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Maui Development Limited
Proposed Critical Contingency
Management Plan

Prepared in accordance with the Gas Governance
(Critical Contingency Management) Regulations 2008

draft

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

This Critical Contingency Management Plan (CCMP) has been prepared by Maui Development Limited (*MDL*) in compliance with its obligations as a transmission system owner (TSO) under the Gas Governance (Critical Contingency Management) Regulations 2008 (The Regulations).

The stated purpose of The Regulations is to “achieve the effective management of critical gas outages and other security of supply contingencies without compromising long-term security of supply” [r3]¹.

1.2 Scope

Section 25 of The Regulations specifies the content to be included in a CCMP. The Regulations are included with this document as Attachment 1.

1.3 Relationship with the MPOC

The Regulations define the relationship between a TSO’s CCMP and its operating code. To avoid doubt the provisions describing this relationship are provided here:

- “A proposed critical contingency management plan must be consistent with MPOC, VTC, or any other transmission system code except to the extent necessary to comply with these regulations.” [r25 (2)]; and
- “MPOC, VTC, and any other transmission system code must be read subject to these regulations.” [r13 (2)]; and
- “A payment under these regulations in relation to a contingency imbalance discharges in full any payment obligation or liability under MPOC, VTC, or any other transmission system code in respect of the same contingency imbalance.” [r81 (1)]; and
- “This regulation does not limit regulation 13(2) and (3).” [r81 (2)].

It is important for readers to understand that the MPOC continues to apply during a critical contingency, and is subject only to the relevant provisions of The Regulations. In this regard *MDL* will continue to perform its role and duties under the MPOC to the extent consistent with the relevant regulations. *MDL* will continue to act as a *Reasonable and Prudent Operator*, and use MPOC mechanisms and instruments where necessary to give affect to the results of the application of The Regulations.

¹ Note that references contained in square brackets cite applicable provisions from The Regulations

1.4 Roles during a critical contingency

The roles of the CCO and *MDL* during a critical contingency are defined in The Regulations. *MDL*'s role as a TSO during a critical contingency is to “comply with the directions of the CCO”[r54 (a)]. Based on these directions *MDL* must “issue directions to retailers and large consumers” in accordance with The Regulations, and in a manner consistent with this CCMP and the communications plan contained within [r54 (b) (ii)].

1.5 Terminology

This CCMP uses terminology defined in both The Regulations and the MPOC. To avoid confusion, MPOC terminology is italicised in this CCMP.

2.0 Pre-critical contingency

2.1 Potential critical contingency

The MPOC sets out *MDL*'s rights and obligations ahead of, and to some extent during a critical contingency. If *MDL* suspects that an *Emergency*² could result in an *Interruption*³ on the *Maui Pipeline*, then it will use its reasonable endeavours to notify affected *Shippers* and *Welded Parties* as early as reasonably practicable⁴.

If it is likely that an *Emergency* will result in a breach of the critical contingency threshold for the *Maui Pipeline*, then *MDL* will also use its reasonable endeavours to inform the CCO. Where practicable, information provided to the CCO will include details of the parts of the transmission system affected and predictions on when the issue could be resolved. When the issue has been resolved, *MDL* will inform the CCO.

2.2 Events that may cause threshold breaches, and remedy actions

The following events may result in a breach of the critical contingency threshold for the *Maui Pipeline*:

- Loss or reduction of supply from a gas producer(s).
- A *Receipt Point Welded Party* (including a *TP Welded Party*) injecting less than its *Scheduled Quantity* in to the *Maui Pipeline*.
- Loss or reduction in compression capacity.
- Pipeline defect or damage causing temporary de-rating of pipeline – no loss of containment.
- Pipeline defect or damage causing loss of containment.
- Main line valve malfunction causing isolation of downstream pipeline.
- A *Delivery Point Welded Party* (including a *TP Welded Party*) taking more than its *Scheduled Quantity* from the *Maui Pipeline*.

Prior to any breach of a critical contingency threshold, each of these events would be managed in accordance with the MPOC. *Section 15* of the MPOC contains provisions that allow *MDL* under certain circumstances to curtail *Approved Nominations*, *Scheduled Quantities* and gas flow at *Welded Points*. In addition, *MDL* will use its reasonable endeavours to maintain a *Contingency Volume* for use during a *Contingency Event*, *Maintenance* or *Force Majeure Event*⁵.

