch prices. The net effect of these rebids exceeded the high-priced capacity required to meet demand at 11.25 am, 11.30 am, 11.35 am, 12.15 pm and 1 pm.

At 11.12 am, Neoen withdrew 72 MW of low-priced capacity at Hornsdale Battery till 5.05 pm in the evening due to communication transmission issues. This impacted all the high price intervals that day.

Across two rebids at 11.23 am and 11.28 am, Y.E.S. Energy removed 1 MW each at its demand response units due to external price forecast, effectively exceeding the small amount of high-priced capacity that was needed to meet demand at 11.35 am.

At 12.09 pm, Neoen rebid 10 MW of capacity at Blyth Battery from low to high prices due to forecast state of charge. This amount exceeded the high-priced capacity that was needed to meet demand for 12.15 pm and 3.10 pm.

[13] Forecast state of charge refers to the expected energy availability of batteries.

5.5.2 27 July

Between 1 MW and 15 MW of high-priced capacity was required on 27 July. Rebidding occurred due to technical and commercial reasons (Appendix C).

At 12.33 pm, 12.43 pm, 12.48 pm, 12.58 pm, and 1.28 pm Viotas Australia removed 2 MW of low-priced capacity at their demand response unit due to a change in plant conditions. This rebid contributed to the high prices at 12.50 pm, 1 pm, 1.05 pm, 1.15 pm and 1.45 pm.

At 1.37 pm, Neoen shifted 8 MW of capacity from low to high prices at Hornsdale Battery, citing “comms issue resolved.” We contacted Neoen requesting further information about the reason for this rebid. Our inquiries identified the rebid reason was erroneous and Neoen advised of the corrected commercial rebid reason. The amount shifted from low prices exceeded the amount of high-priced capacity required for 1.45 pm, 1.50 pm, 2.25 pm to 3.05 pm and 3.30 pm.

5.5.3 3 and 4 August

Between 1 MW and 8 MW of high-priced capacity was required on 3 and 4 August. Rebidding occurred due to commercial reasons (Appendix D).

At 9.38 am on 3 August, AGL Energy rebid 25 MW of capacity at Torrens Island Battery from low to high prices due a change in forecast demand, contributing to the high prices at 12.05 pm to 12.20 pm, 12.35 pm, 12.50 pm to 1.30 pm and 1.40 pm.

At 5.14 am on 4 August, AGL Energy shifted 8 MW of capacity from low to high prices due to a change in forecast prices, contributing to the high prices at 6.05 am to 6.30 am.

5.5.4 7 August

There was no rebidding that contributed to the high prices on this day.

5.5.5 8 and 9 August

Between 3 MW and 10 MW of high-priced capacity was required on 8 and 9 August. Rebidding occurred due to commercial reasons (Appendix E).

At 4.44 pm on 8 August, Neoen rebid 10 MW of capacity from low to high prices at its Blyth Battery due to a change in its state of charge forecast, contributing to the high prices at 4.55 pm, 5 pm and 5.05 pm on 8 August.

At 6.47 am on 9 August, Neoen also rebid 8 MW of capacity from low to high prices due to a change in its state of charge forecast, contributing to the high prices at 6.55 am and 7.15 am on 9 August.

5.5.6 16 August

There was no rebidding that contributed to the high prices on this day.

5.5.7 17 August

Between 1 to 2 MW of high-priced capacity was required on 17 August. Rebidding occurred due to a technical reason (Appendix F).

At 9.28 pm the day prior, Neoen rebid 2 MW of capacity at Blyth Battery from low to high prices due to a change in its state of charge forecast. This contributed to the high prices at 1 am and 1.05 am.

