2023 Exit Capacity Planning Outcomes Report

Wales & West Utilities Ltd

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Contents

Introduction

In December 2020 OFGEM published their RIIO-2 Final Determinations for the transmission and gas distribution price controls. These set out the key elements of the price control from 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2026. This included a new licence obligation for the gas transporter licence holders to comply with an enhanced obligations framework in relation to the exit capacity booking process.

Standard Special Licence Condition ("SSC") A57 (Exit Capacity Planning) of the gas transporter licences requires the licence holder ("licencee") to comply with the Exit Capacity Planning Guidance ("the Guidance") which is available here:

Exit Capacity Planning Guidance | Ofgem

The Guidance comprises a set of requirements relating to the following areas of capacity booking activity.

- **Methodology:** Gas Distribution Networks (GDNs) must provide information on the structure of their networks known as Network Topology, and both GDNs and National Gas Transmission (NGT) must provide information on their forecasts of demand and the details of the processes in place to calculate these forecasts.
- **Engagement:** The GDNs and NGT must collaboratively work with each other and with other stakeholders to maximise booking efficiency across the gas transportation network as a whole.
- **Reporting:** licencees must report annually to the Authority on capacity booking methodology, stakeholder engagement, decision-making and data to demonstrate efficient booking outcomes.

The purpose of this document is to satisfy the requirement comprised within the Exit Capacity Planning Guidance (ECPG) document to publish a report, which details the outcomes of the application of the methodologies used.

If you have any queries, would like any further information or a version of the document in an unredacted state, then please contact our planning team to discuss: LTSAnalysisRequests_NMU@wwutilities.co.uk

Analysis

Demand Forecast Summary

To meet our licence obligations, the National Transmission System (NTS) Exit Capacity that we book needs to be sufficient to ensure we can meet demand on a peak 1-in-20 winter day. Every Gas Year (GY) (1st October to 30th September), we are required to book exit capacity and pressure for each of our 17 Offtakes.

As per the Exit Capacity Planning Guidance document (ECPG), which forms part of our licence condition introduced under RIIO2 (Standard Special Condition A57: Exit Capacity Planning), Wales & West Utilities are obliged to closely align the capacity bookings to the 1-in-20 Peak Day demand forecast. This ensures we remain compliant with this licence obligation and that our customers' gas supply is not put at risk. We have used our own Recovery forecast scenario as a basis for our peak day flat, flex and pressure bookings, which is consistent with last year's approach.

Every year we also receive a forecast from National Grid ESO (NG-ESO) based on four different future of energy scenarios, as well as a central forecast which is their view of a more accurate representation of what NTS expect demand to be over the next 5 years for the DNs. As stated in our methodology document, we consider the information provided by NG-ESO for annual projections but for peak demand have used our own internal demand forecast since 2010.

The two internal Wales & West Scenarios considered this year are as follows:

- Recovery
- No Recovery

Our 'Recovery' scenario is based on a reduction in forecast domestic demand for GY 2023/24, followed by a return to pre cost of energy crisis demand levels by GY 2025/26. A continued but low growth will follow in industrial sectors like flexible generation and CNG fuelling sites. Our 'No Recovery' scenario assumed that the load reduction will remain across the forecast period, and no further growth is forecasted in any other demand categories.

The Wales & West Business Performance and Delivery Committee approved the Recovery forecast for use in this year's process. This scenario includes both continued low level domestic and industrial growth e.g., flexible generation and vehicle fuelling, over the forecast period. It is important to note that the included growth levels have reduced compared to last year's process in line with latest intelligence in these areas. As a result, the overall trend on each network area is as follows:

- Wales South

The peak demand forecast has reduced by 4% compared to last year's forecast for GY 2023/24 due to the high cost of energy impact observed for all Local Distribution Zones (LDZs). We are anticipating a 4.8% increase in peak demand out to GY 2029/30 due to a recovery in the domestic load band by GY 2025/26 and continued low level growth in flexible generation and vehicle fuelling sites predominantly. [redacted]

- Wales North

The peak forecast for GY 2023/24 is 5% lower than last year's forecast for the same year due to the high cost of energy impact on the domestic load band. We are expecting a 3.9% increase out to GY 2029/30, again due to a recovery in the domestic load band as well as low level projected growth in flexible generation and vehicle fuelling connections.

