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# Review of Wales and West Utilities Leakage Model Modifications To Service Population Calculations

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& DNV GL

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## Report Issue / Amendment Record

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***Previous issues of this document shall be destroyed or marked SUPERSEDED***

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## Executive Summary

Distribution Network Operators (DNOs) utilise a spreadsheet based leakage model to estimate leakage from their networks, and the establishment of this model is an obligation within the 2008 – 13 Gas Transporters' Licences. The outputs from this model have an impact on DN performance under both the Shrinkage and Environmental Emissions incentives.

Wales and West Utilities has an obligation under Special Condition 1F of its GT Licence to establish a Leakage Model and to consult with relevant shippers and other interested parties on any proposed modifications to it. The established National Leakage Model comprises a spreadsheet model and methodology documentation.

Special Condition 1F specifies that the Leakage Model shall facilitate the achievement of the accurate calculation of gas leakage from LDZs. Pursuant to this requirement, Wales and West Utilities are proposing improvements to the Leakage Model to improve the accurate calculation of gas in respect of Low Pressure Service leakage.

Special Condition 1F also requires that when Leakage Model changes are proposed, an Independent Expert is appointed to review the Leakage Model and the proposed allowed leakage volumes and report on this review.

This report has been produced in order to provide an independent review to comply with the requirements of the modifications process.

- A. The proposal to use 3 years (2008/09, 2009/10, 2010/11) of mains replacement mains lengths, service relays and transfers data to estimate the numbers of services within the categories 'Steel services connected to metallic mains' and 'PE services connected to metallic mains' is considered to be a reasonable methodology for identifying these populations that would produce a more accurate reflection of service leakage.
- B. The proposal to use data from the 2002/03 National Leakage Tests to estimate the service populations within the 'Steel services connected to PE mains' and 'PE services connected to PE mains' categories is considered to be a reasonable methodology for identifying these populations.
- C. The proposal to take account of service transfers within the leakage model by subtracting the number of service transfers from the 'PE service connections to metallic mains' category is considered to be an effective method for establishing this category change, that would produce a more accurate reflection of service leakage within the service leakage estimate.
- D. Tests undertaken on formulae contained within Version 1.4 of the Leakage Model spreadsheet in relation to the proposed revised service leakage estimation methodology have not identified any inconsistency with the methodology.
- E. The application of the service calculation methodology has, in some cases, resulted in negative PE service numbers and inflated metallic service numbers in the baseline model. Because of this, WWU have modified the process further by applying proportions of steel and PE replacement to

known levels of relay and transfer. This methodology has been checked and found to be both correct and reasonable.

- F. The proposed baseline leakage volumes for 2010/11 and 2014/15, are considered to have been estimated correctly in accordance with the proposed revised methodology for estimating the change in service leakage associated with service transfers.

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## 1 Introduction

Distribution Network Operators (DNOs) utilise a spreadsheet based leakage model to estimate leakage from their networks, and the establishment of this model is an obligation within the 2008 – 13 Gas Transporters' Licences. The outputs from this model have an impact on DN performance under both the Shrinkage and Environmental Emissions incentives.

The current leakage model was used as a basis for setting the LDZ specific leakage baselines for both the Shrinkage and Environmental Emissions incentives. The DNOs used the latest leakage assessment details available at the time of the Price Control Review negotiations, which was that for the 2006/07 formula year, to produce forward leakage projections for the 2008 -13 Price Control Period. These projections were used by the Regulator to determine appropriate baseline leakage values for the two incentives.

Wales and West Utilities has an obligation under Special Condition 1F of its GT Licence to establish a Leakage Model and to consult with relevant shippers and other interested parties on any proposed modifications to it. The established National Leakage Model comprises a spreadsheet model and methodology documentation.

Special Condition 1F specifies that the Leakage Model shall facilitate the achievement of the accurate calculation of gas leakage from LDZs. Pursuant to this requirement, all DNOs have proposed improvements to the Leakage Model to improve the accurate calculation of gas in respect of Low Pressure Service leakage.

Special Condition 1F also requires that when Leakage Model changes are proposed, an Independent Expert is appointed to review the Leakage Model and the proposed allowed leakage volumes and report on this review.

This report has been produced in order to provide an independent review to comply with the requirements of the modifications process.

## 2 Current Leakage Model

The current leakage model that is used by Wales and West Utilities includes estimates of leakage that arise within the following categories:

- Low Pressure Mains
- Low Pressure Services
- Medium pressure Mains and Services
- Above Ground Installation (AGI) Leakage
- Above Ground Installation Working Losses (Routine Venting)
- Interference Damage

Statistically robust leakage rates for low pressure mains and services were originally established in 1992 by undertaking National Leakage Tests that provided leakage rates for all representative material types and diameter groupings. These leakage rates were updated in 2002 when a further National Leakage Test programme was undertaken, and these rates are used for leakage calculations within the current leakage model.