² As defined in the MPOC

³ MPOC, Section 15

⁴ MPOC, Section 15.3

⁵ MPOC, Section 15.5.

The introduction of off-specification gas is considered to be a credible system threat. However it is unlikely that this would give rise to a breach of a threshold limit. MDL employs a number of controls and monitoring procedures to protect against this event occurring and has plans and equipment available to deal with it.

MDL also has comprehensive emergency response plans, which are activated by a variety of scenarios including physical damage or limitations to the *Maui Pipeline* and unplanned supply interruptions. MDL's *Technical Operator* operates a 24/7 Gas Operations Control Centre (GOCC) which is also used as an emergency control centre when emergency response plans are activated. Emergency response capability is tested and evaluated by either a trial exercise or training exercise on a regular basis.

Once a critical contingency has been declared by the CCO these remedial actions may continue to be taken, if appropriate, in combination with load curtailment instructions given by the CCO.

Note that the *Maui Pipeline* critical contingency threshold for is provided in Section 4.2.

3.0 Communications Plan

3.1 Purpose and objective

The purpose of this communications plan is to describe the notices that *MDL* will issue during a critical contingency, the reciprocal communications, and the timeframes under which those communications will take place.

Contact details for pipeline stakeholders who might be involved in a critical contingency and the *MDL* representative⁶ who will be responsible for communicating to the CCO are also provided in this communications plan.

The overriding objective of this plan is to meet the requirements of The Regulations [r25 (e), (f), (i), (j)].

Target audience

The target audience for communications under a CCMP is defined in The Regulations [r25 (e), (f)]. In the context of *Maui Pipeline* the target audience includes the following:

- Critical Contingency Operator
- *Maui Pipeline Shippers*
- *Maui Pipeline Welded Parties*⁷ and *TP Welded Parties*⁸

Contact details

Operational contact details for the persons representing the groups above other than the CCO are contained in and regularly updated in OATIS. Contact details for the CCO are provided in Section 6.3.

Shippers and *Welded Parties* have the primary responsibility for ensuring that contact details are current.

There is also a requirement for *MDL* to nominate a person who will be responsible for giving communications to the CCO under the communications plan and for giving directions in accordance with the CCMP [r25 (f)]. The details for this person are provided in Section 6.3⁹.

⁶ For the purposes of critical contingency management this will be the System Duty Officer

⁷ For the Maui Pipeline, *Welded Parties* includes large consumers

⁸ The contact details for *TP Welded Parties* and TSOs are the same.

⁹ See footnote 6

3.2 Communication of notices

MDL intends to use the operational contact details contained in the “Contact Details” screen of OATIS which includes the “Operational Contact”, “Email Address”, “SMS” and “Telephone Number” fields for the purpose of communicating notices. An updated OATIS contacts report is generated every day and these reports are stored outside of OATIS. In the event that OATIS is unavailable during a critical contingency the most recent contacts report will be used.

All notices will be posted on OATIS. Written notification alerting affected parties of the existence of posted notices will be sent direct from OATIS using email and SMS text messages. The notice will be considered received by the recipient on the date and at the time it is posted on OATIS.

Should it not be possible for an affected party to be set up in OATIS to view notices and/or receive notice alerts from OATIS, alternative systems for transmitting email and SMS text messages will be considered.

For ease of access all notices posted in OATIS will be available in the public domain.

MDL will also communicate all notices to *Welded Parties* in curtailment bands 0, 1a, and 1b¹⁰ orally by telephone.

If OATIS is unavailable or is unable to post written notices, *MDL* will use standard PC applications to communicate written notices.

If the communication of notice alerts by SMS text messages and email is unavailable via OATIS, *MDL* will use alternative SMS text messaging and email communication using standard PC applications.

In the event that standard PC applications should be unavailable *MDL* will communicate notices by telephone and give written confirmation as soon as reasonably practicable afterwards. Should land line and cell phone services be unavailable *MDL* will use its satellite phone service to communicate notices by telephone.

3.3 Communications at the declaration of a critical contingency

Declaration of a critical contingency – *MDL* communication

As soon as reasonably practicable after receiving the CCO notice declaring a critical contingency, *MDL* will send Notice of Declaration of Critical Contingency to the parties listed in Section 6.3. The purpose of this notice is described in Table 1 below.

¹⁰ Refer to Table 8 for curtailment arrangements.