6 Appendix A – Significant rebids 2 July, South Australia

7.20 pm and 7.25 pm (between 27 MW and 29 MW of high-priced capacity was needed)

Submitted time	Time effective	Participant	Station	Capacity rebid (MW)	Price from ($/MWh)	Price to ($/MWh)	Rebid reason
7.11 pm	7.20 pm	Neoen	Blyth Battery	110	3,782	>9,610	Soc management for higher forecast prices expected at 2200 di sl

7.30 pm (19 MW of high-priced capacity was needed)

Submitted time	Time effective	Participant	Station	Capacity rebid (MW)	Price from ($/MWh)	Price to ($/MWh)	Rebid reason
7.22 pm	7.30 pm	AGL	Torrens Island	20	176	20,300	050 chg in aemo pd~50 pd (19:02) dispatchable generation change vs pd [SA VIC NSW] [190 MW avg] for pe 19:30 - 21:30 - sl
7.22 pm	7.30 pm	Iberdrola	Lake Bonney Battery	24	432	13,431	Change in forecast soc

7.40 pm (15 MW of high-priced capacity was needed)

Submitted time	Time effective	Participant	Station	Capacity rebid (MW)	Price from ($/MWh)	Price to ($/MWh)	Rebid reason
7.11 pm	7.20 pm	Neoen	Blyth Battery	110	3,782	>9,610	Soc management for higher forecast prices expected at 2200 di SL
7.22 pm	7.30 pm	AGL	Torrens Island	20	176	20,300	050 chg in aemo pd~50 pd (19:02) dispatchable generation change vs pd [SA VIC NSW] [190mw avg] for pe 19:30 - 21:30 - sl

7.45 pm (26 MW of high-priced capacity was needed)

Submitted time	Time effective	Participant	Station	Capacity rebid (MW)	Price from ($/MWh)	Price to ($/MWh)	Rebid reason
7.11 pm	7.20 pm	Neoen	Blyth Battery	110	3,782	>9,610	Soc management for higher forecast prices expected at 2200 di sl

7.55 pm (8 MW of high-priced capacity was needed)

Submitted time	Time effective	Participant	Station	Capacity rebid (MW)	Price from ($/MWh)	Price to ($/MWh)	Rebid reason
7.22 pm	7.30 pm	AGL	Torrens Island	20	176	20,300	050 Chg in aemo pd~50 pd (19:02) dispatchable generation change vs pd [SA VIC NSW] [190mw avg] for pe 19:30 - 21:30 - sl

8.05 pm (9 MW of high-priced capacity was needed)

Submitted time	Time effective	Participant	Station	Capacity rebid (MW)	Price from ($/MWh)	Price to ($/MWh)	Rebid reason
4.32 pm		Snowy Hydro	Angaston	25	380	20,300	Update priority order due to uera availability - SL
4.32 pm		Snowy Hydro	Lonsdale	20	300	20,300	Update priority order due to uera availability - SL
4.32 pm		Snowy Hydro	Pt Stanvac	44	20,300	300	Update priority order due to uera availability - SL
5.53 pm		Snowy Hydro	Pt Stanvac	2	300	N/A	Update capability parameters for change to outage plan/plant conditions/fuel supply - redistribute volume - SL
5.58 pm		Vena Energy	Tailem Bend Battery	16	360	20,300	SA1 5min pd rrp for 1830 ($3896.0) published at 1755 is $3340.45 higher than 30min pd rrp published

							at 1732 ($555.55) - time of alert: 1758
6.03 pm		Vena Energy	Tailem Bend Battery	2	20,300	360	SA1 5min pd rrp for 1830 ($3869.34) published at 1800 is $3313.79 higher than 30min pd rrp published at 1732 ($555.55) - time of alert: 1803
6.13 pm		Vena Energy	Tailem Bend Battery	19	899	20,300	Due to external price forecast - SL
6.18 pm		Vena Energy	Tailem Bend Battery	22	899	20,300	SA1 5min pd rrp for 1830 ($3397.99) published at 1815 is $2842.44 higher than 30min pd rrp published at 1802 ($555.55) - time of alert: 1818
7.01 pm		Snowy Hydro	Angaston	2	20,300	300	Update capability parameters for change to outage plan/plant conditions/fuel supply - redistribute volume - SL
7.22 pm		AGL	Torrens Island	40	176	20,300	050 chg in aemo pd~50 pd (19:02) dispatchable generation change vs pd [SA VIC NSW] [190mw avg] for pe 19:30 - 21:30 - SL
7.58 pm	8.05 pm	Snowy Hydro	Pt Stanvac	9	300	N/A	Update capability parameters for change to outage plan/plant conditions/fuel supply - redistribute volume - SL

8.15 pm (4 MW of high-priced capacity was needed)

