

Chapter 1 : DCP Midstream - Customer Tools

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Gas Allocation Use You use this function to adjust and allocate quantity differences which occur during gas transportation. **Prerequisites** You must have done the following: The basic document underlying the various gas-pipeline processes is the nomination , which is linked to a freight contract. The freight contract specifies the various parameters related to the transportation service, for example, quantity, price and service level which is taken into account by both the shipper and the TSO during the gas transportation. The gas process starts when the shipper enters the agreement to purchase certain quantities of gas from the suppliers and sells certain quantities of gas to the customers. The shipper creates the threaded and unthreaded nominations and sends this information to the TSO. On the basis of the unthreaded nominations and the freight contract between the TSO and the shipper, the shipper creates the threaded nomination and sends this to the TSO. There are however three main processes in the pipeline gas allocation process: During this process, the TSO confirms the quantity of gas which is sent by the upstream partners and the quantity which is received by the downstream partners. The TSO then compares these quantities against the quantities nominated by the shipper and adjusts all related nominations as required. The adjustment can be performed in two steps: During the scheduling process, the nomination quantities are compared to the pipeline capacity and adjustments to the nominations are made as required. Business confirmation and scheduling are pre-gas-flow processes, whereas measurement allocation is done after the gas flow. Once the gas flow has occurred and the quantities at various locations have been measured, these physical measurements are compared to the scheduled quantities. In case there are any discrepancy amongst the two, it is allocated amongst the related nominations. The main idea of MDQ allocation is that you allocate quantities independent of scheduled quantity. An OBA is an agreement between two service provider parties, which specifies the procedure to manage operating variance at the inter-connection of two pipelines. The purpose of an OBA is to protect shippers from the flow variances outside of their physical control and you have an option to handle the flow variance by performing OBA allocation. **Activities** You must do the following: Since aggregate nominations are aggregation and duplication of original transport nominations, ticketing is not supported for aggregate nominations. If you create a carrier ticket, in the Ticket screen you will get an error message saying plant and storage location are missing.

Chapter 2 : Nominations & allocations - Process library Â» Enerxis

Nominations on the TTF are governed by the "lesser rule" principle. This means that if there is a difference between the nominated volumes of the two shippers or traders who report a gas trade, the lesser volume will be confirmed to both parties by the grid operator.

Nominations are required at entry and exit points wherever the grid owner needs nominations for technical transport reasons or for the purpose of calculation of the assignment of interruptible capacity. Nominations are also obligatory at points where they are needed to determine allocations. Nominations need to be submitted to the grid operator on the gas day preceding the gas day on which the gas will flow. In principle renominations are allowed at the latest up to 2 hours before the hour to which the renomination refers. This means that if there is a difference between the nominated volumes of the two shippers or traders who report a gas trade, the lesser volume will be confirmed to both parties by the grid operator. Re nominations at TTF points can be made at the latest up to 30 minutes before the hour to which the nomination refers. The grid operator will check the re nominations of the shippers. The matching procedure involves: Checking the re nomination to the conditions of the relevant contract check whether capacity will be exceeded ; Matching the re nomination to the re nominations of other shippers or to information received from neighbouring network operators. As soon as the matching procedure has been completed, the grid operator will send a confirmation to the shipper. If the nominated capacity exceeds the booked capacity, and no re nomination is made within the limits of the booked capacity, the grid operator will confirm zero. If the check shows that the volume of nominated gas is allowed sufficient capacity and possible no transport bottlenecks , the confirmation will be identical to the nomination. In all other cases, the confirmation will be different from the nomination. Interruptions of interruptible transport capacity must take place in time stamp sequence. Interruptions of interruptible quality conversion capacity will be effected on a pro rata basis. For exit points connected to a local distribution grid, the allocation data are determined by LDCs and sent to the grid operator and the shippers. For all other national exit points industry , the allocations are determined by the grid operator. With regard to the remaining points, the shippers are to send the allocations or have them sent to the grid operator, for instance by the producer or the foreign network operator. For each relevant entry or exit point a shipper is assigned an allocation role. The main roles are the proportional role and the balancing role. A shipper with a proportional role will in principle be allocated the confirmed volume. A shipper with a balancing role will have the volume allocated that equals the difference between the measured volume and the sum of the confirmations to the shippers that have a proportional role. A further role - the max balancing role "â€" was introduced on 1 January The max balancing role is a special form of the balancing role. With the max balancing role a shipper will have the difference between the measured volume and the sum of the confirmations to the shippers with a proportional role, up to a certain maximum allocated.

Chapter 3 : Gas Allocation (SAP Library - TSW - Trader's and Scheduler's Workbench)

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