

T/SP/NP/14/E – Questions & Answers

	Questions raised	National Grid response
001	If the Table A.3 pressures in an MP system are already below the 'Minimum parent main supply pressure' before the addition of any new load, is National Grid obliged to reinforce to provide these pressures?	No, however the cost of the customer's system extension should be no more than would have been the case if designed using the minimum parent main supply pressure. Any additional customer costs resulting from a need to accept a lower pressure, e.g an increase in system extension mains size, shall be borne by National Grid.
002	Table A.10 requires that a 250mm system extension must be connected to a 6" metallic main by means of a 6" * 6" encirclement fitting. What size should the parent main be drilled?	It must be drilled in as large a diameter as practically possible. In this example the parent main would be drilled approx 5.5"
003	When calculating the 'ramp rate' to mitigate the impact of boosted or compressed loads it would appear that the ramp rate increases when the upstream mains size increases, why is this?	The theoretical modelling of pressure waves in these circumstances has indicated that the amplification, and hence impact, is greater when the wave moves upstream into the parent system as the parent main diameter increases, but when the service size is constant. The evaluation of the impact of these installations models the change in momentum – as a larger pipe contains a larger mass of gas, this has a corresponding effect on the momentum in the pipe. Therefore, larger diameter mains require a longer ramp rate to dissipate the wave.
004	I've utilised Tables A.2 and A.8 to determine that an increase in load on an existing 63mm PE service, 20m long, with 2" ECV needs to be upsized to 90mm PE. Does the whole service from main to ECV need to be replaced in 90mm / 3" steel or can I utilise the 2" above ground pipework and 2" ECV.	National Grid's policy on services is to avoid composite designs for lengths less than 63m and also to ensure mains connections are consistent with Tables A.9 and A.10. However it is permissible to downsize the termination to utilise practical and cost effective solutions at the service

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		<p>termination.</p> <p>In this example you should check that the service pressure drop is below that provided by Table A.2, by way of a bespoke design, and if so the 2” termination would be deemed acceptable. A suitable label should be installed on the ECV to indicate the capacity.</p> <p>If the pressure drop exceeds that provided by Table A.2 the service should be redesigned using the standard pressure drop.</p>
005	Will National Grid permit a non standard connection for a GT connection.	<p>National Grid will consider and evaluate reasonable requests.</p> <p>Where it can be demonstrated that the connection is not fit for purpose e.g the pressure drop through the non-standard connection fitting is considered excessive, National Grid will require the CSEP pressure commitment to be at the parent main and not at the outlet of the connection. Hence the GT will then be responsible for any pressure loss over the connection.</p>

If you wish to raise any further questions for inclusion on this document please contact Steve Dugmore steve.dugmore@uk.ngrid.com or by telephone on +44 (0)1926 655214.