Table 1: Notice of Declaration of Critical Contingency

The purpose of this notification is to advise that the CCO has declared a critical contingency. The notice will give details of the areas of the *Maui Pipeline* that are affected, advice that CCO directions passed on by *MDL* to affected parties must be complied with as specified in The Regulations, and that communications described in the communications plan have commenced. This notice will also advise affected parties of the transition from business as usual under the MPOC in to a critical contingency.

A pro forma of this notice is included in Section 6.4

3.4 Communications and information during a critical contingency

The CCO will issue notices and directives to *MDL* during a critical contingency. Based on these *MDL* will issue directives to the parties listed in Section 6.3 using the notices described in this section.

If at any time during or after a critical contingency *MDL* has information that a party has not complied with directives to curtail demand; revise demand curtailment; or to restore demand, *MDL* will provide this information to the CCO if requested by the CCO.

Standard *MDL* notices sent during a critical contingency

Table 2: Notice of Direction to Curtail Demand

As soon as reasonably practicable after *MDL* has received direction from the CCO to implement curtailment of demand, *MDL* will send this notice to affected parties.

The purpose of this notice is to give directions in accordance with the directive issued by the CCO to curtail load to stabilise the affected parts of the *Maui Pipeline*. The directive will be in accordance with the curtailment bands in Section 4.4. The notice may contain directions to curtail subsets of load within a curtailment band or subsets of geographically located load within a curtailment band.

Welded Parties will be requested to give regular updates to *MDL* on their compliance with the direction. These updates will be at hourly intervals, or at other times to be agreed with *MDL* from the time a notice has been issued.

A pro forma of this notice is included in Section 6.4

Table 3: Notice of Direction to Revise Demand Curtailment

As soon as reasonably practicable after *MDL* has received Urgent Notice from the CCO directing it to revise curtailment of demand, *MDL* will send this notice to affected parties

The purpose of this notice is to give directions in accordance with the directive issued by the CCO to revise load curtailment for the purpose of further stabilising the *Maui Pipeline*. The directive will be in accordance with the curtailment bands in Section 4.4. The notice may contain directions to curtail subsets of load within a curtailment band or subsets of geographically located load within a curtailment band. **This notice is not to be confused with the direction to terminate a critical contingency.**

For the avoidance of doubt this notice supersedes the original Notice of Direction to Curtail Demand and any previous Notice(s) of Direction to Revise Demand Curtailment. It includes all demand previously directed for curtailment and all additional demands that now require curtailment.

Welded Parties will be requested to give regular updates to *MDL* on their compliance with the direction. These updates will be at hourly intervals, or at other times to be agreed with *MDL* from the time a notice has been issued.

A pro forma of this notice is included in Section 6.4

Table 4: Notice of Direction to Restore Curtailed Demand

As soon as reasonably practicable, after *MDL* has received direction from the CCO to restore curtailed demand, *MDL* will send this notice to affected parties.

The purpose of this notice is to give directions in accordance with the directive issued by the CCO based on it being determined that the *Maui Pipeline* has stabilised to the extent that curtailed gas demand can be restored and the order in which is to be restored. The notice may contain directions that demand is to be restored in the reverse order in which it was curtailed i.e. last to be curtailed is first to be restored. The notice may contain directions to restore curtailed demand in an order other than the reverse order described above. The notice may also contain directions to restore demand in accordance with the requirements of CDEM legislation¹¹. **This notice is not to be confused with the direction to terminate a critical contingency.**

For the avoidance of doubt this notice supersedes any previous notice(s) of Direction to Restore Demand. It includes all demand previously directed for restoration and any additional demands that can now be restored.

Welded Parties will be requested to give regular updates to *MDL* on their compliance with the direction. These updates will be at hourly intervals, or at other times to be agreed with *MDL* from the time a notice has been issued.

A pro forma of this notice is included in Section 6.4

Communications received by *MDL* during a critical contingency

In addition to communications received by *MDL* from the CCO during a critical contingency, *MDL* will receive regular communications from other affected parties. These will most likely be in the form of regular updates from *Welded Parties* giving details about their compliance with *MDL* directions during a critical contingency in accordance with r55. *MDL* will disclose this information to the CCO if requested to do so by the CCO. The content of these notices is described below in Table 5.

Table 5: Notice of *Welded Party* Compliance Update

Welded Parties must follow directions for curtailment, revised curtailment and restoration of demand and provide *MDL* with regular updates of compliance in accordance with r55.

Updates on compliance are required at hourly intervals, or at other times to be agreed with *MDL* from the time a notice has been issued.

