

Economic Regulation Authority

Western Australia

www.era.wa.gov.au

The Economics and Regulation of Gas Pipelines

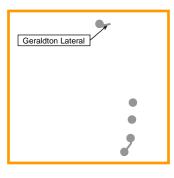
K Peter Kolf General Manager

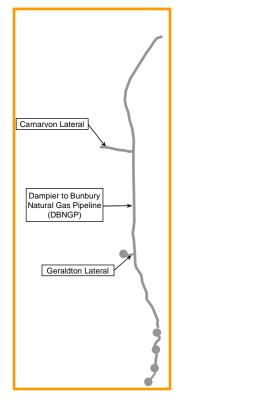
Economic Regulation Authority

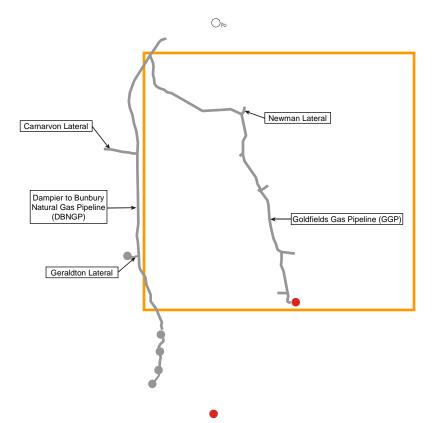
10 August 2005

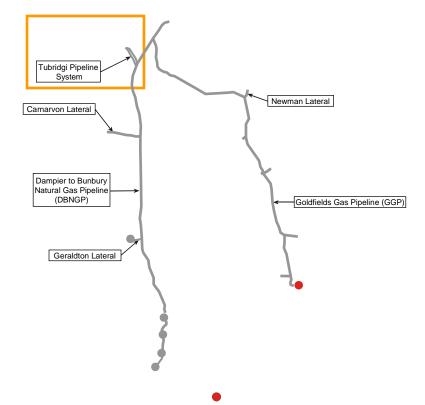
Introduction

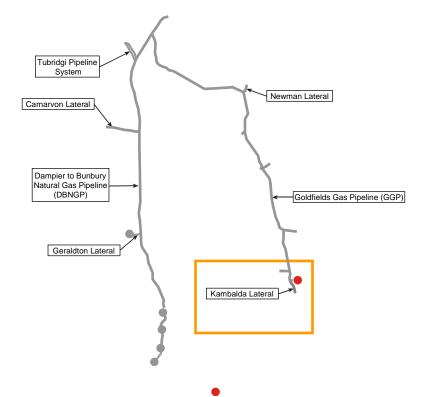
- Pipeline Operations
- Pipeline Design
- Looping
- Pressure management

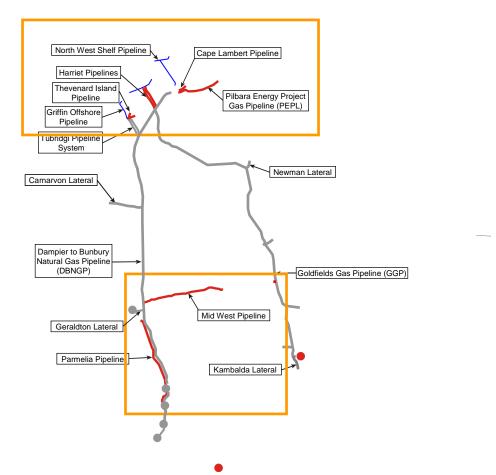




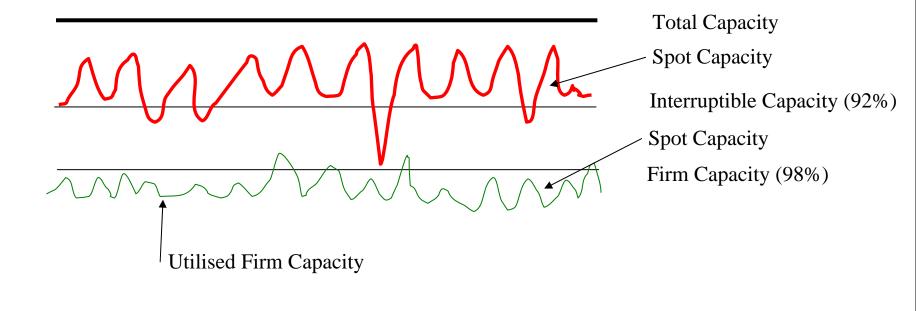








Schematic of Pipeline Capacity



Time

Operational Surcharges

- Peaking Surcharge (hourly)
 - 20% MDQ margin
- Overrun Surcharge (daily)
 10% MDQ
- Nominations Surcharge (daily)
 -+/- 10% MDQ
- Balancing Surcharge (daily on-going accumulation)