In 2009, the low-pressure service methodology was updated to take account of replacement of steel services with PE services. However, the scope of this previous modification was limited to include service replacement from 2006/07 onwards, as this was the 'base year' on which the leakage allowances for the

incentives were based. The original model assumptions were based on the relative populations of steel and PE services that existed at the time of the 1992 National Leakage Tests. As there was known to have been a significant amount of service replacement carried out in the intervening years up to 2006/07 that had not been accounted for, the original assumptions were out of date. The proposed changes to the model are to re-estimate the population of services, in the light of this known information on service replacement populations.

### 3 Estimation of Service Leakage for period 2002 - 2009

The leakage model used for estimating leakage prior to 2009 was based upon the following data and assumptions:

#### 3.1 Service Leakage Rates

The service leakage rates established in the 2002 National Leakage Tests were categorised within 4 individual categories based upon the material of the service and the material of the main. These are identified as follows:

- Metal service connected to metal main 10.6m<sup>3</sup>/annum/service leakage
- PE service connected to metal main 2.2m<sup>3</sup>/annum/service leakage
- Metal service connected to PE main Zero leakage
- PE service connected to PE main Zero leakage

The leakage rates associated with these service categories are defined as 'per service' rates and are therefore not dependent upon the individual length of each service.

#### 3.2 Assumptions within the 'pre 2009' leakage model

There were a number of assumptions relating to individual network populations of services that enable an estimate of the number of services within the 4 individual service categories to be included within the leakage model. These assumptions were identified as follows:

- The number of services within a network is deemed to be the same as the number of connected consumers.
- For an 'all PE' mains network, all services are PE
- For mixed material networks, two thirds of services are PE
- The number of metallic services attached to PE mains is calculated by multiplying the assumed number of metallic services by 0.187097.
- PE services are evenly distributed between PE and metallic mains on a length weighted basis.

Within the leakage model, the number of services attached to 'all PE' networks were identified as 'excluded services' and were not included within the subsequent service split calculation.

Each year when the model was used to produce a leakage estimate, the same data sources and assumptions were applied to determine the service populations within the 4 individual service categories for each network.

## 4 Estimation of Service Leakage for period 2009 – 2012

Following the acceptance and implementation of the revised methodology contained within the 2009 Modification, the service estimation methodology within the leakage model for the period 2009 onwards was amended to include the following additional steps [that would provide improved accuracy in relation to the service leakage estimate from 31<sup>st</sup> March 2007 onwards] to account for service replacement activity.

A] Establish a fixed number of metallic services for each LDZ when the baseline numbers were applicable (i.e. 31<sup>st</sup> March 2007) based upon the assumption that one third of all services on a mixed material network are metallic.

B] Establish a fixed number of metallic services for each network when the baseline numbers were applicable (i.e. 31<sup>st</sup> March 2007) based upon the assumption that one third of all services on a mixed material network are metallic.

C] Based upon the number of metallic services replaced within the LDZ since the baseline value was established, calculate the percentage of metallic services replaced for the LDZ for the year.

D] Apply this percentage reduction in services to the fixed metallic service population of each network to determine a revised total of metallic services within each network.

E] Calculate the PE service population for each network by subtracting the value determined in D] from the total number of services within the network.

F] Apply the same assumptions as within the current estimation methodology to determine the service populations within the 4 individual service categories for each network.

## 5 Proposed Service Leakage Estimation Methodology

The implementation of the revised methodology for service leakage estimation contained within the 2009 Modification, effectively 'fixed' the number of metallic services assumed at the time the incentive allowances were set in 2006/07 and subtracted from this the cumulative number of services replaced in subsequent years. However, the assumed populations in 2006/07 were themselves based on the relative populations of steel and PE services that existed at the time of the 1992 National Leakage Tests.

The most recent Leakage Model Modification proposes a methodology that is designed to more accurately reflect the service populations within networks.

### 5.1 Service Populations

The proposal to establish current service populations is:

*To use the data from 2008/9, 2009/10 and 2010/11 replacement mains lengths, service relays and transfers data to determine the proportion of each type of service connection to metallic mains over this period for each LDZ and to deem this representative of the overall population of service connections to metallic mains for the LDZ. The level of replacement done over a three year period provides a substantial sample of connections, which will lead to a statistically valid estimate of the population; details are provided in Appendix A.*

*All service connections to PE mains have zero leakage and therefore the steel/PE service mix of such connections does not matter for leakage derivation purposes. For completeness, it is proposed to utilise data on the mix from the 2002/03 National Leakage Tests (NLT) as outlined in Appendix A. This will establish new values for the four service categories for the base year, which will be 2010/11. For the subsequent years, the population values will be derived from these base year values along with the known year-on-year service replacement and relay numbers, in the same manner as at present.*

## 5.2 Service Transfers

The proposal to address leakage reduction associated with service transfers is:

*Following the establishment of new service populations for the base year, 2010/11, the leakage model will have an estimate of the number of services in each of the four categories:*

- *Steel service connections to metallic mains*
- *PE service connections to metallic mains*
- *Steel service connections to PE mains*
- *PE service connections to PE mains*

