

Please note that although Gasunie Transport Services B.V. translated the Dutch network codes with utmost care, Gasunie Transport Services B.V. would like to point out that only the decisions of the Dutch Authority for Consumers and Markets establishing the codes as referred to in article 12f of the Dutch Gas Act, are legally binding. Gasunie Transport Services B.V. is not liable for any losses or damages of any kind arising out of possible errors or omissions.

Tariff Code Gas

Valid from 12-05-2016 to present

Decision of the Dutch Authority for Consumers and Markets of 21 April 2016, reference ACM/DE/2016/202166, adopting the conditions referred to in article 12a of the Dutch Gas Act (Tariff Code Gas)

The Dutch Authority for Consumers and Markets,

In view of article 12f, paragraph 1 of the Dutch Gas Act;

Decision:

1. General provisions

1.1. Scope

1.1.1

This document contains the tariff structure that network operators are to use for network users, including customers. It describes the elements and calculation method of the tariff which will be applied for the transmission of gas, including import, export and throughput of gas, for the ancillary transmission services for network users, and for the use of one or more installations of the affiliated company. It also sets out the elements and calculation method of the tariff to be applied by the network operator of the national grid for carrying out its statutory tasks defined in article 10a, paragraph 1, as referred to in article 12a of the Dutch Gas Act.

1.2. Other

1.2.1

Terms that are defined in the Dutch Gas Act or the Dutch network code 'Definitions Code Gas' have the meaning defined in the Dutch Gas Act or the Dutch network code 'Definitions Code Gas'.

1.2.2

[No longer applicable]

1.2.3

[No longer applicable]

1.2.4

If a connection agreement and transmission agreement with the distribution network operator is entered into, amended or terminated during the course of a month, the payments due for that month will be determined and charged on a daily basis.

2. Distribution network operators [not translated]

3. Network operator of the national grid

3.1. General

3.1.1

This chapter contains the tariff structure that the network operator of the national grid is to use for network users, including customers. It describes the elements and calculation method of the tariff which will be applied for the transmission of gas, including import, export and throughput of gas, for the ancillary transmission services for network users, and for the use of one or more installations of the affiliated company. It also sets out the elements and calculation method of the tariff to be applied by the network operator of the national grid for carrying out its statutory tasks defined in article 10a, paragraph 1, as referred to in article 12a of the Dutch Gas Act.

3.2. Tariff structure for transmission

3.2.1. Tariff structure for non-interruptible entry and exit capacity

3.2.1.1. Entry capacity

The service is described in 2.1.2 of the Transmission Code Gas TSO.

3.2.1.2. Exit capacity

The service is described in 2.1.2 of the Transmission Code Gas TSO.

3.2.1.3. Tariff basis

The tariff basis is the contracted entry and/or exit capacity expressed in kWh/hour.

3.2.1.4. Tariff in relation to the term of the contract

For all entry points and exit points, except exit points that connect the national grid to a distribution network, the tariff in relation to the term of the contract is determined as follows. A contract with a term of one calendar year is used as the basis for calculating tariffs for other periods.

- a. To determine the tariff for one month, the tariff for the calendar year is multiplied by a monthly factor that depends on the season and is related to the dimensions of the national grid. For a winter month, shoulder month or summer month the monthly factor is 0.3, 0.15 or 0.075 respectively.
- b. When concluding contracts, on the same day, for the same amount of capacity for several months, the network operator of the national grid shall, at the request of the shipper, multiply the tariff for the calendar year by the sum of the monthly factors for the months concerned, whereby the overall monthly factor for a year amounts to a maximum of $(0.8125 + 0.03 \times \text{number of winter months} + 0.015 \times \text{number of shoulder months} + 0.0075 \times \text{number of summer months})$.
- c. When concluding contracts, on the same day, for different amounts of capacity for several months, the network operator of the national grid shall, at the request of the shipper, determine the overall monthly factor by applying the system referred to above, for contracting for several months, to each tranche of months with the same contracted entry or exit capacity. A tranche of months relates to those months for which the same amount of capacity has been booked.

To determine the tariff for a gas day, the tariff for the month in question is multiplied by a day factor of 1/30. To determine the tariff for a within-day product, the tariff for the gas day in question is multiplied by a within-day factor of 1/24 times the number of hours contracted.

