













Stage 02: Workgroup Report		At what stage is this document in the process?
<h1>0581S:</h1> <h2>Amending the Oxygen content limit specified in the Network Entry Agreements at Grain LNG</h2>		<div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; gap: 5px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 5px; display: flex; align-items: center; gap: 5px;"> 01 Modification </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 5px; display: flex; align-items: center; gap: 5px;"> 02 Workgroup Report </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 5px; display: flex; align-items: center; gap: 5px;"> 03 Draft Modification Report </div> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 5px; display: flex; align-items: center; gap: 5px;"> 04 Final Modification Report </div> </div>
<p>This modification will enable an increase to the oxygen content limit of gas permitted by the Network Entry Agreements (NEAs) at Grain LNG.</p>		
	<p>The Workgroup recommends that this self-governance modification should now proceed to a second consultation.</p>	
	<p>High Impact: None</p>	
	<p>Medium Impact: None</p>	
	<p>Low Impact: Transporters and Consumers</p>	

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A Final Modification Report was originally presented to Panel on 19 May 2016 and was subsequently sent to the Workgroup for consideration of the issues raised in the representations.		
This Workgroup Report will be presented to the Panel on 15 September 2016.		
The Panel will then consider whether the modification should proceed to re-consultation or be returned to the Workgroup for further assessment.		
The following timetable applies:		
Initial consideration by Panel	21 April 2016	
Modification Proposal sent for Consultation	21 April 2016	
Consultation close-out for representations	13 May 2016	
Final Modification Report available for Panel	16 May 2016	
Modification Panel Decision – refer to Workgroup	19 May 2016	
Initial Workgroup consideration of Issues	02 June 2016	
Workgroup Report presented to Panel	15 September 2016	
Draft Modification Report sent for Consultation	15 September 2016	
Consultation close-out for representations	dd mmm 2016	
Final Modification Report available for Panel	dd mmm 2016	
Modification Panel Decision	dd mmm 2016	

1 Summary

Is this a Self-Governance Modification?

This enabling modification is suitable for Self-Governance because it is unlikely to have a material effect on gas transporters and consumers whose offtake facilities are sensitive to the level of oxygen content in gas.

Is this a Fast Track Self-Governance Modification?

This modification is not suitable for Fast-Track as it is not a house keeping modification.

Why Change?

The current oxygen content limits set out in the 3 relevant Network Entry Agreements (NEAs) at Grain LNG are set at what can be regarded as a minimum level. This unduly and unnecessarily restricts the UK market in accessing certain LNG cargoes and is not conducive to promoting market liquidity, gas security of supply or competition between Users. The Proposer therefore believes that allowing a relatively modest increase to the oxygen content limit in each relevant NEA will be beneficial to the UK gas market as a whole.

This modification request has therefore been raised to enable the proposed changes to the NEAs, pursuant to Section I of the UNC Transportation Principal Document.

The Proposer believed that Workgroup assessment of this proposal was unnecessary and requested that it be referred directly to consultation.

Following its appraisal of the Final Modification Report at its meeting on 19 May 2016, the UNC Modification Panel considered that new issues had been identified through the consultation process and that this modification should now be assessed by a Workgroup and a formal Workgroup Report provided, prior to any further decision on progress.

Solution

The proposal is to increase the limit for oxygen, as defined within each of the 3 Grain LNG NEAs, from the current limit of 0.001 mol% (10 ppm), to 0.02 mol% (200ppm). The proposed value falls well within the Gas Safety (Management) Regulation limit of 0.2 mol% (2000ppm) and is consistent with the oxygen level recently approved for the BBL/NTS Interconnection Agreement under UNC Modification 0561S.

Relevant Objectives

The proposal will promote effective competition between shippers and suppliers by allowing greater scope for the importation of gas via sources of LNG. This furthers relevant objectives d) (i) and d) (ii).

Implementation

No implementation timescale is proposed but it is recommended that implementation is as soon as reasonably practicable under modification governance arrangements.

Does this modification impact a Significant Code Review (SCR) or other significant industry change projects, if so, how?

This modification will have no impact on the Switching SCR or Project Nexus.

2 Why Change?

Importers of LNG are seeing a slightly broader range of cargo compositions arrive on the LNG market and, in particular, the oxygen content of the gas will vary from cargo to cargo.