Submitted time	Time effective	Participant	Station	Capacity rebid (MW)	Price from ($/MWh)	Price to ($/MWh)	Rebid reason
4.55 pm		Origin Energy	Osborne	2	-1,000	N/A	inc SA dem 5pd 2006 MW > 30pd 1830 MW @ 1730 SL
7.06 pm		Origin Energy	Ladbroke	2	-1,000	N/A	Change in avail - revised ambient conditions SL

7.06 pm		Origin Energy	Quarantine	1	180	N/A	Change in avail - revised ambient conditions SL
7.06 pm		South Australian Water Corporation	Happy Valley	1	961	N/A	Change in forecast soc
7.11 pm		Neoen	Blyth Battery	110	3,782	>9610	Soc management for higher forecast prices at 2200 di SL
7.11 pm		South Australian Water Corporation	Happy Valley	3	961	N/A	Change in forecast soc
7.22 pm		AGL	Torrens Island	40	176	20,300	Chg in aemo pd~50 pd (19:02) dispatchable generation change vs pd [SA VIC NSW] [190mw avg] for pe 19:30 - 21:30 - SL
7.31 pm		Origin Energy	Ladbroke	1	N/A	-1,000	Change in avail - revised ambient conditions SL

8.35 pm (42 MW of high-priced capacity was needed)

Submitted time	Time effective	Participant	Station	Capacity rebid (MW)	Price from ($/MWh)	Price to ($/MWh)	Rebid reason
4.39 pm		Vena Energy	Tailem Bend Battery	41	899	20,300	SA1 5min pd rrp for 1700 ($379.95) published at 1635 is $80.36 higher than 30min pd rrp published at 1632 ($299.59) - time of alert: 1638

8.55 pm (26 MW of high-priced capacity was needed)

Submitted time	Time effective	Participant	Station	Capacity rebid (MW)	Price from ($/MWh)	Price to ($/MWh)	Rebid reason
7.11 pm		Neoen	Blyth Battery	110	3,782	>9,610	Soc management for higher forecast prices expected at 2200 di SL

9.05 pm (21 MW of high-priced capacity was needed)

Submitted time	Time effective	Participant	Station	Capacity rebid (MW)	Price from ($/MWh)	Price to ($/MWh)	Rebid reason
5.38 pm		Vena Energy	Tailem Bend Battery	33	899	20,300	SA1 5min pd rrp for 1800 ($3397.99) published at 1735 is $3027.99 higher than 30min pd rrp published at 1732 ($370.0) - time of alert: 1738
5.38 pm		Vena Energy	Tailem Bend Battery	8	899	N/A	SA1 5min pd rrp for 1800 ($3397.99) published at 1735 is $3027.99 higher than 30min pd rrp published at 1732 ($370.0) - time of alert: 1738
7.11 pm		Neoen	Blyth Battery	110	3,782	>9,610	Soc management for higher forecast prices expected at 2200 di SL

9.10 pm (53 MW of high-priced capacity was needed)

Submitted time	Time effective	Participant	Station	Capacity rebid (MW)	Price from ($/MWh)	Price to ($/MWh)	Rebid reason
7.11 pm		Neoen	Blyth Battery	110	3,782	>9,610	Soc management for higher forecast prices expected at 2200 di SL

9.25 pm (28 MW of high-priced capacity was needed)

Submitted time	Time effective	Participant	Station	Capacity rebid (MW)	Price from ($per MWh)	Price to ($ per MWh)	Rebid reason
5.38 pm		Vena Energy	Tailem Bend Battery	7	899	20,300	SA1 5min pd rrp for 1800 ($3,397.99) published at 1735 is $3,027.99 higher than 30min pd rrp published at 1732 ($370.0) - time of alert: 1738
5.38 pm		Vena Energy	Tailem Bend Battery	12	899	N/A	SA1 5min pd rrp for 1800 ($3397.99) published at 1735 is $3027.99 higher than 30min pd rrp

						published at 1732 ($370.0) - time of alert: 1739
7.11 pm	Neoen	Blyth Battery	110	3,782	>9,610	Soc management for higher forecast prices expected at 2200 di SL
9.19 pm	Neoen	Blyth Battery	20	3,782	19,707	Soc close to limit SL