For exit points that connect the national grid to a distribution network, the tariff for one month is determined by multiplying the tariff for the calendar year by a monthly fraction for large-scale use and a monthly fraction for small-scale use. The tariff is applied to the contracted exit capacity for large- and small-scale use in the month in question. These monthly fractions are determined as follows: different quantities of exit capacity are contracted for the exit points for several months. The profile is

divided into tranches of months with the same contracted capacity. The overall monthly factor is calculated for each tranche using the system described above for contracting for several months. The monthly fraction for one month is equal to the capacity-weighted average [the overall monthly factor divided by the number of months in the tranche] of the number of tranches with the same contracted exit capacity in the month in question. The network operator of the national grid publishes the monthly fractions on its website, prior to each new calendar year, including an example calculation for information purposes.

For the application of 2.1.2b of the Transmission Code Gas TSO, the tariff will never exceed the tariff for the whole calendar year.

3.2.1.5. Exceeding contracted capacity

Exceeding contracted entry and/or exit capacity is calculated per gas day and set at the greatest capacity overshoot recorded in an hour. A tariff for this overshoot is calculated by multiplying the monthly factor for the month in which the capacity was exceeded by the transmission tariff for the calendar year. No capacity overshoot tariff is calculated for exceeding exit capacity contracted under 2.1.2b of the Transmission Code Gas TSO.

3.2.2. Tariff structure for interruptible entry and exit capacity

3.2.2.1. Interruptible entry capacity

The service is described in 2.1.2 of the Transmission Code Gas TSO.

3.2.2.2. Interruptible exit capacity

The service is described in 2.1.2 of the Transmission Code Gas TSO.

3.2.2.3. Tariff basis

The tariff basis is the contracted interruptible entry and/or exit capacity expressed in kWh/hour.

3.2.2.4. Tariff and risk of interruption

The tariff for the interruptible entry or exit capacity is based on the calendar year tariff for non-interruptible entry or exit capacity respectively, to which a discount expressing the risk of interruption is applied. For a tranche assumed to have a risk of interruption based on past performance of not more than 15%, 30% discount is applied.

3.2.2.5. Tariff in relation to the term of the contract

A contract with a term of one calendar year is used as the basis for calculating tariffs for other periods.

- a. To determine the tariff for one month, the tariff for the calendar year is multiplied by a monthly factor that depends on the season and is related to dimensioning of gas transmission of the national grid. For a winter month, shoulder month or summer month the monthly factor is 0.3, 0.15 or 0.075 respectively.
- b. When concluding contracts, on the same day, for the same amount of capacity for several months, the network operator of the national grid shall, at the request of the shipper, multiply the tariff for the calendar year by the sum of the monthly factors for the months concerned, whereby the overall monthly factor for a year amounts to a maximum of $(0.8125 + 0.03 \times \text{number of winter months} + 0.015 \times \text{number of shoulder months} + 0.0075 \times \text{number of summer months})$.
- c. When concluding contracts, on the same day, for different amounts of capacity for several months, the network operator of the national grid shall, at the request of the shipper, determine the overall monthly factor by applying the system referred to above, for contracting for several months, to each tranche of months with the same contracted entry or exit capacity. A tranche of months relates to those months for which the same amount of capacity has been booked.

To determine the tariff for a gas day, the tariff for the month in question is multiplied by a day factor of 1/30. For contracts concluded on the same day including both non-interruptible and interruptible entry or exit capacity, the network operator of the national grid shall, at the request of the shipper, determine the overall monthly factor by based on the sum of the non-interruptible and interruptible entry and exit capacity respectively.

3.2.2.6. Exceeding contracted capacity

Exceeding contracted interruptible entry and/or exit capacity is calculated per gas day and set at the greatest capacity overshoot recorded in an hour. A tariff for this overshoot is calculated by multiplying the monthly factor by the transmission tariff for non-interruptible entry and/or exit capacity for the calendar year.

3.2.3a. Tariff structure for non-interruptible backhaul entry and exit capacity

3.2.3a.1. Non-interruptible backhaul entry capacity

The service is described in 2.1.3 of the Transmission Code Gas TSO.

3.2.3a.2. Non-interruptible backhaul exit capacity

The service is described in 2.1.3 of the Transmission Code Gas TSO.

3.2.3a.3. Tariff basis

The tariff basis is the contracted non-interruptible backhaul entry and/or exit capacity expressed in kWh/hour.