The ability of a Delivery Facility Operator (DFO) to deliver gas to the NTS at an entry point (or sub-terminal) is limited by the Network Entry Provisions contained in the relevant Network Entry Agreement (NEA) between the DFO and the relevant gas transporter. Amongst other things, the NEA will set a limit on the oxygen content of the gas to be delivered to the gas transporter's system.

At the Isle of Grain LNG import terminals, Grain LNG (the DFO) has 3 NEAs in place with gas transporters: 2 with National Grid Gas and one with Scotia Gas Networks. The oxygen content limit in each NEA is currently set at 0.001 mol%. This limit is expected to be too restrictive for the delivery of some LNG cargoes, meaning that such cargoes may not be available to the UK market. This would have implications for:

- security of gas supply
- security of price
- market liquidity
- competition between gas shippers and gas suppliers.

It is therefore in the interests of the UK gas market to better facilitate the delivery of LNG cargoes at the Isle of Grain and this can be achieved by increasing the oxygen content limits in the relevant NEAs to 0.02 mol%. This is a relatively modest increase when one considers that the limit imposed by the Gas Safety (Management) Regulations is 0.2 mol%.

Further, the proposed new limit would not appear to be out of step with permitted levels of oxygen at other NTS entry points. A letter written by Ofgem to industry stakeholders, dated 20 September 2004, and titled "Establishing a gas quality Review Group" contained a table (Annex 3 of that letter) providing the then gas quality parameters applicable at 21 NTS entry points. Based on this, the oxygen content limits can be summarised as follows:

<u>O₂ Content Limit (mol%)</u>	<u># Entry Points</u>	<u>Cumulative # Entry Points</u>
0.001	8	8
0.100	9	17
0.200	4	21

The proposed new limit of 0.02 mol% for the relevant Isle of Grain NEAs sits well towards the lower end of the above distribution.

It should be noted that a similar enabling modification, UNC Modification 0561S - Amendment to the Oxygen Limit within the BBL/NTS Interconnection Agreement, was approved by the UNC Modification Panel in November 2015 and implemented under self-governance arrangements in December 2015. An identical 0.02 mol% oxygen content limit was agreed.

Therefore, consistent with similar change requests to NEAs in the past and in accordance with paragraph I2.2.3 (a) of the UNC Transportation Principal Document, a Code Modification has been chosen as the means by which to effect the changes to the oxygen content limits in the NEAs at Grain LNG.

Justification for Consultation

On the basis that this is an enabling modification that is entirely consistent with other recent amendments to arrangements and that the Transmission Workgroup was consulted ahead of submission, with no concerns raised, the Proposer suggested that there was no further assessment required. It was therefore requested that it be issued directly to consultation.

3 Solution

Increase the maximum oxygen limit in each of the three Grain LNG Network Entry Agreements.

The solution to the issue raised in this proposal is to increase the permitted oxygen content of gas in the Grain LNG Network Entry Agreements from 0.001 mol% to 0.02 mol%.

This increased level would remain well within the level of 0.2 mol% allowable under the Gas Safety (Management) Regulations. It would also appear to be significantly lower than the limits permitted at the majority of other NTS entry points.

The Proposer understands that the Delivery Facility Operator has consulted the relevant gas transporters on the proposed changes and that they appeared supportive.

User Pays	
Classification of the modification as User Pays, or not, and the justification for such classification.	This modification is not User Pays as it will not amend or create a User Pays service.
Identification of Users of the service, the proposed split of the recovery between Gas Transporters and Users for User Pays costs and the justification for such view.	N/A
Proposed charge(s) for application of User Pays charges to Shippers.	N/A
Proposed charge for inclusion in the Agency Charging Statement (ACS) – to be completed upon receipt of a cost estimate from Xoserve.	N/A

4 Relevant Objectives

Impact of the modification on the Relevant Objectives:

a) Efficient and economic operation of the pipe-line system.	None
b) Coordinated, efficient and economic operation of (i) the combined pipe-line system, and/ or (ii) The pipe-line system of one or more other relevant gas transporters.	None
c) Efficient discharge of the licensee's obligations.	None
d) Securing of effective competition: (i) between relevant shippers; (ii) between relevant suppliers; and/or (iii) Between DN operators (who have entered into transportation	Positive

arrangements with other relevant gas transporters) and relevant shippers.	
e) Provision of reasonable economic incentives for relevant suppliers to secure that the domestic customer supply security standards... are satisfied as respects the availability of gas to their domestic customers.	None
f) Promotion of efficiency in the implementation and administration of the Code.	None
g) Compliance with the Regulation and any relevant legally binding decisions of the European Commission and/or the Agency for the Co-operation of Energy Regulators.	None

Positive Impact of Increasing Oxygen Limits

Removing unreasonable restrictions on the deliveries of LNG will allow more gas to enter the UK market, improve liquidity and will therefore help to promote competition between gas shippers and gas suppliers as per relevant objectives d) (i) and (ii).