9.30 pm (1 MW of high-priced capacity was needed)

Submitted time	Time effective	Participant	Station	Capacity rebid (MW)	Price from ($per MWh)	Price to ($ per MWh)	Rebid reason
5.38 pm		Vena Energy	Tailem Bend Battery	15	899	20,300	SA1 5min pd rrp for 1800 ($3397.99) published at 1735 is $3027.99 higher than 30min pd rrp published at 1732 ($370.0) - time of alert: 1738
5.38 pm		Vena Energy	Tailem Bend Battery	26	899	N/A	SA1 5min pd rrp for 1800 ($3397.99) published at 1735 is $3027.99 higher than 30min pd rrp published at 1732 ($370.0) - time of alert: 1738
5.47 pm		South Australian Water Corporation	Happy Valley	4	961	N/A	Change in forecast soc
7.11 pm		Neoen	Blyth Battery	110	3,782	>9,610	Soc management for higher forecast prices expected at 2200 di SL
8.26 pm		South Australian Water Corporation	Christies Beach	2	966	9,676	Change in forecast soc
9.19 pm		Neoen	Blyth Battery	20	3,782	19,707	Soc close to limit SL
9.21 pm		South Australian Water Corporation	Bolivar	1	377	10,083	Change in forecast soc

10.05 pm (26 MW of high-priced capacity was needed)

Submitted time	Time effective	Participant	Station	Capacity rebid (MW)	Price from ($/MWh)	Price to ($/MWh)	Rebid reason
9.18 pm		Engie	Pelican Point	70	<3,411	>14,515	Fuel Management: eod linepack - SL
9.41 pm		Engie	Pelican Point	30	20,300	551	SA dispatch price $1000 lower than pd price $8,907-SL

10.30 pm (17 MW of high-priced capacity was needed)

Submitted time	Time effective	Participant	Station	Capacity rebid (MW)	Price from ($/MWh)	Price to ($/MWh)	Rebid reason
9.18 pm		Engie	Pelican Point	70	<3,411	>14,515	fuel management: eod linepack - SL
9.41 pm		Engie	Pelican Point	30	20,300	551	SA dispatch price $1000 lower than pd price $8,907-SL
10.22 pm	10.30	Iberdrola	Lake Bonney battery	19	<432	13,431	Elevated price in dispatch interval

10.55 pm (3 MW of high-priced capacity was needed)

Submitted time	Time effective	Participant	Station	Capacity rebid (MW)	Price from ($/MWh)	Price to ($/MWh)	Rebid reason
9.18 pm		Engie	Pelican Point	70	<3,411	>14,515	Fuel management: eod linepack - SL
9.41 pm		Engie	Pelican Point	30	20,300	551	SA dispatch price $1000 lower than pd price $8,907-SL
9.51 pm		South Australian Water Corporation	Happy Valley	4	961	N/A	Change in forecast soc
10.01 pm		South Australian	Christies Beach Battery	1	3,869	9,676	Change in forecast soc

	Water Corporation					
10.01 pm	South Australian Water Corporation	Christies Beach Battery	1	3,869	N/A	Change in forecast soc
10.01 pm	South Australian Water Corporation	Bolivar Battery	1	4,032	10,083	Change in forecast soc
10.01 pm	South Australian Water Corporation	Bolivar Battery	1	4,032	N/A	Change in forecast soc
10.02 pm	Iberdrola	Lake Bonney Battery	17	3,298	13,431	Change in forecast soc

7 Appendix B – Significant rebids 24 July, South Australia

11.20 am (40 MW of high-priced capacity was needed)

Submitted time	Time effective	Participant	Station	Capacity rebid (MW)	Price from ($/MW)	Price to ($/MW)	Rebid reason
11.12 am		Neoen	Hornsdale Battery	72	<999	N/A	P due comms issue

11.25 am (7 MW of high-priced capacity was needed)