3.2.3a.4. Tariff in relation to the term of the contract

A contract with a term of one calendar year is used as the basis for calculating tariffs for other periods. To determine the tariff for one month, the tariff for the calendar year is multiplied by a monthly factor of 1/12. To determine the tariff for a gas day, the tariff for the month in question is multiplied by a day factor of 1/30. To determine the tariff for a within-day product, the tariff for the gas day in question is multiplied by a within-day factor of 1/24 times the number of hours contracted.

3.2.3a.5. Exceeding contracted capacity

Exceeding contracted non-interruptible backhaul entry and/or exit capacity is calculated per gas day and set at the greatest capacity overshoot recorded in an hour. A tariff for this overshoot is calculated by multiplying half the monthly factor by the transmission tariff for non-interruptible backhaul entry and/or exit capacity for the calendar year.

3.2.3b. Tariff structure for interruptible backhaul entry and exit capacity

3.2.3b.1. Interruptible backhaul entry capacity

The service is described in 2.1.3 of the Transmission Code Gas TSO.

3.2.3b.2. Interruptible backhaul exit capacity

The service is described in 2.1.3 of the Transmission Code Gas TSO.

3.2.3b.3. Tariff basis

The tariff basis is the contracted interruptible backhaul entry and/or exit capacity expressed in kWh/hour.

3.2.3b.4. Tariff and risk of interruption

The tariff for the interruptible backhaul entry or exit capacity is based on the calendar year tariff for non-interruptible backhaul entry or exit capacity respectively, to which a discount expressing the risk of interruption is applied. For a tranche assumed to have a risk of interruption based on past performance of not more than 15%, 30% discount is applied.

3.2.3b.5. Tariff in relation to the term of the contract

A contract with a term of one calendar year is used as the basis for calculating tariffs for other periods. To determine the tariff for one month, the tariff for the calendar year is multiplied by a monthly factor of 1/12. To determine the tariff for a gas day, the tariff for the month in question is multiplied by a day factor of 1/30.

3.2.3b.6. Exceeding contracted capacity

Exceeding interruptible backhaul entry and/or exit capacity is calculated per gas day and set at the greatest capacity overshoot recorded in an hour. A tariff for this overshoot is calculated by multiplying half the monthly factor by the transmission tariff for non-interruptible backhaul entry and/or exit capacity for the calendar year.

3.2.4. Tariff structure for non-interruptible wheeling

3.2.4.1. Description of service

The service is described in 2.1.5 of the Transmission Code Gas TSO.

3.2.4.2. Tariff basis

The tariff basis is the contracted entry and exit capacity expressed in kWh/hour.

3.2.4.3. Tariff in relation to the term of the contract

A contract with a term of one calendar year is used as the basis for calculating tariffs for other periods. To determine the tariff for one month, the tariff for the calendar year is multiplied by a monthly factor that depends on the season and is related to dimensioning of gas transmission of the national grid. For a winter month, shoulder month or summer month the monthly factor is 0.3, 0.15 or 0.075 respectively. When concluding contracts for several months, the tariff for the calendar year is multiplied by the sum of the monthly factors for the months concerned, so that this overall monthly factor for a year amounts to a maximum of $(0.8125 + 0.03 \times \text{number of winter months} + 0.015 \times \text{number of shoulder months} + 0.0075 \times \text{number of summer months})$. To determine the tariff for a gas day, the tariff for the month in question is multiplied by a day factor of 1/30.

3.2.4.4. Exceeding contracted capacity

Exceeding contracted entry capacity for the entry point in connection with non-interruptible wheeling is calculated per gas day and set at the greatest capacity overshoot recorded in an hour. A tariff for this overshoot is calculated by multiplying the monthly factor by the tariff for the entry point for the calendar year. Exceeding the contracted exit capacity for the exit point in connection with non-interruptible wheeling is calculated and offset in the same way per gas day, using the tariff for the exit point.

3.2.5. Tariff structure for interruptible wheeling

3.2.5.1. Description of service

The service is described in 2.1.5 of the Transmission Code Gas TSO.

3.2.5.2. Tariff basis

The tariff basis is the contracted entry and exit capacity expressed in kWh/hour.

3.2.5.3. Tariff in relation to non-interruptible wheeling

The tariff for interruptible wheeling is based on the calendar year tariff for non-interruptible wheeling, to which a 10% discount is applied.