A pro forma of this notice is included in Section 6.4

¹¹ Civil Defence Emergency Management

3.5 Communications at the termination of a critical contingency

The CCO will issue notice of termination to *MDL* in accordance with r61.

MDL will give notice of the termination to all parties listed in Section 6.3 as soon as reasonably practicable.

MDL communications

Table 6: Notice of Termination of Critical Contingency

As soon as reasonably practicable after *MDL* has received notice from the CCO that the critical contingency has been terminated, *MDL* will issue this notice.

The purpose of this notification is to advise that the CCO has determined that the critical contingency has been terminated. The notice will contain details on the time and date that the critical contingency terminated (Section 6.4).

3.6 Information requirements

Information provision under The Regulations

The information that *MDL* is required to provide to the CCO during a critical contingency is described in r38 of The Regulations and is provided below:

- (a) metering (or other equipment) data on the amount of gas received into or taken from, and the pressure at or near, an interconnection point; and
- (b) in respect of each day, the net quantity of gas agreed between the transmission system owner and an interconnected party, or otherwise expected or requested, to pass through each interconnection point; and
- (c) data concerning the composition and quality of gas in its parts of the transmission system; and
- (d) technical pipeline information referred to in clause 1 of Part 5 of Schedule 1 of the Gas (InformationDisclosure) Regulations 1997; and
- (e) any notices issued pursuant to a transmission system code by a transmission system owner in respect of its part of the transmission system; and
- (f) any of the following data that the transmission system owner has access to and is reasonably requested (for the purpose of performing its obligations under these regulations) by the critical contingency operator:
 - (i) mismatch or operational imbalance data; and
 - (ii) historical flow information, linepack, or pressure data.

It is noted here that under r38 (2) (b) this information must only be used by the CCO for the purpose of performing its obligations under The Regulations.

Mode of delivery

In the interests of efficiency and practicality, the CCO will have read-only access to predefined areas within the OATIS system. This will allow the CCO to access information relevant to a critical contingency in a timely and efficient manner. In addition to this, internal *MDL* business processes will be developed to ensure an effective flow of information between CCO and *MDL* at the onset, during, and in the recovery phase of a critical contingency.

4.0 Intra-critical contingency processes

4.1 Safety

The Regulations [r47] state that: “No person is required to comply with a provision of the Part (Part 3) to the extent that compliance would unreasonably endanger the life or safety of that person or any other person.”

4.2 Pipeline thresholds

The critical contingency threshold range for the *Maui Pipeline* is specified in Schedule 1 of The Regulations.

The threshold is expressed both as a minimum pressure threshold (P_{\min}) and in terms of the time remaining to reach P_{\min} . The time threshold is based on the need to allow sufficient time for load curtailment directives to be issued and complied with by the affected consumers in the selected curtailment bands during a critical contingency.

Within the range provided in The Regulations, 32.0 barg has been selected as a definitive trigger point (see Table 7 below). This figure has been selected based on a technical review of the threshold values and is considered a point where the suction pressure to the Vector compressors at Rotowaro would start to move out of a satisfactory operating envelope to maintain adequate pressure in the Vector transmission system. 3 hours is deemed to be sufficient time to make large enough reductions in load by curtailing *Welded Parties* in bands 1a and 1b across both the *MDL* and Vector transmission systems to avoid pressure at Rotowaro dropping below 32.0 barg.

Table 7: Critical contingency threshold for *Maui Pipeline*

Pipeline Name	Point Of Measurement	Pmin (barg)	Threshold Time (Hours to reach Pmin)
<i>Maui Pipeline</i>	Rotowaro	32.0	3

To be clear, the minimum operating pressure is defined in The Regulations as “the minimum pressure that is required to maintain the supply of gas across the relevant part or parts of the transmission system and to avoid disruption of distribution systems connected to the transmission system.” [r25 (1) (a) (iv)]

4.3 Declaration of a critical contingency

The process for declaring a critical contingency as described in The Regulations [r49] is provided below.