Submitted time	Time effective	Participant	Station	Capacity rebid (MW)	Price from ($/MW)	Price to ($/MW)	Rebid reason
8.59 am		AGL Energy	Torrens Island Battery	35	<96	20,300	A 050 chg in aemo pd~50 pd MWflow change [VIC-NSW] avg 123mw pe 0900-1630 pd 0731-0831
11.10 am		AGL Energy	Torrens Island Battery	7	20,300	<1	A 040 chg in aemo disp~44 lwr1sec change vs pd [sa] $998.00 vs $65.99 pe1130
11.12 am		Neoen	Hornsdale Battery	72	<999	N/A	P due comms issue

11.30 am (13 MW of high-priced capacity was needed)

Submitted time	Time effective	Participant	Station	Capacity rebid (MW)	Price from ($/MW)	Price to ($/MW)	Rebid reason
8.59 am		AGL Energy	Torrens Island Battery	35	<96	20,300	A 050 chg in aemo pd~50 pd MWflow change [VIC-NSW] avg 123mw pe 0900-1630 pd 0731-0831
11.10 am		AGL Energy	Torrens Island Battery	7	20,300	<1	A 040 chg in aemo disp~44 lwr1sec change vs pd [sa] $998.00 vs $65.99 pe1130
11.12 am		Neoen	Hornsdale Battery	72	<999	N/A	P due comms issue

11.35 am (1 MW of high-priced capacity was needed)

Submitted time	Time effective	Participant	Station	Capacity rebid (MW)	Price from ($/MW)	Price to ($/MW)	Rebid reason
8.59 am		AGL Energy	Torrens Island Battery	35	<96	20,300	A 050 chg in aemo pd~50 pd MWflow change [VIC-NSW] avg 123mw pe 0900-1630 pd 0731-0831
11.10 am		AGL Energy	Torrens Island Battery	7	20,300	<1	A 040 chg in aemo disp~44 lwr1sec change vs pd [sa] $998.00 vs $65.99 pe1130
11.12 am		Neoen	Hornsdale Battery	72	<999	N/A	P due comms issue
11.23 am	11.30 am	Y.E.S. Energy (SA) Pty Ltd	ASRMGE01	1	0	N/A	F due to external price forecast – SL
11.28 am	11.35 am	Y.E.S. Energy (SA) Pty Ltd	ASRMGE02	1	0	N/A	F due to external price forecast – SL
11.28 am	11.35 am	Y.E.S. Energy (SA) Pty Ltd	ASRMGE03	1	0	N/A	F due to external price forecast - SL

12.00 pm (46 MW of high-priced capacity was needed)

Submitted time	Time effective	Participant	Station	Capacity rebid (MW)	Price from ($/MW)	Price to ($/MW)	Rebid reason
11.12 am		Neoen	Hornsdale Battery	72	<999	N/A	P due comms issue

12.15 pm (10 MW of high-priced capacity was needed)

Submitted time	Time effective	Participant	Station	Capacity rebid (MW)	Price from ($/MW)	Price to ($/MW)	Rebid reason
8.59 am		AGL Energy	Torrens Island Battery	35	<96	20,300	A 050 chg in aemo pd~50 pd MWflow change [VIC-NSW] avg 123mw pe 0900-1630 pd 0731-0831
11.10 am		AGL Energy	Torrens Island Battery	7	20,300	<1	A 040 chg in aemo disp~44 lwr1sec change vs pd [sa] $998.00 vs $65.99 pe1130

11.12 am		Neoen	Hornsdale Battery	72	<999	N/A	P due comms issue
12.09 pm	12.15 pm	Neoen	Blyth Battery	10	<1	20,300	02:08:25 P CHANGE IN SOC FORECAST

12.30 pm (33 MW of high-priced capacity was needed)

Submitted time	Time effective	Participant	Station	Capacity rebid (MW)	Price from ($/MW)	Price to ($/MW)	Rebid reason
11.12 am		Neoen	Hornsdale Battery	72	<999	N/A	P due comms issue

12.35 pm (35 MW of high-priced capacity was needed)

Submitted time	Time effective	Participant	Station	Capacity rebid (MW)	Price from ($/MW)	Price to ($/MW)	Rebid reason
11.12 am		Neoen	Hornsdale Battery	72	<999	N/A	P due comms issue

1 pm (15 MW of high-priced capacity was needed)