5 Implementation

To be implemented as soon as possible, consistent with the code governance arrangements.

6 Impacts

Does this modification impact a Significant Code Review (SCR) or other significant industry change projects, if so, how?

This modification would not impact the Switching SCR or Project Nexus.

7 Legal Text

As this is an enabling modification, no UNC text changes are required.

8 Consultation Responses

The summaries in the following table are provided for reference on a reasonable endeavours basis only. It is recommended that all representations are read in full when considering this Report. Representations are published alongside this Report.

Of the 11 representations received 4 supported implementation, 3 offered qualified support, and 4 were not in support.

Representations were received from the following parties:

Organisation	Response	Relevant Objectives	Key Points
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British Gas Trading Limited	Support	<p>d) (i) positive</p> <p>d) (ii) positive</p> <p>d) (iii) none</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By allowing a modest increase in the oxygen content of gas delivered to the system at the Isle of Grain, more gas will be attracted to the UK market and this will better facilitate competition in gas shipping and gas supply. There should also be benefits for security of gas supply and market liquidity. • In addition to the above benefits, the modification merits implementation on the basis that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Is identical to Modification 0561S which was implemented towards the end of 2015. ○ The requested level of oxygen content still sits well below the limit prescribed by the Gas Safety (Management) Regulations. ○ Evidence has been provided that shows the majority of other system entry points can flow gas into the system with much higher oxygen content limits than the limit being requested for the Isle of Grain. • Self-governance is appropriate and consistent with similar Modifications in the past.
EDF Energy	Oppose	<p>d) (i), Negative.</p> <p>d) ii) None</p> <p>d) iii) None</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This modification is likely to introduce distortion between Shippers who will benefit from and those who will be picking up the cost of this modification. • No evidence has been provided to support positive impact on relevant objectives. • Proposes to modestly increase the oxygen content limit in each relevant NEA at Grain LNG similar to that implemented in Modification 0561S. • However, while the reasons behind Modification 0561S were clear, the reasons under Modification 0581S are unclear, as no evidence has been provided to support the claim that the current limit unduly and unnecessarily restricts the UK market in accessing certain LNG cargoes. • Increasing the Oxygen limit in LNG gas will significantly impact the plant and equipment of downstream gas assets such as CCGTs and storage facilities leading to extra cost and potentially operational restrictions for the following reasons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The requested 200ppm is a 20x increase and would likely result in a continuous stream of close to 200ppm O₂ gas as LNG terminal switches from Nitrogen to air ballasting.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ For gas storage sites using molecular sieve type dehydration systems, 200ppm oxygen can react with natural gas at bed regeneration temperatures resulting in water and CO₂ production. This makes beds harder to regenerate by introducing water to the system and the CO₂ could pose a corrosion risk. ○ More expensive molecular sieves may be required, with higher oxygen tolerance. ○ For gas storage sites using glycol type dehydration systems, 200ppm oxygen can oxidise the glycol, poisoning it and producing toxic, acidic and corrosive by-products. ○ For copper piping systems, 200ppm oxygen could accelerate the reaction of trace amounts of H₂S into pyrophoric copper sulphide (black dust) – increasing the already significant network issue of black dust and black powder. ○ For any wet gas system, 200ppm oxygen could introduce additional corrosion mechanisms in carbon steel systems. ○ 200ppm oxygen increases the risk of the formation of elemental sulphur from trace amounts of H₂S, which can desublime downstream of choke valves to coat pipework and quickly block Coalescer filters. ○ All Storage Connection Agreements would have to be reviewed/amended as the proposed 200ppm oxygen content would exceed the 10ppm limits imposed by National Grid NTS when exporting the gas back into the grid. • Should not be implemented without a full Impact Assessment. • Could set a dangerous precedent that would allow other LNG facilities to request an automatic increase as the driver here seems to be the cost benefits of switching from nitrogen to air ballasting. • Should not be subject to self-governance because of the significant impact it might have on downstream gas assets such as CCGTs and storage facilities. • Requires at least two years' notice to assess the actual impact on storage facilities and make adjustments to equipment and operations. • Although Gas Transporters were consulted no gas
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			storage operator or other owner of gas assets were consulted when considering the significance of this modification.
E.ON UK	Qualified Support	d) (i) positive d) (ii) positive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The increase in the permitted level of oxygen in the gas that enters the gas network at Grain LNG will allow greater flexibility in accepting LNG onto the network, which will improve competition in shipping and supply. • Is consistent with changes already implemented, however, due to the compressed modification assessment and consultation timelines the issues being identified in respect of impacts on storage arrangements and equipment and the consequential costs have not been considered. • Self-governance is appropriate, as this does not have a material impact on competition. • The omissions in this modification are concerning the costs and benefits of introducing LNG with higher oxygen content at Grain, and the longer term financial impacts on storage and related costs. • Equally, the other wider consequences from the changed nature of the gas, such as increased burning times resulting in increased emissions, are not yet known.
Gas Storage Operators Group	Oppose	d) (i) Negative d) (ii) None d) (iii) None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likely to introduce distortion between shippers who will benefit from and those who will be picking up the cost of this modification. • Proposes to modestly increase the oxygen content limit in each relevant NEA at Grain LNG similar to that implemented in Modification 0561S. • However, while the reasons behind Modification 0561S were clear, the reasons under Modification 0581S are unclear as no evidence has been provided to support the claim that this limit in NEAs unduly and unnecessarily restricts the UK market in accessing certain LNG cargoes. • Increasing the Oxygen limit in LNG gas will lead to higher O₂ content in the gas delivered to gas storage facilities, which in turn will significantly impact the plant and equipment of downstream gas storage facilities for the following reasons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The requested 200ppm is a 20x increase and would likely result in a continuous stream of