The CCO must make a determination that there is a critical contingency if:

- The CCO considers that a breach has occurred of 1 or more of the thresholds that are specified in a CCMP under r25 (1) (a); or

The CCO:

- Has a reasonable expectation that a breach of 1 or more of those thresholds is otherwise unavoidable; and
- Considers that the determination is necessary to achieve the purpose of these regulations

4.4 Curtailment arrangements

During a critical contingency *MDL* will receive and follow the directions given to it by the CCO as specified in The Regulations [r50, r54]. Communications from the CCO will be made in accordance with the CCO Communications Plan. These communications may include directions given to *MDL* by the CCO to instruct consumers to curtail demand based on the arrangements specified in Schedule 2 of The Regulations (see Table 8 below). CCO curtailment directives issued to *MDL* are described in the communications plan in Section 3.4. For the avoidance of doubt, these curtailment arrangements will not be reflected in OATIS as curtailment arrangements under The Regulations are not the same as curtailment under the MPOC.

Table 8: Curtailment arrangements prescribed in Schedule 2 of The Regulations

Curtailment band	Consumption in terajoules (TJ)	Description
0	N/A	Gas off taken for injection into gas storage.
1a	More than 15TJ per day	Consumers (excluding essential service providers) supplied directly from the transmission system who have an alternative fuel capability. If minimal load consumer then manage wind-down of plant.
1b	More than 15TJ per day	Consumers (excluding essential service providers) supplied directly from the transmission system who do not have an alternative fuel capability. If minimal load consumer then manage wind-down of plant.
2	More than 10TJ per annum and up to 15TJ per day	Consumers (excluding essential service providers) with alternative fuel capability. If minimal load consumer then manage wind-down of plant.
3	More than 10TJ per annum and up to 15TJ per day	Consumers (excluding essential service providers) without alternative fuel capability. If minimal load consumer then manage wind-down of plant.
4	More than 2TJ per annum and up to 10TJ per annum	Consumers, excluding essential service providers. Minimal load consumers in curtailment bands 1a to 3 curtailed in full.
5	More than 2TJ per annum	Essential service providers.
6	2TJ or less per annum	All remaining consumers.

MDL will issue notices to all parties listed in section 6 as soon as reasonably practicable following receipt of directions from the CCO as described in section 3.

The CCO will issue demand curtailment directives to MDL who will then issue directions based on the CCO directive as described in section 3 to the parties listed in section 6..

CCO curtailment notices may contain directions to curtail subsets of load within a curtailment band or subsets of geographically located load within a curtailment band. The CCO is responsible for ensuring that its directions, (including any curtailment directions), meet the objectives set out in Schedule 2 Part 1 of The Regulations. MDL's arrangements and processes to provide relevant notices to affected parties, as described in this plan, have been designed to complement CCO instructions and are consistent with these objectives.

MDL will assess all curtailment directives issued by the CCO prior to issuing notices to affected parties to ensure they are consistent with the objectives. MDL will contact the CCO immediately by telephone and give confirmation in writing of the reasons it believes a directive is not consistent with the objectives in Schedule 2 and give suggested alternatives..

4.5 Alternative restoration arrangements

Curtailed demand will normally be restored in the reverse order in which it was curtailed i.e. last to be curtailed is first to be restored.

The CCO will issue demand restoration directions to MDL who will then issue directions to the parties listed in section 6 as described in section 3.

Under The Regulations [Schedule 2, 3 (2)] restoration of gas supply may occur in an order different to that described above. Any alternative restoration approach suggested by *MDL* will be discussed with the CCO. The CCO will make the final decision on how to restore supply. Some alternative restoration approaches could include the following:

- a) Partial restoration of consumers in curtailment bands 1a, 1b and 2 ahead of, or at the same time as consumers in bands 3, 4, 5 and 6. This would allow consumers to make preliminary preparations for a return to full production (for example performing a "cold start" on large plant). The circumstances and requirements of each large consumer will be considered by *MDL* and the CCO.
- b) Full or partial restoration to electricity generation facilities classified as large consumers ahead of curtailment bands 3,4,5 and 6. This may be required in circumstances where the electricity System Operator requests support from gas fired generation facilities to prevent widespread electricity outages. This restoration approach would be discussed by *MDL* with the CCO, the electricity System Operator, and CDEM.