- +/- 8% MDQ margin

Operational Services

- Peaking Service (hourly)
- Overrun Service (daily)
- Nominations Service (daily)
- Park and Loan (daily on-going accumulation)
- Secondary market
 - Spot
 - Bare transfer
 - Transfer of capacity

(Subject to availability)

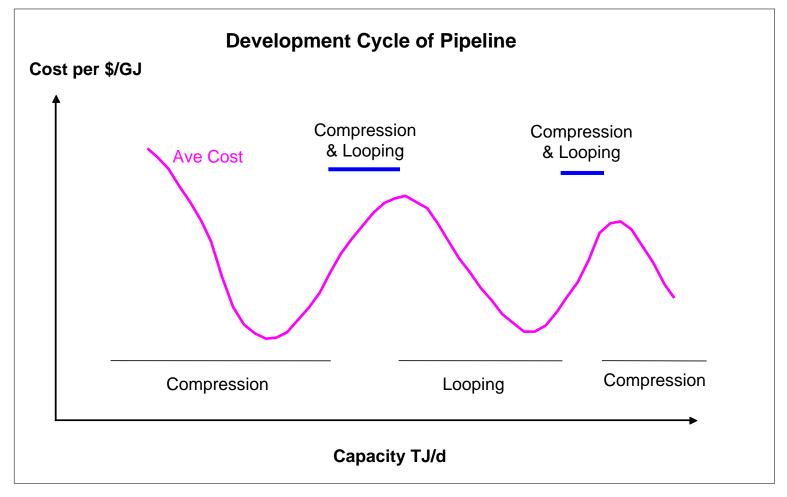
Pipeline Design

- Pipeline Diameter
 - Future demand
 - Length of the pipeline
 - Distribution of load
 - Operating pressure (MAOP)
 - Thickness of pipeline (material & pressure)
- Compression
 - Location (determines power and fuel usage)

Steps in Pipeline Development

- 1. Free Flow
- 2. Additional Compression
- 3. Additional Compression & Looping
- 4. Looping
- Looping and additional compression
 Repeat from Step 2

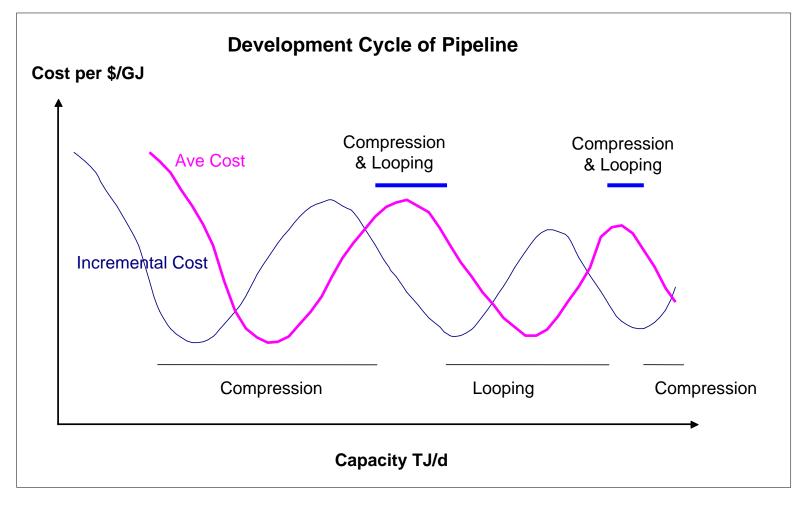
Pipeline Development Cycle

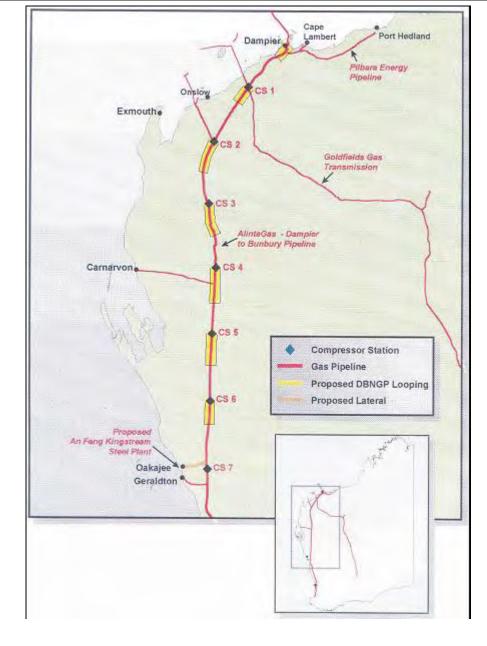


Principle of Looping

- Bigger diameter
- Higher Max Allowable Op Pressure (MAOP)
 - once fully looped can be operated independently
- Looping of each section of the pipeline (between 2 compressor stations) starts at the beginning of the section
- Objective is to bring the discharge pressure of the downstream compressor to the MAOP

Pipeline Development Cycle





Pressure Profile