- South West

The peak forecast for GY 2023/24 has reduced by 4% compared to last year's view due to the impact of the high cost of energy on the domestic sector. We are anticipating a 4% increase out to GY 2029/30 due to same reasons are per the other LDZs in the network.

It is important to note that although considered in this year's process, we have not included any impact of the switch to Hydrogen, as it is forecasted to materially affect the WWU area only from 2030 onwards. It will play more of a part in the 2024 demand forecasting process.

See Tables 1, 2 & 3 for specific details of the booking outcomes when comparing this year to last year:

Significant Changes to OCS Bookings

Flat Capacity

Please note that no changes have been made to our annual or enduring flat bookings for GY 2023/24 in this year's capacity booking process. Where there are differences between the years, this is due to previous years forecasts and bookings. The numbers and text are highlighted in orange for clarity and explained in the table.

We would have reduced our flat bookings further and in line with our forecasts but have been unable to due to existing User Commitment (UC) in most cases.

Table 1: This year versus last year - Flat Capacity

Offtake Name	2022/23 OCS Flat booking (GWh/d)	2023/24 OCS Flat booking (GWh/d)	Changes to 23/24 (GWh/d)	Reason for Change to last year
Wales South				
[redacted]				

Offtake Name	2022/23 OCS Flat booking (GWh/d)	2023/24 OCS Flat booking (GWh/d)	Changes to 23/24 (GWh/d)	Reason for Change to last year
Wales North				
[redacted]				
South West				
[redacted]				

Offtake Name	2022/23 OCS Flat booking (GWh/d)	2023/24 OCS Flat booking (GWh/d)	Changes to 23/24 (GWh/d)	Reason for Change to last year
[redacted]				

Summary of Flat Capacity

Table 1 shows the main differences between this and last year's bookings for peak flat, comparing GY 2022/23 with GY 2023/24. As noted above, we have not made any changes to our annual or enduring flat capacity bookings this year. Where we would have liked to reduce our flat bookings, we were unable to overall due to existing or future user commitment. We have therefore, been unable to reflect the high cost of energy impact observed in recent years and forecasted for this year and next as a reduction to the domestic load band.

We have slightly less booked for our South Wales LDZ and slightly more in North Wales and South West LDZs when compared to last year's bookings. We attempted to reduce our 2023/24 flat bookings at 10 Offtakes across our network area but were unable to make these changes due to existing or future User Commitment (UC) periods.

It has been confirmed that only UC triggered since 2021 process will be in place for 2 years following the changes to National Grid's Exit Capacity Release Methodology Statement. All other UC entered in previous years remains at 4 years regardless of the year in which the UC was triggered.

Annual flat capacity bookings are not available via an ad-hoc process with NGT even when demand is signalled in the section H data as increases soon.

Pressure

We have not made any changes to our Assured Operating Pressure (AOP) requests during this years' booking cycle. Although we made no changes, the Start of Day (SOD) pressure at the relevant Offtake has reverted to its previously agreed level [redacted] This change is shown in orange in the table for clarity.

Table 2: This year versus last year – Assured Operating Pressure (AOP)

Offtake Name	2022/23 AOP, Start of Day (bar)	2023/24 AOP, Start of Day (bar)	2022/23 AOP, End of Day (bar)	2023/24 AOP, End of Day (bar)
Wales South				
[redacted]				
Wales North				
[redacted]				
South West				
[redacted]				

Start of Day (SOD), End of Day (EOD)

Summary of Pressure Allocation

[redacted]

Pressure reductions were again requested by NGT towards the start of the annual plan cycle. We were unable to accept the requested pressure reductions due to the impact it has on our Local Transmission System (LTS) storage volumes, but we do consider and accommodate reductions where we can, albeit usually on a temporary basis. We considered the impact of accepting the

additional pressure reductions requested at peak and the following table illustrates the additional network requirements/investment which would allow us to accept:

Table 3: Network impact to accommodate requested pressure reductions.

Offtake Name	Additional Flex required* (GWh/d)	Full or Partial Offtake Rebuild Required?	Pipeline Reinforcement Solution Feasible?
[redacted]			

*This is in addition to our existing flex capacity requirements

Flex Capacity

During this years' booking cycle, we made one request for an incremental increase to flexible capacity at an offtake in the South West area. Where there is a material difference to last year, the numbers, text and reason is given in orange for clarity, see table 4 below.