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- c) Consumers in bands 0, 1a, 1b, and 2 being restored ahead of smaller consumers in bands 3, 4, 5 and 6. This could happen where technical and operational issues have resulted in a longer term outage on a discreet section of the pipeline located downstream from the main gas supply, leaving some parties unaffected by the outage. This could include for example, a three week long outage caused by a pipeline rupture affecting consumers near Mokau that does not affect large consumers operating off the southern part of Maui Pipeline.
- d) Deferral of restoration to some or all groups curtailed where in *MDL*s view:
- e) The *Contingency Volume* (or part of it) should be replenished before restoration is completed; or
- f) Where *Non-Specification Gas* could enter Maui Pipeline¹²; or
- g) Where Maui Pipeline is undergoing *Maintenance*¹³; or
- h) Where a *Force Majeure Event* occurs that is not the reason for the critical contingency¹⁴; or
- i) Where a *Welded Party* had an *Excess Daily Imbalance* before the commencement of a critical contingency¹⁵; or
- j) Where a *Welded Party* gives notice to *MDL* of a *Curtailement*¹⁶.

The possible alternative arrangements above would better achieve the purpose of The Regulations by ensuring efficient use of gas, “minimising the net public cost”, and “ensuring the effective operational management of a critical contingency”. These are objectives specified in The Regulations [Schedule 2, (1)].

If *MDL* considers that curtailed demand should be restored in an order different to the normal restoration order it will inform the CCO by telephone and confirm the details in writing.

During demand restoration *MDL* will monitor the transmission system stability and capacity. Should the system be adversely affected Vector will contact the CCO immediately by telephone and discuss suggested actions to rectify the situation. Suggestions may include requirements for modifications to existing restoration directives or delays in issuing further restoration directives.

¹² MPOC 15.1 (i)

¹³ MPOC 15.1 (ii)

¹⁴ MPOC 15.1 (iii)

¹⁵ MPOC 15.1 (v)

¹⁶ MPOC 15.2

5.0 Contingency imbalances

5.1 Contingency imbalance period

The Regulations specify that contingency imbalances should be determined based on either a daily (whole-day) basis or using a sub-daily period [r75 (a) and (b)].

Vector Gas Ltd, as TSO is unable to obtain or derive information to make calculations on the sub-daily basis. As a result r75 (b) (ii) of The Regulations applies. After discussion with Vector Gas Ltd and the industry body, it has been decided that MDL has to use a whole-day imbalance calculation period to calculate contingency imbalances.

The Regulations define a “whole day” as commencing at 0000 hours on the day on which the critical contingency was declared [r75 (b) (ii) (A)]. The day will conclude at 2400 hours on the day in which the critical contingency was terminated [r75 (b) (ii) (B)]. This is the same as an MPOC Day¹⁷, and to be clear this is in New Zealand Standard Time (NZST).

5.2 Contingency imbalance calculation methodology

[This section is still under development.]

¹⁷ Under the MPOC a “Day” means a period of 24 consecutive hours, beginning at 0000 hours (New Zealand Standard Time).

6.0 Appendices

6.1 Glossary of terms

Term	Meaning
CCMP	Critical contingency management plan
CCO	Critical contingency operator
CDEM	Civil Defense Emergency Management
Commercial Operator	<i>Commercial Operator</i> as defined in the MPOC
Contingency Event	<i>Contingency Event</i> as defined in the MPOC
Contingency Volume	<i>Contingency Volume</i> as defined in the MPOC
Critical contingency	Means a critical contingency as determined by the critical contingency operator in accordance with regulation 48 of the Gas Governance (Critical Contingency Management) Regulations 2008
Curtailment	<i>Curtailment</i> as defined in the MPOC
Curtailment band	Means a curtailment band as specified in the curtailment arrangements in Schedule 2 of The Regulations
Emergency	<i>Emergency</i> as defined in the MPOC
Force Majeure Event	<i>Force Majeure Event</i> as defined in the MPOC
Industry Contingency Plan	<i>Industry Contingency Plan</i> as defined in the MPOC
Interconnected party	Means any person who has an interconnection agreement with a transmission system owner to take gas from, or inject gas into, an interconnection point on the transmission system
Large consumer	Means a consumer that is supplied gas at a consumer installation that is connected directly to the transmission system and has the potential to consume gas at rates that in aggregate exceed 15 terajoules a day
MDL	Maui Development Limited
MPOC	<i>Maui Pipeline Operating Code</i>
Retailer	a) Means any person who supplies gas to another person or other persons through the transmission system, or through a distribution system where that gas has been transported through the transmission system, for any purpose other than for re-supply by the other person or persons; but b) does not include a gas producer in respect of the supply of gas to a large consumer
RPO	<i>Reasonable and Prudent Operator</i> as defined in the MPOC
Scheduled Quantity	<i>Scheduled Quantity</i> as defined in the MPOC
Shipper	<i>Shipper</i> as defined in the MPOC
SOP	Standing Operating Procedure
The Regulations	The Gas Governance (Critical Contingency Management) Regulations 2008
TP Welded Party	<i>TP Welded Party</i> as defined in the MPOC
TSO	Transmission System Owner
VTC	Vector Transmission Code
Welded Party	<i>Welded Party</i> as defined in the MPOC
Welded Point	<i>Welded Point</i> as defined in the MPOC