			<p>close to 200ppm O₂ gas as LNG terminal switches from Nitrogen to air ballasting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 200ppm oxygen can react with natural gas at bed regeneration temperatures resulting in water and CO₂ production. This would make beds harder to regenerate by introducing water to the system and the CO₂ could pose a corrosion risk and extra heating requirement adding more cost. ○ More expensive molecular sieves may be required, with higher oxygen tolerance. ○ May increase the already significant network issue of black dust and black powder as witnessed at storage facilities in the UK. ○ Could result in the increased formation of Carbonic Acid within brined salt caverns exacerbating corrosion within the mild steel pipework. ○ Higher Oxygen can lead to an increased risk of formation of elemental sulphur ($8\text{H}_2\text{S} + 4\text{O}_2 = 8\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{S}_8$), which can desublime downstream of choke valves to coat pipework and quickly block Coalescer filters. National Grid Storage Connection Agreements (SCA) specify the maximum O₂ level in methane as 0.001 mole%. ○ If the gas received is over 0.001 mole% the SCAs will need to be amended for Storage Operators to then reinject the gas into the NTS. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considers a full Impact Assessment is required. • Should not be subject to self-governance because of the significant impact it might have on downstream gas storage assets. • One year's notice would at least be needed to assess the actual impact on storage facilities and make adjustments to equipment and operations. • Notes Gas Transporters were consulted, however no gas storage operator or other owner of gas assets were consulted.
National Grid Grain LNG	Support	d) (i) positive d) (ii) positive d) (iii) positive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing the oxygen content limits at Grain LNG will enable the terminal to receive a broader range of LNG, which in turn will enhance security of supply. • It is vital that the UK is able to attract LNG from all over the world to not only meet its energy requirements, but to foster competition and liquidity