Table 4: This year versus last year – Flex Capacity

Offtake Name	2022/23 Flex, (GWh/d)	2023/24 Flex, (GWh/d)	Reason for Change to last year
Wales South			
[redacted]			
Wales North			
[redacted]			
South West			
[redacted]			

Offtake Name	2022/23 Flex, (GWh/d)	2023/24 Flex, (GWh/d)	Reason for Change to last year
[redacted]			

Non material differences between the years are due to planning cv changes.

Flex Capacity

Table 3 gives a summary of our flex bookings agreed for this year compared to last year's figures. [redacted]

NGT has agreed to our incremental flex increase request at one of our Offtakes this year. The small increases that we request each year reflect the growth in flexible generation sites which cause an increase in our network storage requirements. We are currently operating with a small storage deficit at peak 1 in 20 in some extremity parts of the network for our full potential load. We therefore rely on a commercial solution; a daily capacity process carried out in the control room via Offtake Profile Notices (OPNs) and commercial arrangements with customers to mitigate the risk of not being able to meet 1 in 20 peak storage requirements.

ECPG Scenarios

The range of demand scenarios covered in this year's booking cycle are detailed in our methodology statement and summarised in our demand summary on page 3 of this document.

We consider the balance between NTS Capacity products as follows:

- **Flat capacity** – Flat capacity is required to meet our end of day demand projections and is not interchangeable with Flex or Assured Offtake Pressure (AOP).
- **Assured Offtake Pressure (AOP)** – There is an interaction between AOP and Flex Capacity. We prioritise AOP over Flex capacity where we can use this in our network to generate linepack storage. Linepack storage is significantly more usable than Flex capacity as it can be used as needed without notice. Whereas the use of Flex Capacity has an impact on, and is impacted by

the OPN requirements specified in Uniform Network Code – Offtake Arrangements Document (UNC-OAD) Section I. On occasions and particularly to support maintenance we may agree to use Flex Capacity in place of AOP on a short-term basis outside of the ECPG process.

- Flex Capacity – Flex capacity can be used in place of NTS Pressure in circumstances such as to support maintenance, where we are unable to use AOP to generate linepack and where NTS are unavailable to provide AOP but are able to provide Flex Capacity.

Table 5: The following table highlights the alternative offtake capacity booking patterns considered for the balance between offtakes by LDZ in the 2023 plan cycle.

South Wales
[redacted]
North Wales
[redacted]
South West
[redacted]
User Commitment Periods
We have included information on UC periods just to highlight this issue: **Triggered in the 2018 plan cycle for GY 2021/22 - GY 2024/25 at:** **SW:** Aylesbeare, Coffinswell, Evesham, Fiddington, Ilchester, Choakford, Pucklechurch & Seabank. **Triggered in the 2019 planning cycle for GY 2023/24 – GY 2027/28 at:** **WS:** Dowlais, Dyffryn, **SW:** Littleton Drew, Seabank: **Triggered in the 2020 planning cycle for GY 2024/25 – 2028/29 at:** **WN:** Maelor, **SW:** Cirencester, Easton Grey, Kenn, Ross on Wye

Network Impact of UC
The maximum potential reduction in flat capacity across the 7-year booking period (2023/24 to 2029/30) that could have been achieved [redacted] is 62.1 GWh/d or **£5.1M** in £ saved as per latest prices. For this next GY 2023/24, a 22 GWh/d reduction could have been made which is **£1M** reduction in pass through costs. These reductions/savings could only have been realised if we were able to make the reductions at all relevant Offtakes, however, this is not possible due to existing and future user commitment in place.