6.2 MPOC processes and critical contingency

Details about the interrelationship between MPOC processes and critical contingency are provided in a separate document in the Publications section in OATIS. [To be completed]

6.3 Contact details

Other Transmission System Owners

Contact	Email Address	Cell Phone	Direct Number	Dial
CCO – Steve Ilkovics	Steve.Ilkovics@vector.co.nz	027 496 1980	(06) 759 6525	
MDL TSO representative – System Duty Officer	gas.controller@vector.co.nz	027 442 9051	(06) 755 0861 Or (06) 759 6499 Or 0088 162 141 3928 (Satellite phone)	

Contact details for other parties that are contained in and updated in OATIS include the following:

Category	Company
Other Transmission System Owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vector Gas Limited
Shippers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contact Energy Limited • E-Gas 2000 Limited • Greymouth Gas New Zealand Limited • Genesis Power Limited • Mighty River Power Limited • Nova Gas Limited • Methanex NZ Limited • Multigas (NZ) Limited • On Gas Limited • Shell New Zealand Limited • Shell Todd Oil Services Limited • Todd Taranaki Limited • Vector Gas Contracts Limited • Vector Gas Limited • Wanganui Gas Limited
Welded Parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contact Energy Limited • Genesis Power Limited • Greymouth Gas New Zealand Limited • Maui Development Limited • Methanex NZ Limited • Shell Exploration New Zealand Limited

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Shell Todd Oil Services Limited• Todd Pohokura Limited• Todd Taranaki Limited• Vector Gas Limited |
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6.4 Pro forma notices

Declaration of critical contingency

Notice of Declaration of Critical Contingency

This notice is issued in accordance with the *MDL* CCMP. The critical contingency operator declared a critical contingency at [time] [date].

It is advised that all directions issued by the critical contingency operator from the declaration of the critical contingency must be complied with.

The communications described in the critical contingency operator communication plan and *MDL* CCMP are now activated.

Load curtailment is not required at this stage and instructions are awaited from the critical contingency operator.

- 1. Event causing critical contingency**
- 2. Areas of transmission system affected**
- 3. Summary of actions being taken to resolve event**

Notes:

- (a) This notice will be considered received by the recipient on the date and at the time it is first posted on OATIS.
- (b) Alerts regarding this notice will also be communicated by email and SMS text message.
- (c) Daily critical contingency imbalance calculations commence at 0000 hours on the day that this notice is issued. Note that to be consistent with existing MPOC processes this is New Zealand Standard Time.

Direction to curtail demand

Notice of Direction To Curtail Demand

This notice is issued in accordance with the *MDL* CCMP. The critical contingency operator gave direction to curtail demand at [date] [time].

All directions issued by the critical contingency operator from the declaration of the critical contingency must be complied with.

Welded Parties must follow this direction as soon as reasonably practicable and provide *MDL* with regular updates of compliance. These updates will be at hourly intervals, or at other times to be agreed with *MDL* from the time a notice has been issued. Updates are to be communicated to the designated *MDL* contact in Section 6.3 of this CCMP using the pro forma notice *Welded Party Compliance Update*.

The communications described in the critical contingency operator communication plan and *MDL* CCMP continues to be activated.

- 1. Event causing critical Contingency**
- 2. Areas of transmission system affected**
- 3. Summary of actions being taken to resolve event**
- 4. Curtailments now directed**

Curtailment band	Description of consumers to be curtailed	Location of customers to be curtailed	Quantity to flow to (GJ)
0			
1a			
1b			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			

Notes:

- (a) The notice will be considered received by the recipient on the date and at the time it is first posted on OATIS.
- (b) Alerts regarding this notice will also be communicated by email and SMS text message.

Direction to revise demand curtailment

Notice of Direction to Revise Demand Curtailment

This notice is issued in accordance with the *MDL* CCMP. The critical contingency operator gave direction to revise demand curtailment at [date] [time].