3.2.5.4. Tariff in relation to the term of the contract

A contract with a term of one calendar year is used as the basis for calculating tariffs for other periods. To determine the tariff for one month, the tariff for the calendar year is multiplied by a monthly factor that depends on the season and is related to dimensioning of gas transmission of the national grid. For a winter month, shoulder month or summer month the monthly factor is 0.3, 0.15 or 0.075 respectively. When concluding contracts for several months, the tariff for the calendar year is multiplied by the sum of the monthly factors for the months concerned, so that this overall monthly factor for a year amounts to a maximum of $(0.8125 + 0.03 \times \text{number of winter months} + 0.015 \times \text{number of shoulder months} + 0.0075 \times \text{number of summer months})$. To determine the tariff for a gas day, the tariff for the month in question is multiplied by a day factor of 1/30.

For contracts concluded on the same day involving both non-interruptible and interruptible wheeling, the network operator of the national grid shall, at the request of the shipper, determine the overall monthly factor based on the sum of the non-interruptible and interruptible wheeling.

3.2.5.5. Exceeding contracted capacity

Exceeding contracted entry capacity for the entry point in connection with interruptible wheeling is calculated per gas day and set at the greatest capacity overshoot recorded in an hour. A tariff for this overshoot is calculated by multiplying the monthly factor by the tariff for the entry point for the calendar year. Exceeding the contracted exit capacity for the exit point in connection with interruptible wheeling is calculated and offset in the same way per gas day, using the tariff for the exit point.

3.2.6. Tariff structure for shorthaul

3.2.6.1. Description of service

The service is described in 2.1.6 of the Transmission Code Gas TSO.

3.2.6.2. Tariff basis

The tariff basis is the contracted entry or exit capacity expressed in kWh/hour.

3.2.6.3. Exceeding contracted capacity

Exceeding contracted entry capacity for the entry point is calculated per gas day and set at the greatest capacity overshoot recorded in an hour. A tariff for this overshoot is calculated by multiplying the monthly factor by the tariff for the entry point for the calendar year. Exceeding the contracted exit capacity for the exit point is calculated and offset in the same way per gas day, using the tariff for the exit point.

3.2.7. Tariff structure for non-interruptible entry and exit capacity at gas storage facilities

3.2.7.1. Entry capacity at gas storage facilities

The service is described in 2.1.2h of the Transmission Code Gas TSO.

3.2.7.2. Exit capacity at gas storage facilities

The service is described in 2.1.2h of the Transmission Code Gas TSO.

3.2.7.3. Tariff basis

The tariff basis is the contracted entry and/or exit capacity at gas storage facilities expressed in

kWh/hour.

3.2.7.4. Discount on tariffs for entry and exit capacity at gas storage facilities

The tariff for entry or exit capacity at gas storage facilities is based on the transmission tariff for the calendar year for the undiscounted entry or exit capacity at gas storage facilities service to which a discount of 25% is applied.

3.2.7.5. Tariff in relation to the term of the contract

The tariff in relation to the term of the contract is determined as follows for all entry and exit points at gas storage facilities. A contract with a term of one calendar year is used as the basis for calculating tariffs for other periods. To determine the tariff for one month, the tariff for the calendar year is multiplied by a monthly factor that depends on the season and is related to the dimensions of the national grid. For a winter month, shoulder month or summer month the monthly factor is 0.3, 0.15 or 0.075 respectively. When concluding contracts for several months, the tariff for the calendar year is multiplied by the sum of the monthly factors of the months concerned, so that this overall monthly factor for a year amounts to a maximum of $(0.8125 + 0.03 \times \text{number of winter months} + 0.015 \times \text{number of shoulder months} + 0.0075 \times \text{number of summer months})$. To determine the tariff for a gas day, the tariff for the month in question is multiplied by a day factor of 1/30.

3.2.7.6. Exceeding contracted capacity

Exceeding contracted entry and/or exit capacity at gas storage facilities is calculated per gas day and set at the greatest capacity overshoot recorded in an hour. A tariff for this overshoot is calculated by multiplying the monthly factor for the month in which the capacity was exceeded by the transmission tariff for the calendar year.

