

Battery Storage (BESS) Calculator

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The BESS calculator helps NSW project teams explore possible certificate revenue from an eligible battery project. A result is an early estimate: activity rules, site data, dispatch strategy, evidence and timing still need project-specific review.

Calculate PRC Revenue for BESS1 to BESS5 Projects in New South Wales

This calculator is a practical tool for battery installers, asset owners and project managers in New South Wales (NSW). It estimates the potential Peak Reduction Certificate (PRC) revenue available for eligible BESS1 to BESS5 battery energy storage projects, providing an early indication of the financial incentive that may be available. For tailored advice or confirmation of project eligibility, users are encouraged to speak directly with our certificate optimisation experts.

Open Northmore Gordon's interactive calculator. Treat its estimate as indicative and confirm current eligibility and project details before relying on a result.

Related pages

Battery certificate guidance

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What does the Battery Storage (BESS) Calculator on Northmore Gordon's website do?

The Battery Storage (BESS) Calculator estimates the potential Peak Reduction Certificate (PRC) revenue available for eligible BESS1 to BESS5 battery energy storage projects in New South Wales (NSW), providing an early indication of the financial incentive that may be available. This tool helps project developers and asset owners understand certificate revenue as one component of the investment case, separate from energy bill savings, demand charge reduction, or other operational benefits the battery may deliver.

What is the difference between energy savings and peak demand reduction when evaluating a battery project?

Energy savings represent the quantified reduction in total electricity consumption, while peak demand reduction focuses on lowering demand at specified peak times relevant to the NSW Peak Demand Reduction Scheme. A battery may reduce peak demand without reducing annual energy consumption, or it may deliver both benefits through different operational strategies. These are separate assessment questions and should not be added together without checking that the proposed operating strategy can deliver both simultaneously.

What are BESS4 and BESS5 activities, and who is excluded from eligibility?

BESS4 and BESS5 are business battery activities under the NSW Peak Demand Reduction Scheme, beginning on 1 September 2026. Both activities expressly exclude residential buildings and data

centres from eligibility. Capacity alone does not determine eligibility; equipment, siting, installation approvals and other activity requirements must be checked against the full regulatory requirements in the Peak Demand Reduction Scheme Rule: 7 September 2026.

What information should be included in a Project Information Sheet for battery assessment?

A Project Information Sheet should record site and building classification, battery nominal and usable capacity in kWh, inverter output in kW, existing and proposed solar capacity, installation dates, network and planning approvals, and proposed operational or aggregation arrangements. Equipment model and configuration must be documented, not just marketing descriptions. This information ensures capacity definitions are clear and that proposed value streams—such as tariff shifting, demand charge reduction, resilience, or scheme support—can be properly assessed as separate outcomes.

How should a certificate quotation for Peak Reduction Certificates be evaluated?

Request the method, rule date, capacity definition, calculation assumptions, price timestamp and outstanding conditions. Ask which fees and customer contribution requirements are included in the quoted amount. Verify the current approved activity and eligibility requirements directly with the applicable documents before equipment selection is final, as recently changed rules can affect quotations prepared weeks earlier. A certificate market value is not a guaranteed customer payment; confirm the exact commercial terms.

What operational strategies should be distinguished when analyzing battery benefits?

Battery benefits should be analyzed separately for each proposed use: tariff arbitrage (shifting purchases between tariff periods), demand charge reduction (which billing measure and measured peak are affected), resilience (which loads can actually be supplied in the configuration), and scheme support (which activity, conditions, quantities and ownership arrangements apply). These are separate assessment questions and cannot be safely combined without verifying that the proposed operating strategy delivers them together.

When should project timing and measurement planning be addressed for battery projects?

Raise funding and measurement questions while the project is still being scoped. Use separate dates for feasibility approval, final investment decision, purchase commitment, installation, commissioning and normal operation, as single labels such as 'project started' can hide events that matter under scheme rules. Before installation, confirm the baseline measurement procedures, evidence checklist and data responsibilities with the relevant M&V; professional to preserve evidence and funding options.

How should battery project economics be presented in an investment case?

An investment case should keep energy reduction, tariff/demand effects, maintenance benefits and certificate proceeds as separate benefit lines, each showing its evidence and assumptions. Do not add overlapping estimates without checking that the proposed operating strategy can deliver them together. Present the project with and without conditional certificate revenue so management understands the decision if support is delayed, reduced or unavailable. Simple payback and more detailed financial analysis should both be available for material investments.

What role does Northmore Gordon play in battery project assessment and certificate support?

We provide assessment, feasibility, funding-pathway evaluation and certificate support services for battery projects. The company can help screen activity eligibility against current scheme requirements, assess operational and financial viability through investment cases, develop measurement and verification plans, and support certificate registration and trading. Engage our certificate optimisation experts for tailored advice on specific project eligibility and commercial arrangements before equipment selection is final.