Health and Safety Executive



Gas supply emergencies & Customer responsibilities

A view from HSE

Steve Chatfield HSE Gas & Pipelines Unit Ofgem Gas Contingencies seminar 17 July 2007

What is a gas supply emergency?

- Emergency endangering people due to loss of gas pressure
- Too low gas pressure means gas appliances don't work properly:
 - CO poisoning
 - Build up of unignited gas and explosions
- GSMR aims to minimise risk of a gas supply emergency

Gas Safety (Management) Regulations 1996



Enacted following HSC/DTI report 'Britain's Gas Supply: A safety Framework' (1995)

Criminal law NOT civil

A permissioning, safety case regime – low frequency high consequence events.

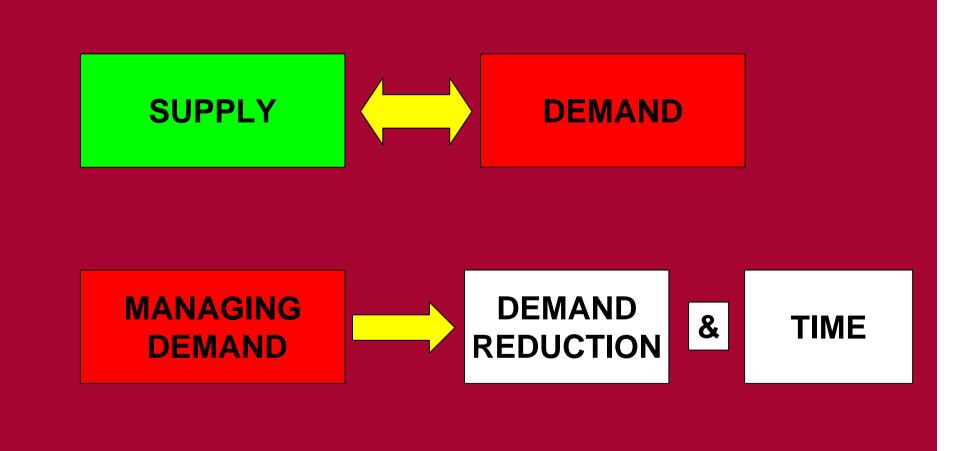
Key objective – to minimise the risk of a gas supply emergency (loss of pressure endangering people) – from occurring or continuing.

Aimed at safety – risk from gas - not security of supply or the wider social and economic issues.Immediate risk or longer term e.g. later in a winter.

GSMR - protecting consumers

- GSMR requires ALL consumers to be protected – industrial and domestic – but particularly aimed at the most vulnerable consumers (e.g. domestic)
- How? By maintaining safe pressure OR safely isolating consumers
 - Safely isolating certain consumers whilst maintaining safe pressure in the rest of the network is not a supply emergency – and is a key strategy in the safety cases.

Safe pressure & law of physics

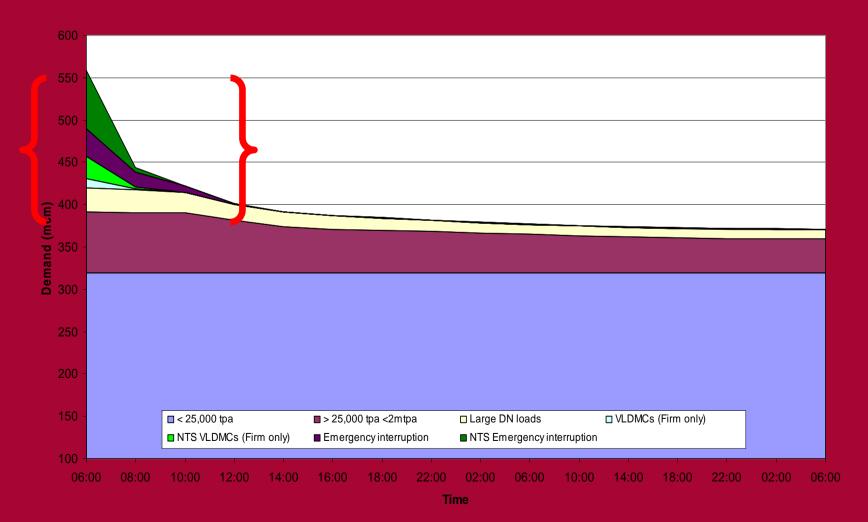


Reducing demand – How is it achieved?

- Market forces
- Command & Control
 - Emergency interruption
 - Firm load shedding
 - VLDMCs
 - >25 000 tpa
 - Public appeals
- Isolation

Demand management in practice

Total National Emergency Demand Management



GSMR - Co-operation is a legal requirement

- All need to understand what is expected of you and have arrangements to discharge those duties.
- If you don't know by now what is expected of you, find out. Should be set out in clear working arrangements
- National Grid, NEC and other Distribution Network operators need accurate contact information. Shippers, suppliers and major consumers have a key role in providing that.

Co-operation

- A gas conveyor may direct a consumer to stop using gas to avoid a supply emergency developing or if one develops, to minimise the impact.
- That duty is absolute.
- Therefore if instructed to stop using gas, you must do it – or you will be in breach a statutory obligation and will be open to enforcement action, including prosecution
- [Emergency contact leaflet
 - http://www.hse.gov.uk/gas/supply/initiatives.htm

Co-operation



- Industrial consumers need to ensure they have arrangements in place:
 - To keep emergency contact details up-todate.
 - To stop using gas when directed to do so.

This includes management and practical arrangements.

Management arrangements



POLICY	Role in demand management
ARRANGEMENTS	Who is responsible? •For contact information •For receiving calls •For taking action Do they know what to do?
CHECK & REVIEW	Test & check
CHANGE?	Are improvements required?

Co-operation



- To avoid a gas supply emergency, all industry players need to act quickly and safely
- Can be achieved only by working together
- Effective co-operation requires proactive action by you.
- You can't ignore the laws of physics to maintain safe pressure – supply = demand. Therefore if not enough supplies, there has to be a demand side response.

Industry developments



- Ofgem changes to the interruption regime efficient investment in network capacity
 - All firm
 - But demand management arrangements will have to be as effective as now
- DTI priority user arrangements
 - Reduction v stop
 - 25 000 tpa threshold

Consequences

- Hopefully we won't get into a position of a gas deficit.
- But if we do opportunities to minimise the impact.
- BUT the consequences of getting it wrong are serious – National Grid, other DN operators and NEC will not let the network become unsafe and will have no choice but to cut gas supplies to domestic consumers if necessary.
- It is all our interests to avoid that.