			<p>in the market.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suitable for self-governance as it could have a low impact on transporters and consumers of gas conveyed through pipes and may also have a positive effect to some degree on competition in the LNG market, supporting future GB market requirements. • Implementation as soon as possible, following the relevant amendments to the NEAs. • No additional costs apparent and understand that analyses from previous, similar NEA amendments have not realised any negative impacts. • Currently the oxygen restriction may act as a significant barrier to entry for shippers wishing to send LNG to the UK market and may impact the free flow of gas between EU member states. • Has a positive impact on LNG availability and competition between shippers and suppliers, therefore furthering relevant objective d). • Potentially aiding the progress towards the alignment of gas importation agreements in both the EU and other parts of the UK, in line with Article 15 of the Interoperability Network Code.
National Grid NTS	Support	<p>d) (i) positive d) (ii) positive d) (iii) positive</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considers this modification would benefit UK security of supply. • Not identified any adverse impacts on NTS assets, nor seen any evidence that it would cause problems at any NTS offtake. • Whilst a higher level of oxygen content in natural gas presents a higher risk of asset corrosion, the presence of water is needed to make this materialise and, historically, the NTS has been a dry network. • Agrees it satisfies the self-governance criteria. • Implementation is consistent with the self-governance process. • National Grid NTS may incur some costs if instrumentation and/or telemetry systems need to be re-ranged but does not expect these would be material. • On page 4 of the Draft Modification Report, the Proposer summarises the oxygen content limits at NTS entry points as stated in Ofgem's open letter of

			<p>20 September 2004 and concludes that the proposed oxygen limit for Grain LNG sits well towards the lower end of the distribution. Whilst this is a true statement, it is important to clarify that the four entry points with a limit of 0.2% are all storage facilities, not beach entry points.</p>
RWE Supply and Trading GmbH	Qualified Support	<p>d) (i) positive d) (ii) positive d) (iii) none</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seeks to enable an increase in the permitted Oxygen limit under the Grain LNG NEAs. • Agrees that this should allow more gas to be delivered into the GB market, as it will allow higher Oxygen content LNG cargoes to be accessed. • However, is concerned that there has been no analysis undertaken to assess any potential adverse consequences from increasing the permitted limit. • There is currently considerable focus on gas quality harmonisation in Europe in the context of the Interoperability Code. Should binding changes to the gas quality standard be proposed, it is believed that implementation must be based on a full impact analysis. • Is consistent with self-governance, although the reduced timescales do not lend themselves to undertaking any meaningful analysis of potential impacts, particularly on end-users.
ScottishPower	Oppose	d) negative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understands the underlying rationale for the modification, however, considers that there has been inadequate assessment of the wider potential impacts of implementation. • Furthermore having had insufficient opportunity to evaluate such impacts on its facilities. As a consequence, does not support the modification. • Does not agree with self-governance on the basis that no assessment has been made of potential impacts, or their materiality, for such as CCGT and Gas Storage Operators. These potential impacts only came to light as part an internal review process. • A view on implementation lead time could only be taken once a fuller understanding of potential impacts had been gained. • Any quantification of costs is dependent on an assessment of the impacts identified to this point in time and like other potentially impacted users, has had inadequate time to conduct any such

			<p>assessment allowing for the limited development and consultation periods.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The report contains no assessment of potential impacts.
South Hook Gas	Qualified Support	<p>d) (i) positive d) (ii) positive d) (iii) positive</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agrees there is a benefit to the UK gas market in increasing the oxygen content limit at Grain. Increasing the limit to 0.02 mol % does not compromise operational risks as this is still within the GS(M)R limits. • Allows potential for wider specifications of LNG to be delivered into the UK from the global market, helping to maintain the current and future UK energy security. • In order for the UK gas market to reap the full benefits of this modification, all LNG entry points in principle should have the ability to amend their oxygen content limits. • Agrees that the modification is suitable for self-governance.
SSE	Oppose	d) negative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposes an increase of 20 times in Oxygen levels, which could have consequences for Storage facilities, as it could allow LNG terminals to reduce nitrogen blasting by replacing it with air resulting in a continuous stream at this new higher level. • The increased content of Oxygen could result in up to 20 times more water generated during the storage regeneration process resultant in higher costs to return gas to the NTS. • Could increase the probability of the formation of Carbonic acid, Leading to increased corrosion, which would lead to early de-commissioning of plant, or increased maintenance and refurbishment costs. • Not suitable for self-governance, because it is likely to have a material effect on Gas Storage Operators and their consumers whose offtake facilities are sensitive to the level of oxygen content in gas. • The development was very compressed and it was only after internal investigation that the negative unforeseen consequences of this modification have become apparent. • A cost benefit analysis should be undertaken to assess the impact of increasing the oxygen content