Submitted time	Time effective	Participant	Station	Capacity rebid (MW)	Price from ($/MW)	Price to ($/MW)	Rebid reason
8.59 am		AGL Energy	Torrens Island Battery	35	<96	20,300	A 050 chg in aemo pd~50 pd MWflow change [VIC-NSW] avg 123mw pe 0900-1630 pd 0731-0831
11.10 am		AGL Energy	Torrens Island Battery	7	20,300	<1	A 040 chg in aemo disp~44 lwr1sec change vs pd [sa] $998.00 vs $65.99 pe1130
11.12 am		Neoen	Hornsdale Battery	72	<999	N/A	P due comms issue

2.55 pm (44 MW of high-priced capacity was needed)

Submitted time	Time effective	Participant	Station	Capacity rebid (MW)	Price from ($/MW)	Price to ($/MW)	Rebid reason
11.12 am		Neoen	Hornsdale Battery	72	<999	N/A	P due comms issue

3 pm (45 MW of high-priced capacity was needed)

Submitted time	Time effective	Participant	Station	Capacity rebid (MW)	Price from ($/MW)	Price to ($/MW)	Rebid reason
11.12 am		Neoen	Hornsdale Battery	72	<999	N/A	P due comms issue

3.05 pm (36 MW of high-priced capacity was needed)

Submitted time	Time effective	Participant	Station	Capacity rebid (MW)	Price from ($/MW)	Price to ($/MW)	Rebid reason
11.12 am		Neoen	Hornsdale Battery	72	<999	N/A	P due comms issue

3.10 pm (10 MW of high-priced capacity was needed)

Submitted time	Time effective	Participant	Station	Capacity rebid (MW)	Price from ($/MW)	Price to ($/MW)	Rebid reason
11.12 am		Neoen	Hornsdale Battery	72	<999	N/A	P due comms issue
3.00 pm	3.10 pm	Neoen	Blyth Battery	10	<1	20,300	02:08:25 P CHANGE IN SOC FORECAST

3.25 pm (45 MW of high-priced capacity was needed)

Submitted time	Time effective	Participant	Station	Capacity rebid (MW)	Price from ($/MW)	Price to ($/MW)	Rebid reason
11.12 am		Neoen	Hornsdale Battery	72	<999	N/A	P due comms issue

3.30 pm (34 MW of high-priced capacity was needed)

Submitted time	Time effective	Participant	Station	Capacity rebid (MW)	Price from ($/MW)	Price to ($/MW)	Rebid reason
11.12 am		Neoen	Hornsdale Battery	72	<999	N/A	P due comms issue

3.35 pm (36 MW of high-priced capacity was needed)

Submitted time	Time effective	Participant	Station	Capacity rebid (MW)	Price from ($/MW)	Price to ($/MW)	Rebid reason
11.12 am		Neoen	Hornsdale Battery	72	<999	N/A	P due comms issue

3.50 pm (2 MW of high-priced capacity was needed)

Submitted time	Time effective	Participant	Station	Capacity rebid (MW)	Price from ($/MW)	Price to ($/MW)	Rebid reason
11.12 am		Neoen	Hornsdale Battery	72	<999	N/A	P due comms issue

4 pm (10 MW of high-priced capacity was needed)

Submitted time	Time effective	Participant	Station	Capacity rebid (MW)	Price from ($/MW)	Price to ($/MW)	Rebid reason
11.12 am		Neoen	Hornsdale Battery	72	<999	N/A	P due comms issue

8 Appendix C – Significant rebids 27 July, South Australia

12.50 pm (2 MW of high-priced capacity was needed)

Submitted time	Time effective	Participant	Station	Capacity rebid (MW)	Price from ($/MW)	Price to ($/MW)	Rebid reason
12.33 pm	12.40 pm	VIOTAS Australia	DRVIOT01	2	0.37	N/A	Change in plant conditions

1 pm (1 MW of high-priced capacity was needed)

Submitted time	Time effective	Participant	Station	Capacity rebid (MW)	Price from ($/MW)	Price to ($/MW)	Rebid reason
12.43 pm	12.50 pm	VIOTAS Australia	DRVIOT01	2	0.37	N/A	Change in plant conditions

1.05 pm (2 MW of high-priced capacity was needed)