3.2.8. Tariff structure for interruptible entry and exit capacity at gas storage facilities

3.2.8.1. Interruptible entry capacity at gas storage facilities

The service is described in 2.1.2h of the Transmission Code Gas TSO.

3.2.8.2. Interruptible exit capacity at gas storage facilities

The service is described in 2.1.2h of the Transmission Code Gas TSO.

3.2.8.3. Tariff basis

The tariff basis is the contracted interruptible entry and/or exit capacity at gas storage facilities expressed in kWh/hour.

3.2.8.4. Tariff and risk of interruption

The tariff for the interruptible entry or exit capacity at gas storage facilities is based on the calendar year tariff for non-interruptible entry or exit capacity at gas storage facilities in 3.2.7.4 respectively, to which a discount expressing the risk of interruption is applied. For a tranche assumed to have a risk of interruption based on past performance of not more than 15%, 30% discount is applied.

3.2.8.5. Tariff in relation to the term of the contract

A contract with a term of one calendar year is used as the basis for calculating tariffs for other periods. To determine the tariff for one month, the tariff for the calendar year is multiplied by a monthly factor that depends on the season and is related to dimensioning of gas transmission of the national grid. For a winter month, shoulder month or summer month the monthly factor is 0.3, 0.15 or 0.075 respectively. When concluding contracts for several months, the tariff for the calendar year is multiplied by the sum of the monthly factors of the months concerned, so that this overall monthly factor for a year amounts to a maximum of $(0.8125 + 0.03 \times \text{number of winter months} + 0.015 \times$

number of shoulder months + 0.0075 x number of summer months). To determine the tariff for a gas day, the tariff for the month in question is multiplied by a day factor of 1/30. For contracts concluded on the same day including both non-interruptible and interruptible entry or exit capacity at gas storage facilities, the network operator of the national grid shall, at the request of the shipper, determine the overall monthly factor based on the sum of the non-interruptible and interruptible entry and exit capacity gas storage respectively.

3.2.8.6. Exceeding contracted capacity

Exceeding contracted interruptible entry and/or exit capacity at gas storage facilities is calculated per gas day and set at the greatest capacity overshoot recorded in an hour. A tariff for this overshoot is calculated by multiplying the monthly factor by the transmission tariff for non-interruptible entry and/or exit capacity at gas storage facilities for the calendar year.

3.2.10. Tariff structure for quality conversion

3.2.10.1. Description of service

The service is described in 2.2.1 of the Transmission Code Gas TSO.

3.2.10.2. Tariff basis

The tariff basis is the contracted entry and exit capacity as referred to in 3.2.1, 3.2.2, 3.2.3, 3.2.7 and 3.2.8 expressed in kWh/hour.

3.2.10.3. Cost categories

Quality conversion tariffs are intended to cover the types of cost relating to quality conversion, including the following:

- a) the resources for quality conversion;
- a) managing the resources for quality conversion;
- c) performing quality conversion.

3.2.11. Tariff structure for balancing

3.2.11.1. Description of service

The service is described in 4.1 of the Transmission Code Gas TSO.

3.2.11.2. Tariff basis

The tariff basis is the contracted entry and exit capacity as referred to in 3.2.1, 3.2.2, 3.2.3, 3.2.7 and 3.2.8 expressed in kWh/hour.

3.2.11.3. Cost categories

Balancing tariffs are intended to cover the types of cost mentioned in 3.4.1.

3.3. Tariff structure for transmission-related services

3.3.1. Tariff structure for connections

3.3.1.1. Description of service

The connection services relate to maintaining the system connections.

3.3.1.2. Tariff basis

The tariff bases are a fixed amount per system connection per year and the contracted exit capacity for the system connection expressed in kWh/hour.

3.3.2. [No longer applicable]

3.3.3. Tariff structure for diversion

3.3.3.1. Description of service

The service is described in 2.1.7 of the Transmission Code Gas TSO.

3.3.3.2. Tariff basis

A one-off amount per contract is charged initially for this service.

3.3.4. Tariff structure for shift of capacity

3.3.4.1. Description of service

The service is described in 2.1.8 of the Transmission Code Gas TSO.

3.3.4.2. Tariff basis

The tariff basis is the shifted exit capacity expressed in kWh/hour.

3.3.5. Tariff structure for transfer of transmission capacity or usage rights

3.3.5.1. Description of service

The service is described in 2.1.10 of the Transmission Code Gas TSO.