For the avoidance of doubt this notice supersedes the original Notice of Direction to Curtail Demand and any previous Notice(s) of Direction to Revise Demand Curtailment and includes all demand previously directed for curtailment.

All directions issued by the critical contingency operator from the declaration of the critical contingency must be complied with.

Welded Parties must follow this direction as soon as reasonably practicable and provide *MDL* with regular updates of compliance from the time this notice was issued. These updates will be at hourly intervals, or at other times to be agreed with *MDL* from the time a notice has been issued. Updates are to be communicated to the designated *MDL* contact in Section 6.3 of this CCMP using the pro forma notice Welded Party Compliance Update.

The communications described in the critical contingency operator communication plan and *MDL* CCMP continues to be activated.

- 1. Event causing critical contingency**
- 2. Areas of transmission system affected**
- 3. Summary of actions being taken to resolve event**
- 4. Revisions to curtailments now directed**

Curtailment band	Description of consumers to be curtailed	Location of customers to be curtailed	Quantity to flow to (GJ)
0			
1a			
1b			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			

Notes:

- The notice will be considered received by the recipient on the date and at the time it is first posted on OATIS.
- Alerts regarding this notice will also be communicated by email and SMS text message.

Direction to restore curtailed demand

Notice of Direction to Restore Demand

This notice is issued in accordance with the *MDL* CCMP. The critical contingency operator gave direction to restore curtailed demand at [time] [date].

For the avoidance of doubt this notice supersedes any previous Notice(s) of Direction to Restore Demand and includes all demand previously directed for restoration.

It is advised that all directions issued by the critical contingency operator from the declaration of the critical contingency must be complied with.

Welded Parties must follow this direction as soon as practicable and provide *MDL* with regular updates on compliance. These updates will be at hourly intervals, or at other times to be agreed with *MDL* from the time a notice has been issued. Updates are to be communicated to the designated *MDL* contact in Section 6.3 of this CCMP using the pro forma notice *Welded Party Compliance Update*.

The communications described in the critical contingency operator communication plan and *MDL* CCMP continue to be activated.

- 1. Event causing critical contingency**
- 2. Areas of transmission system affected**
- 3. Summary of actions being taken to resolve event**
- 4. Demand restoration now directed**

Curtailement band	Description of consumers to be restored	Location of customers to be restored	Quantity to flow to (GJ)
0			
1a			
1b			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			

- 5. Details regarding order for restoration of curtailed demand**

Notes:

- The notice will be considered received by the recipient on the date and at the time it is first posted on OATIS.
- Alerts regarding this notice will also be communicated by email and SMS text message.

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Welded Party update

Welded Party Compliance Update

Welded Parties must follow directions for curtailment, revised curtailment and restoration of demand as soon as practicable, and provide MDL with regular updates of compliance.

Updates are to be communicated by email to the designated MDL contact in Section 6.3 using this pro forma. If email is unavailable then updates will be provided over the phone. Updates are to be provided at hourly intervals, or at other times to be agreed with MDL following the issue of the notice.

Compliance Update (name and company)	
Notice Type: (delete as appropriate)	Curtailment / Revised Curtailment / Restoration
OATIS Notice Identifier* for the compliance notice being updated on	

* This identifier can be found on the OATIS Notice Search page

Curtailment band	Description of consumers to be curtailed	Location of customers to be curtailed	Compliance update details	Direction to curtail quantity (GJ)	Actual quantity curtailed (GJ)
0					
1a					
1b					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					

Notice of termination of critical contingency

Notice of Termination of Critical Contingency

This notice is issued in accordance with the *MDL* CCMP. The critical contingency operator terminated the critical contingency at [date] [time].

It is advised that all directions issued by the critical contingency operator from the declaration of the critical contingency must be complied with.

The communications described in the critical contingency operator communication plan and *MDL* CCMP are deactivated at the time and date that the critical contingency is terminated.

- 1. Time and date critical contingency terminated**
- 2. Event that caused critical contingency**
- 3. Areas of transmission system affected**
- 4. Details of event resolution**

Notes:

- (a) The notice will be considered received by the recipient on the date and at the time it is first posted on OATIS.
- (b) Alerts regarding this notice will also be communicated by email and SMS text message.
- (c) Daily critical contingency imbalance calculations conclude at 2400 hours on the day this notice is issued. Note that to be consistent with existing MPOC processes this is New Zealand Standard Time.

7.0 Attachments

7.1 Attachment 1: Gas Governance (Critical Contingency Management) Regulations 2008