Submitted time	Time effective	Participant	Station	Capacity rebid (MW)	Price from ($/MW)	Price to ($/MW)	Rebid reason
12.48 pm	12.55 pm	VIOTAS Australia	DRVIOT01	2	0.37	N/A	Change in plant conditions

1.15 pm (1 MW of high-priced capacity was needed)

Submitted time	Time effective	Participant	Station	Capacity rebid (MW)	Price from ($/MW)	Price to ($/MW)	Rebid reason
12.58 pm	1.05 pm	VIOTAS Australia	DRVIOT01	2	0.37	N/A	Change in plant conditions

1.45 pm (7 MW of high-priced capacity was needed)

Submitted time	Time effective	Participant	Station	Capacity rebid (MW)	Price from ($/MW)	Price to ($/MW)	Rebid reason
1.28 pm	1.35 pm	VIOTAS Australia	DRVIOT01	2	0.37	N/A	Change in plant conditions
1.37 pm	1.45 pm	Neoen	Hornsdale Battery	8	999	14,432	Comms issue resolved SL

1.50 pm (8 MW of high-priced capacity was needed)

Submitted time	Time effective	Participant	Station	Capacity rebid (MW)	Price from ($/MW)	Price to ($/MW)	Rebid reason
1.37 pm	1.45 pm	Neoen	Hornsdale Battery	8	999	14,432	Comms issue resolved SL

2.25 to 3.05 pm, 3.30 pm (between 6 MW and 15 MW of high-priced capacity was needed)

Submitted time	Time effective	Participant	Station	Capacity rebid (MW)	Price from ($/MW)	Price to ($/MW)	Rebid reason
1.37 pm	1.45 pm	Neoen	Hornsdale Battery	8	999	14,432	Comms issue resolved SL

9 Appendix D – Significant rebids 3 and 4 August, South Australia

12.05 pm to 12.20 pm, 12.35 pm, 12.50pm to 1.30 pm, 1.40 pm on 3 August (Between 1 MW and 8 MW of high-priced capacity was needed)

Submitted time	Time effective	Participant	Station	Capacity rebid (MW)	Price from ($/MW)	Price to ($/MW)	Rebid reason
9.38 am		AGL Energy	Torrens Island Battery	25	<96	20,300	050 chg in aemo pd~demand_and_nonschedgen change SA -83 MW in 09:30 30mpd from pe 10:00

6.05 am to 6.30 am on 4 August (Between 1 MW and 6 MW of high-priced capacity was needed)

Submitted time	Time effective	Participant	Station	Capacity rebid (MW)	Price from ($/MW)	Price to ($/MW)	Rebid reason
5.14 am		AGL Energy	Torrens Island Battery	8	0	20,300	040 chg in aemo disp~44 price change vs pd [sa l1] [$14432 disp v pe 0530 $20299]

10 Appendix E – Significant rebids 8 and 9 August, South Australia

4.55 pm on 8 August (10 MW of high-priced capacity was needed)

Submitted time	Time effective	Participant	Station	Capacity rebid (MW)	Price from ($/MW)	Price to ($/MW)	Rebid reason
4.44 pm		Neoen	Blyth Battery	10	67	20,299	Change in soc forecast

5 pm, 5.05 pm on 8 August (Between 3 MW and 10 MW of high-priced capacity was needed)

Submitted time	Time effective	Participant	Station	Capacity rebid (MW)	Price from ($/MW)	Price to ($/MW)	Rebid reason
4.44 pm		Neoen	Blyth Battery	10	133	20,299	Change in soc forecast

6.55 am, 7.15 am on 9 August (Between 6 MW and 8 MW of high-priced capacity was needed)

Submitted time	Time effective	Participant	Station	Capacity rebid (MW)	Price from ($/MW)	Price to ($/MW)	Rebid reason
6.47 am		Neoen	Blyth Battery	8	133	20,299	Change in soc forecast

11 Appendix F – Significant rebids 17 August, South Australia

1 am, 1.05 am (Between 1 MW and 2 MW of high-priced capacity was needed)

Submitted time	Time effective	Participant	Station	Capacity rebid (MW)	Price from ($/MW)	Price to ($/MW)	Rebid reason
9.28 pm		Neoen	Blyth Battery	2	133	20,299	11:27:26 P change in soc forecast