3.3.5.2. Tariff basis

A one-off amount per transfer is charged for this service.

3.3.6. Tariff structure for connections constructed by the network operator of the national grid

3.3.6.1. Description of service

The service concerns the operation and maintenance of connections constructed by the network operator of the national grid, apart from system connections and connections with gas transmission networks across the Dutch national border.

3.3.6.2. Tariff basis

The tariff basis is the contracted entry or exit capacity expressed in kWh/hour.

3.3.7. Tariff structure for connection points

3.3.7.1. Description of service

The service concerns the construction, operation and maintenance of connection points by the network operator of the national grid.

3.3.7.2. Tariff basis

The tariff basis is the contracted entry or exit capacity expressed in kWh/hour.

3.4. Transmission tariffs and cost categories

3.4.1

Transmission tariffs and transmission-related tariffs are intended to cover the types of cost relating to gas transmission but not relating to quality conversion or peak supply. These are:

- cost of the national grid;
- cost of managing the national grid;
- cost of gas transmission, including monitoring and maintenance of pressure and gas quality in the national grid;
- cost of drawing up transmission contracts;
- administration costs;
- data processing costs and the cost of measuring, allocation and reconciliation;
- market facilitating costs, including provision of information;
- invoicing costs;
- cost of buildings and warehouses which are not part of the grid infrastructure;
- cost of buildings and warehouses which are part of the grid infrastructure;
- costs of standing surety during the suspension period relating to the withdrawal of a shipper's licence; these costs shall include costs of gas purchase if any, costs resulting from the shipper not being in balance, and other activities arising directly from the shipper's obligations; these costs shall also include levies imposed by the government, if applicable;
- payments to shippers who have undertaken to make a minimum number of bids on the bid price ladder;
- cost of the imbalance settlement in a previous calendar year.

3.4.2

The transmission tariffs and transmission-related tariffs are based on the extent to which they cause the costs listed in 3.4.1.

3.4.3

Notwithstanding article 3.4.2 and as a consequence of 'pipe-to-pipe competition', the tariffs for the services may be based on the tariffs of our competitors in neighbouring countries.

3.4.4

At entry or exit points where entry or exit capacity is contracted and allocated by auctioning according to NC-CAM the tariff charged is determined by the sum of the regulated tariff and the auction premium as a result of the auction mechanism used.

3.5. [No longer applicable]

3.6. Final provisions

3.6.1. Customised services and reporting

3.6.1.1. Customised services

If the standard services are not appropriate or are unsuitable for the network user, the network operator of the national grid shall, without discrimination and at the request of the network user, provide tailored services to the network user to supplement the services provided for in this document. The network operator of the national grid shall only offer tailored services if and in so far as it holds the reasonable opinion that to do so would be in line with the 'Tariff Code Gas' and, moreover, this would not be unreasonably onerous for the network operator of the national grid.

3.6.1.2. Reporting

The network operator of the national grid reports to the Dutch Authority for Consumers and Markets any agreements with parties to provide tailored services made in year t no later than year t+1.

3.6.2

The Tariff Code Gas, as established by the Decision of 19 August 2005 and subsequently amended several times, is withdrawn.

3.6.3

This Decision enters into force with effect from the day after the date of issue of the Dutch Government Gazette in which it has been published.

3.6.3

This Decision is cited as: Tariff Code Gas.

This Decision and its explanatory notes shall be published in the Dutch Government Gazette.

The Hague, 21 April 2016

On behalf of the Dutch Authority for Consumers and Markets:

F.J.H. Don

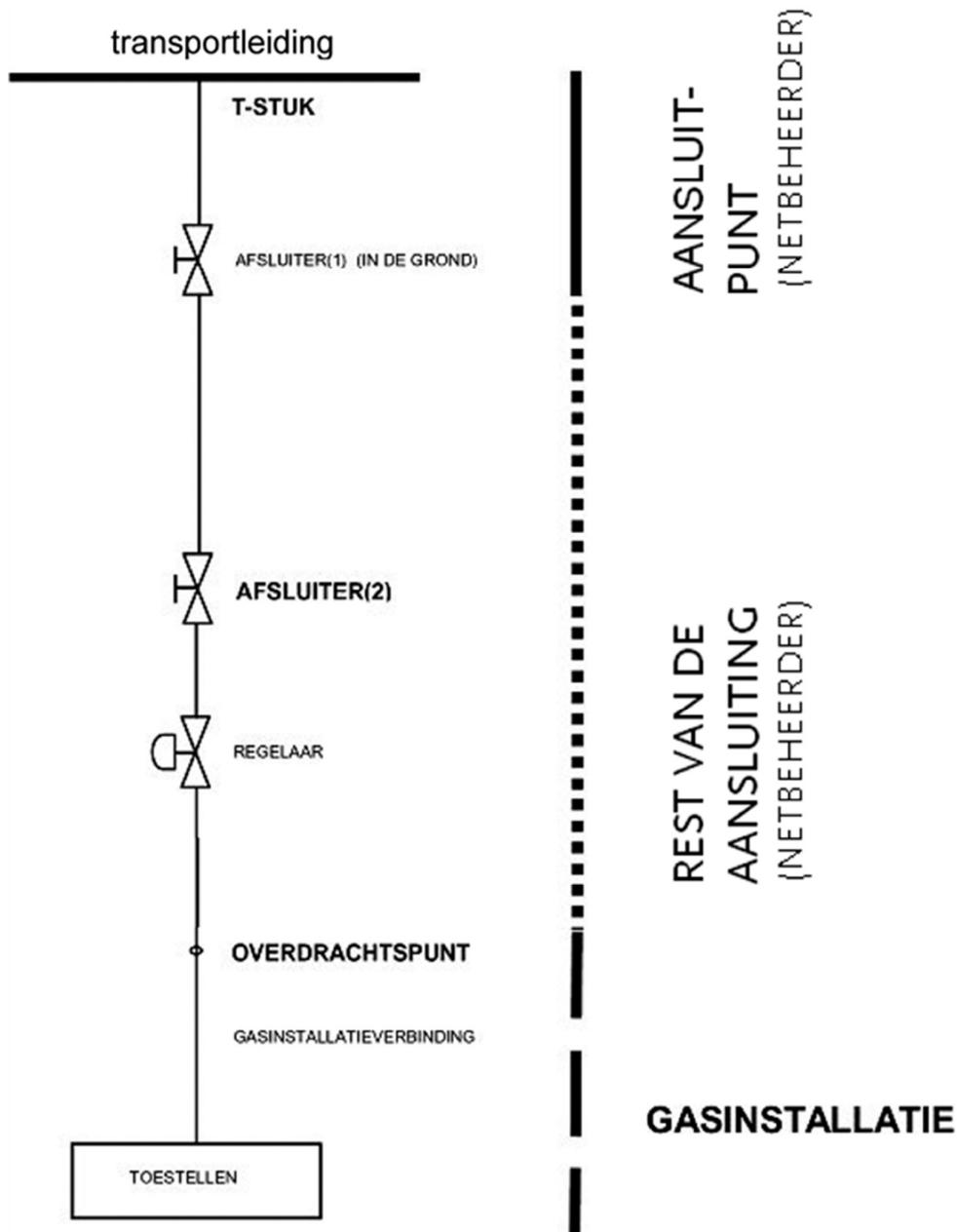
board member

Appendix A. Standard elements of the connection

A.1. General

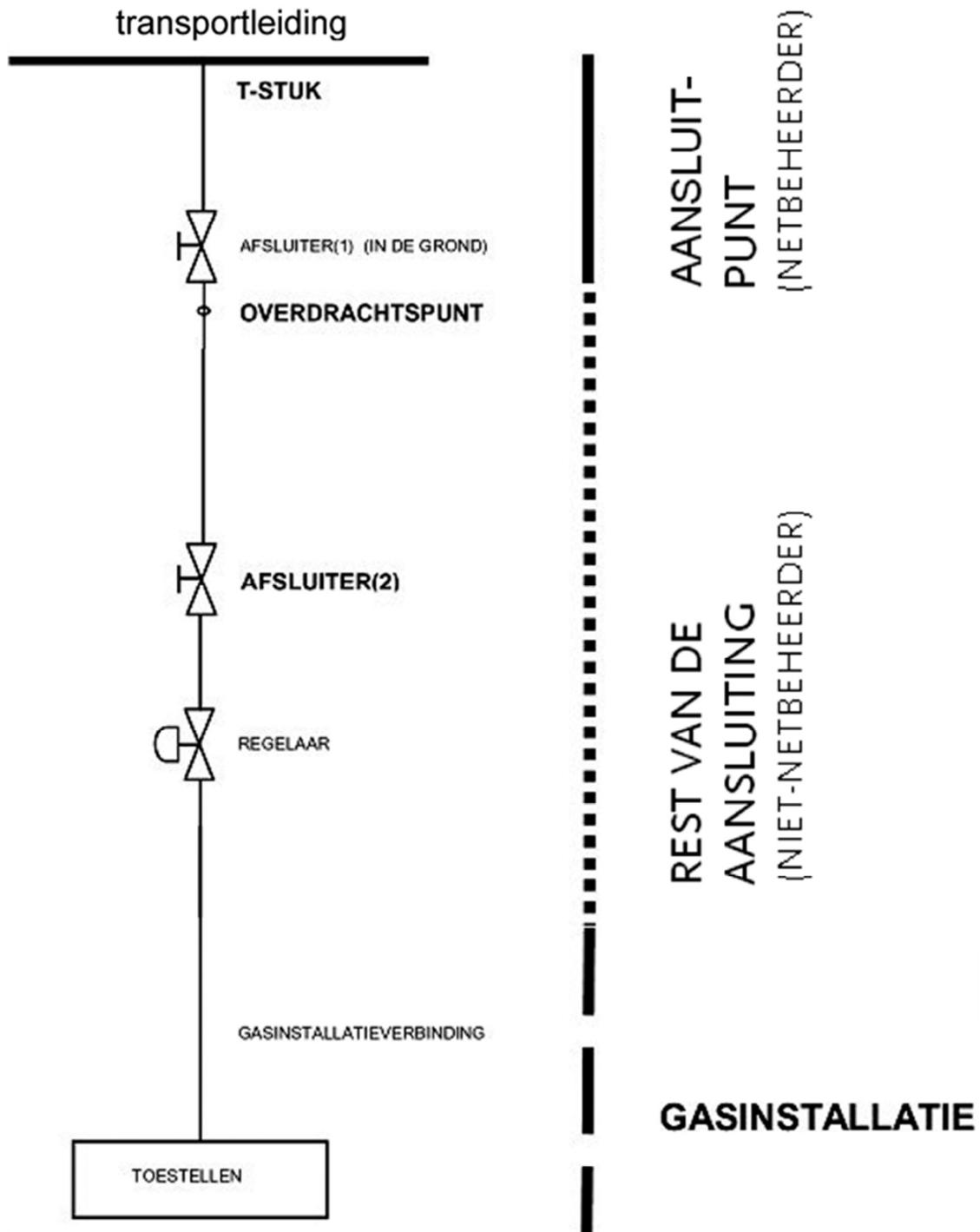
This appendix describes the scope of the connection by marking the beginning and end of the connection and by explaining the definitions connection, connection point, gas transfer point, etc. on the basis of diagrams of the most common situations. This appendix does not intend to name all parts of the connection in detail but to indicate the beginning and end of the connection. Based on this, the network operator is able to determine which materials, accessories and activities belong to the connection service and which costs have to be covered by the connection fee. The measuring equipment is not a part of the connection and will not be shown in paragraph A.2 or A.3 of this appendix.

A.2. The network operator constructs the entire connection



The illustration above contains some prominent components of the connection. In practice the situation may be different. The connection runs from the Tee up to the gas transfer point and contains a Tee, the first valve, the second valve, a regulator, the gas transfer point and the connecting pipelines. The connection point consists of the Tee, the first valve and the pipeline in between. The gas equipment runs from the gas transfer point up to and including the appliances. The regulator also includes those accessories potentially required to achieve supply pressure. The connecting pipelines also include those accessories potentially required to support these pipelines. The party indicated in brackets is the party responsible for constructing that section in the situation mentioned.

A.3. The network operator constructs only the connection point



The illustration above contains some prominent components of the connection. In practice the situation may be different. The connection runs from the Tee up to the gas equipment link and contains a Tee, the first valve, a gas transfer point, the second valve, a regulator and the connecting pipelines. The network operator's section runs from the Tee up to and including the transfer point. The gas transfer point marks the end of the first valve (and, therefore, of the connection point also). The connecting pipelines also include those accessories potentially required to support these pipelines. The parties indicated in brackets are the parties responsible for constructing that section in the situation mentioned.