Storage Outputs & Assumptions

The percentages used for LDZ storage requirement have been derived from our Storage Simulation Model. A summary of our storage position is detailed below by topology:

Table 6: Storage Outputs South West LDZ, in GWh/d

Offtake Name	Topology	Storage Required, SSM	Linepack & Bullets	Flex Required	Flex Booked	Commercial Process
[redacted]						

Table 7: Storage Outputs Wales South LDZ, in GWh/d

Offtake Name	Topology	Storage Required, SSM	Linepack & Bullets	Flex Required	Flex Booked	Commercial Process
[redacted]						

Table 8: Storage Outputs Wales North LDZ, in GWh/d

Offtake Name	Topology	Storage Required, SSM	Linepack & Bullets	Flex Required	Flex Booked	Commercial Process
[redacted]						

The inputs to our Storage Simulation Model cover all load bands from domestic to large industrial users. However, we have found that the inclusion of our Very Large Daily Metered Customers (VLDMCs) in the calculation for LDZ storage affects the general spread of storage needed and artificially increases it across the whole LDZ. [redacted]

We periodically revalidate the usable volumes of our High-Pressure Storage Vessels (HPSVs) using the latest observed pressure data to ensure this information is kept up to date.

The reduction in peak demand for GY 2023/24 due to the cost of energy crisis has reduced our flex storage requirement at several Offtakes. As a recovery is forecasted by GY 2025/26, our flex requirements also go back up by this year. This combined with the uncertainty of future industrial growth has resulted in us deciding to keep our flex at levels previously booked. This is observed at the following Offtakes or systems: Northern and Central systems in the South West; Dyffryn Clydach in South Wales and Maelor in North Wales. The flex booked for Gilwern is for our large end user due to come back online soon but it is not included in our modelled demand for GY 2023/24 and therefore not shown as a flex requirement.

We employ a strategy to book capacity products (flat, flex and pressure) to ensure that our bookings are efficient and so that network line pack storage is optimised.

Interaction with other Networks

Internal to Wales & West Utilities

There are no inter LDZ transfer points.

External to Wales & West

[redacted]

Final Outcomes

Year 1

Our bookings for GY 2023/24 can be found in Tables 1, 2 and 3 above along with any changes made to flat, pressure and flex capacity respectively.

We would have booked in line with the Wales & West Utilities recovery forecast which is 6% higher than the Central Forecast supplied by NG-ESO. However, existing and future UC periods restrict

the way in which we can book flat capacity to be consistent with our forecasted values. For instance, if our forecast for a given offtake has reduced, UC may force us to maintain a higher booking, incurring pass-through costs.

For GY 2023/24, a **22 GWh/d** reduction could have been made which equates to approximately **£ 1M** reduction in costs.

Conclusion

Forecast Versus Bookings

Our network booking for flat capacity in years 1 and 2 is not in line with our agreed Peak Day forecast. This is due to user commitment preventing the release of flat capacity to reflect the reduction in the domestic load band from high energy costs. For Years 3 to 7, and for Wales North and South West LDZ, we are more aligned between forecast and booked levels and have not changed our enduring booked capacity. [redacted] We believe that we have met the requirements of the ECPG by booking an efficient amount of capacity at each Offtake. Discrepancies between the forecast and booking are due to UC as detailed in Table 1 and [redacted]

The table below shows the Peak Day Forecast and our corresponding capacity booking:

Table 9: Peak Day Forecast versus Flat Capacity Booking

GWh/d	Yr 1 2023/24	Yr 2 2024/25	Yr 3 2025/26	Yr 4 2026/27	Yr 5 2027/28	Yr 6 2028/29	Yr 7 2029/30
[redacted]							

Off Peak Demand Data

Provision of off-peak demand data is a requirement of ECPG. The following tables contain 'down the curve' or what is referred to as UNC section H information on Peak Flowrate, Flat and Flex Capacity by LDZ/Offtake and Topology (listed separately in Table 28). It gives our networks requirements for those demand conditions at and away from peak 1 in 20 demand level.

Peak 1 in 20 winter demand is referred to in the UNC as Day 0, Day 300 is a representative of a typical summer day demand, Day 13, Day 46, and Day 150 represent different demand profiles throughout the year in order of demand from high to low respectively: Day 0, Day 13, Day 46, Day 150, and Day 300. For further information, please refer to Section H of the UNC-TPD.

Microsoft Word - OAD Section H - NTS Long Term Demand Forecasting.doc (gasgovernance.co.uk)

Table 10: Forecast Information per Demand Level: Peak day to Day 300 for 2023/24 (UNC Section H)

Wales South LDZ	Peak 1 in 20			D13			D46			D150			D300		
Offtake Name	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)
[redacted]															

*Large industrial customer is likely to be taking gas in 2023/24 but capacity will be booked using daily products in Gemini.