			<p>of gas before a decision regarding implementation is made.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Could lead to increased corrosion of mild steel equipment. Where residual brine in a storage cavern mixes with natural gas and increased levels of Oxygen there is an increased probability of the formation of Carbonic acid. • Although UNC Modification 0561 allowed for the increased flow of oxygen at BBL, however this is relatively limited. Given the greater capacity for LNG imports the issue of increased oxygen is likely to be more significant.
Uniper UK	Support	<p>d) (i) positive d) (ii) positive d) (iii) positive</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will help secure GB gas supplies, particularly in light of the increasingly diverse sources of global LNG. • Increasing the Oxygen limit within the three NEAs will allow gas to come to the UK, which would otherwise be “locked out” or simply sent else where in Europe, where it can already be accepted into the system without blending. • Given that the proposed increase is within GS(M)R standards and is at the lower end of existing Oxygen limits set in other NEAs, no commercial or safety issues arise from implementation. • It should noted, that if there are further increases in oxygen limits across the NTS, then there will be a need to consider these in greater depth and how this might impact specific end users, such as gas storage and CCGTs. • Implementation should be as soon as possible and consistent with self-governance arrangements. • No costs are anticipated, although non-implementation could result in additional (perhaps prohibitive) blending costs for Shippers seeking to bring in gas at this terminal in future.

9 Workgroup Report

As requested by the UNC Modification Panel on 19 May 2016, the Workgroup has considered the issues and concerns raised via the representations made during the consultation and has provided its views as detailed below.

The key issues arising from the consultation were:

1. Penetration of higher-O₂ gas from Grain into the NTS
 - a. Transporters to provide a 'heat-map' describing likely propagation of gas from Grain into their networks, based on Low, Medium and High flow scenarios
2. Potentially a move from Nitrogen ballasting to air ballasting at Grain, leading to;
 - a. A potential continuous stream of c. 200ppm O₂ gas from Grain
 - b. Lower operating costs at Grain, offset by higher costs elsewhere
 - c. Grain to provide analysis of the likely flow patterns from their facility that illustrates the likelihood of a 'continuous stream of 200ppm'.
3. Potential for additional corrosion within connected systems, because;
 - a. Water and CO₂ can be produced at bed regeneration temperatures in molecular sieve type dehydration systems leading to production of Carbonic acid within brined salt caverns and wet gas systems
 - b. In the event it is demonstrated to be likely that gas could reach them, downstream wet system operators are encouraged to prepare evidence to support the corrosion and consequential investment issues.
4. Consequential investment at storage sites
 - a. A more expensive molecular sieve may be required
5. Potential formation of elemental sulphur that might block Coalescer filters
6. National Grid Storage Connection Agreements may need to be amended as a consequence

Recommendations:

1. xxxxxx
2. xxxxxx
3. xxxxxxxx
4. xxxxxxxx

10 Panel Discussions

Panel Discussion 19 May 2016

The Panel Chair summarised that Modification 0581S proposes to enable an increase to the oxygen content limit of gas permitted by the three relevant Network Entry Agreements at Grain LNG. The proposed level of 200ppm is to provide access to wider LNG cargoes. It is well within the Gas Safety (Management) Regulations limit (2000ppm) and is consistent with many other entry points.

Members considered the representations made noting that, of the 11 representations received, 4 supported implementation, 3 offered qualified support and 4 were not in support.

Members noted that several respondents had identified initially unforeseen, and potentially far-reaching, impacts that they felt warranted further assessment. Members also noted views that increased oxygen content did not necessarily directly increase corrosion.

The Panel Chair reminded Members that there had not been a Workgroup assessment carried out previously because Panel initially agreed with the Proposer that there should be a small impact from the

proposal. Recognising the issues raised by respondents to the consultation, Members voted unanimously to refer this proposal to a Workgroup for assessment.

Panel Discussion 15 September 2016

Consideration of Workgroup Report

The Chair reminded Members that at its meeting on 19 May 2016 the Panel had asked for further investigation and assessment by a Workgroup regarding the issues and concerns raised by the respondents to the consultation (21 April 2016 - 13 May 2016), and noted that in response to this request the Workgroup had provided a Report.

Members considered the Workgroup Report

11 Recommendation

Workgroup Recommendation

The Workgroup invites the Panel to:

- Reassess whether the self-governance status assigned remains appropriate
- AGREE that this [self-governance] modification should be submitted for further consultation.