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Paul Branston Ofgem 9 Millbank London SW1P 3GE

4 April 2008

Dear Mr Branston,

Response to consultation on National Grid proposal to commence generating electricity at gas distribution pressure reduction sites

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this issue, as described in your open letter of 3 April.

I am responding solely as a consumer, though I do have professional experience in the electricity and gas industries. I also own a small number of shares in National Grid plc.

Overview

National Grid's proposed installation of turbo expanders should be welcomed as a technically sound, and economically sensible, way to help reduce emissions.

On the fundamental issue of whether the proposal may create a perverse incentive to set system pressures to the detriment of the gas system, my opinion is that:

- The electricity generated (whilst welcome) is so small as to not present an incentive to mis-operate the system; and
- National Grid, as a respected and prudent network operator, has consistently shown that it recognises the critical importance of its core network management business, and would not jeopardise this.

The installation of turbo-expanders is to be supported. The case for the installation of biomass pre-heaters is less clear – and the two systems could better be assessed on a stand alone basis. However, on the basis that this is a trial, I would support National Grid's proposal.

I have responded to each of your questions in the annex to this letter.

Yours sincerely

Graham Roberts CEng MIET

by email

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Annex to letter from G Roberts, 4 April 2008: Response to Ofgem's stated questions

Q1: Do respondents agree with NG's proposed environmental benefits associated with this technology?

A: Yes

Q2: Are there any potential benefits, costs or risks to consumers that have not been considered in this letter?

A: There is a risk that the commercial and legal responsibilities between NGG and Blue-ng may create costs at the commercial or site operational level that act as a drain or distraction on NGG resources. However, since what is proposed is a two-phase trial, these risks would seem to be acceptable, provided they are reviewed before commencing phase 2.

Q3: Are there any other licence conditions that could be affected by NGG's proposal?

A: No view.

Q4: Should this kind of arrangement be ruled out as it has the potential to dilute the incentive on NG to operate either the transmission or distribution networks efficiently?

A: No the arrangement should not be ruled out. National Grid's incentives would not be materially diluted by such a small power generation potential, and in any case, National Grid has proved to be a focussed and competent network operator – I do not believe they would jeopardise that strong reputation.

Q5: Should NGG be looking at the opportunities to reduce pressures on the National Transmission System to prevent the need for excessive pressure reduction at these sites?

A: The question seems to be based on the premise that there is "excessive" pressure reduction at the sites. This is not the case, consider the parallel with electricity – the sensible economic solution is to have transmission and distribution at different voltages ("pressures") and equipment (transformers) between these levels.

Q6: Given that NG ... is not allowed to generate electricity, are there any concerns arising from this proposal from this perspective? A: No, for the same reasons as in Q4.

Q7: Are there any other issues that Ofgem should be considering in reviewing NGG's proposal:

A: No, the letter covers the important issues.

Q8: Should Ofgem be considering the proposal to reduce own use gas for preheat using biomass generators separately from the proposal to convert the energy lost in depressurisation into electricity using turbo-expanders?

A: Yes.

The introduction of turbo-expanders is relatively simple when compared to the introduction of a biomass based CHP system on site. The risks associated with the CHP system contribute significantly to the risks I identify in response to Q2.

Fundamentally, a turbo-expander is a "passive" generator – rather like a run of river hydro scheme, and simply takes the prevailing electricity price. A biomass CHP scheme introduces an additional element of market risk and market decision making on electricity sales prices and despatch – and note that even if this is forward contracted, the purchaser must take this into account.

It would be useful to see a comparison of the costs, risks and benefits of:

- 1. do nothing;
- 2. install turbo-expander only;
- 3. install biomass CHP pre-heater only;
- 4. install turbo-expander and biomass CHP pre-heater.

However, noting again that this is a trial, I would support National Grid's proposal, subject to a review after Phase 1.

Q9: Are there any modifications to NGG's gas transportation licences that would be appropriate to safeguard consumers if the Authority grants the relevant consents?

A: No, I do not believe the proposal requires licence changes. A light touch approach should be taken to what is, essentially, a positive and sensible trial to attempt to reduce emissions in the economy overall.

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