*The current model takes account of re-laid services each year by subtracting these from the number of 'steel service connections to metallic mains' category but does not take into account transferred services in a year. There appears no good reason to ignore transferred services. It is proposed, therefore, that the annual updating methodology should include the impact of transferred services; this being achieved by subtracting the number of service transfers from the 'PE service connections to metallic mains' category. The number of service re-lays and transfers will be added to the 'PE service connections to PE mains' category.*

## 6 Review of proposed service leakage estimation methodology

### 6.1 Establishment of Service Populations

The assumptions within the current leakage model regarding the percentages of the 4 service types within mixed metallic networks have their origins in the 1992 National Leakage Test observations for these categories. The proposed methodology references data from mains replacement projects undertaken by Wales and West Utilities from 3 years (2008/09, 2009/10, 2010/11) that includes 1292 km of replaced main. The numbers of service relays and service transfers associated with these projects are stated by Wales and West Utilities as being included within the regulatory reporting to Ofgem.

By using the service transfer and service renewal data from this sample of metallic mains, , an estimation of the numbers of services within the categories ' Steel services connected to metallic mains' and 'PE services connected to metallic mains' can be produced in relation to the remainder of the metallic mains population.

The proposal to use data from the 2002/03 National Leakage Tests to estimate the service populations within the 'Steel services connected to PE mains' and 'PE services connected to PE mains' categories is considered to be a reasonable methodology for identifying these populations. These values were confirmed as 1.80% and 98.20% respectively. Although the 2002/03 National Leakage Tests established that there was a zero leakage rate for both these service categories, it is considered that maintaining these as separate categories would be good practice in order to maintain consistency of approach to recording.

The application of the service calculation methodology has, in some cases, resulted in negative PE service numbers and inflated metallic service numbers in the baseline model. Because of this, WWU have modified the process further by applying proportions of steel and PE replacement to known levels of relay and transfer. This methodology has been checked and found to be both correct and reasonable.

## 6.2 Service Transfers

Following the leakage model amendments associated with 'Leakage Model Modification Consultation No. 01', the current leakage model takes account of the number of service renewals that are undertaken each year. However, when a metallic main is replaced by a PE main and a steel service connected to that metallic main is transferred to the PE main, the service category changes from 'PE service connected to metallic main' to 'PE service connected to PE main'. This will result in the leakage rate relevant to the service category changing from 2.2m<sup>3</sup>/annum/service to zero. However, this service category change that is relevant to mains replacement is not reflected within the current leakage model.

The proposal to take account of this change within the leakage model by subtracting the number of service transfers from the 'PE service connections to metallic mains' category is considered to be an effective method for establishing this category change, and is also considered to produce a more accurate reflection of leakage within the leakage model.

## 7 Validation of calculations within the revised leakage model

As part of the review process, the revised service leakage estimation methodology outlined within 'Leakage Model Modification Consultation No.2' was compared with the formulae contained within Version 1.4 of the Leakage Model spreadsheet. The tests undertaken to validate the model have not identified any inconsistency with the proposed methodology.

## 8 Conclusions

Following completion of the review of Leakage Model Modification Consultation No.2, the following opinions can be stated:

- A. The proposal to use 3 years (2008/09, 2009/10, 2010/11) of mains replacement mains lengths, service relays and transfers data to estimate the numbers of services within the categories 'Steel services connected to metallic mains' and 'PE services connected to metallic mains' is considered to be a reasonable methodology for identifying these populations that would produce a more accurate reflection of service leakage.
- B. The proposal to use data from the 2002/03 National Leakage Tests to estimate the service populations within the 'Steel services connected to PE mains' and 'PE services connected to PE mains' categories is considered to be a reasonable methodology for identifying these populations.
- C. The proposal to take account of service transfers within the leakage model by subtracting the number of service transfers from the 'PE service connections to metallic mains' category is considered to be an effective method for establishing this category change, that would produce a more accurate reflection of service leakage within the service leakage estimate.

- D. Tests undertaken on formulae contained within Version 1.4 of the Leakage Model spreadsheet in relation to the proposed revised service leakage estimation methodology have not identified any inconsistency with the methodology.
- E. The application of the service calculation methodology has, in some cases, resulted in negative PE service numbers and inflated metallic service numbers in the baseline model. Because of this, WWU have modified the process further by applying proportions of steel and PE replacement to known levels of relay and transfer. This methodology has been checked and found to be both correct and reasonable.
- F. The proposed baseline leakage volumes for 2010/11 and 2014/15, are considered to have been estimated correctly in accordance with the proposed revised methodology for estimating the change in service leakage associated with service transfers.

## Appendix A Data used for determining baselines

### Wales and West Utilities mains replacement data for the last 3 years

Network	length of main replaced (km)	number of relays	number of transfers	Relays/km	Transfers/km
WN	131	6206	5035	47.3	38.8
WS	404	19125	15515	47.3	38.8
SW	757	35827	29065	47.3	38.8

### Service type connected to PE mains from 2002/03 National Leakage

Number of tests	Length of main tested	Number of PE services	Number of steel services	Total number of services	PE service %	Steel service %
81	7039	770	14	784	98.214 %	1.786%