Table 11: Forecast Information per Demand Level: Peak day to Day 300 for 2023/24 (UNC Section H)

Wales North LDZ	Peak 1 in 20			D13			D46			D150			D300		
Offtake Name	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)
[redacted]															

Table 12: Forecast Information per Demand Level: Peak Day to Day 300 for 2023/24 (UNC Section H)

South West LDZ	Peak 1 in 20			D13			D46			D150			D300		
Offtake Name	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)
[redacted]															

Table 13: Forecast Information per Demand Level: Peak Day to Day 300 for 2024/25 (UNC Section H)

Wales South LDZ	Peak 1 in 20			D13			D46			D150			D300		
Offtake Name	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)
[redacted]															

Table 14: Forecast Information per Demand Level: Peak Day to Day 300 for 2024/25 (UNC Section H)

Wales North LDZ	Peak 1 in 20			D13			D46			D150			D300		
Offtake Name	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)
[redacted]															

Table 15: Forecast Information per Demand Level: Peak Day to Day 300 for 2024/25 (UNC Section H)

South West LDZ	Peak 1 in 20			D13			D46			D150			D300		
Offtake Name	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)
[redacted]															

Table 16: Forecast Information per Demand Level: Peak Day to Day 300 for 2025/26 (UNC Section H)

Wales South LDZ	Peak 1 in 20			D13			D46			D150			D300		
Offtake Name	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)
[redacted]															

Table 17: Forecast Information per Demand Level: Peak Day to Day 300 for 2025/26 (UNC Section H)

Wales North LDZ	Peak 1 in 20			D13			D46			D150			D300		
Offtake Name	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)
[redacted]															

Table 18: Forecast Information per Demand Level: Peak Day to Day 300 for 2025/26 (UNC Section H)

South West LDZ	Peak 1 in 20			D13			D46			D150			D300		
Offtake Name	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)
[redacted]															

Table 19: Forecast Information per Demand Level: Peak Day to Day 300 for 2026/27 (UNC Section H)

Wales South LDZ	Peak 1 in 20			D13			D46			D150			D300		
Offtake Name	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)
[redacted]															

Table 20: Forecast Information per Demand Level: Peak Day to Day 300 for 2026/27 (UNC Section H)

Wales North LDZ	Peak 1 in 20			D13			D46			D150			D300		
Offtake Name	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)
[redacted]															

Table 21: Forecast Information per Demand Level: Peak Day to Day 300 for 2026/27 (UNC Section H)

South West LDZ	Peak 1 in 20			D13			D46			D150			D300		
Offtake Name	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)
[redacted]															

Table 22: Forecast Information per Demand Level: Peak Day to Day 300 for 2027/28 (UNC Section H)

Wales South LDZ	Peak 1 in 20			D13			D46			D150			D300		
Offtake Name	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)

Table 23: Forecast Information per Demand Level: Peak Day to Day 300 for 2027/28 (UNC Section H)

Wales North LDZ	Peak 1 in 20			D13			D46			D150			D300		
Offtake Name	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)

Table 24: Forecast Information per Demand Level: Peak Day to Day 300 for 2027/28 (UNC Section H)

South West LDZ	Peak 1 in 20			D13			D46			D150			D300		
Offtake Name	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)
[redacted]															

Table 25: Forecast Information per Demand Level: Peak Day to Day 300 for 2028/29 (UNC Section H)

Wales South LDZ	Peak 1 in 20			D13			D46			D150			D300		
Offtake Name	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)
[redacted]															

Table 26: Forecast Information per Demand Level: Peak Day to Day 300 for 2028/29 (UNC Section H)

Wales North LDZ	Peak 1 in 20			D13			D46			D150			D300		
Offtake Name	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)
[redacted]															

Table 27: Forecast Information per Demand Level: Peak Day to Day 300 for 2028/29 (UNC Section H)

South West LDZ	Peak 1 in 20			D13			D46			D150			D300		
Offtake Name	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)	Peak Flow (mcm/h)	Flat (mcm/d)	Flex (mcm/d)
[redacted]															

Topology Information Per Offtake

Table 28

South West LDZ

Offtake	Topology
[redacted]	

Wales North LDZ

Offtake	Topology
[redacted]	

Wales South LDZ

Offtake	Topology
[redacted]	

Remember, if you smell gas, call us free on 0800 111 999