Dwr Cymru DSR September 2017

Higher Value Services



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Top line figures

| Consumption | Import | Generation | Export | Displaced |
|-------------|---------|------------|--------|-----------|
| 453 GWH | 397 GWH | 109 GWH | 53 GWH | 56 GWH |

| CHP | Hydro | Solar PV | Wind | Total |
|-------|-------|----------|------|-------|
| 12 MW | 16 MW | 6 MW | 3 MW | 37 MW |

| Import Normal Demand | | • | Export High Response | Export Low Response |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 40 MW | >40MW | 23 MW | 16 MW | 5 MW |



Dwr Cymru Demand Response – Recent Past

| Distribution | National Grid |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| CDCM DNUoS Red Avoidance | Triad Avoidance |
| EDCM DNUoS Super Red Avoidance | Demand Turn-Up |
| Demand Turn-Up – DSBR Localised | Demand Side Balancing Reserve |

| Supplier | Aggregator |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| STOD Avoidance Reduce Imbalance Charges | Firm Frequency Response (Dynamic) |

Why move towards High Value/Flexible Short Notice Services?



Operational reasons – Habitats directive





Operational reasons – algal blooms or insufficient oxygen





Operational reasons – extreme weather







Consequences of not getting it right on the industry

The £20.3m fine is the largest penalty handed down to a water utility for an environmental disaster.

Judge Francis Sheridan said the scale of the problem was such that it must have been known up the chain of command.

He told Aylesbury Crown Court it was inconceivable that all the individual managers made the same decisions to run pumps at half levels, calling it a "shocking and disgraceful state of affairs".

He added: "It should not be cheaper to offend than to take appropriate precautions."







Pumping Challenges & difficulties to commit upfront





Joint research project with Cardiff and Bath Universities looking at how the changes in how we utilise assets will affect water quality in the long term, especially in terms of algae and taste and odour. We now need to model what impact our activities will have on harmful algal blooms, such as toxin and taste and odour producers. In theory, lower reservoir levels would lead to higher algal blooms as we will have an increase in light and temperature at the bottom of the res, as well as more nutrient release by the exposure of sediment to the air. This is likely to occur in dry periods



Aeration Challenges & difficulties to commit upfront



- Microbes need oxygen, food and warmth. If any of these are removed then the microbes either die or feed at a much slower rate
- Colder weather in Winter combined with sustained lack of aeration will end up killing microbes and potential loss of treatment and compliance



Hydro Challenges



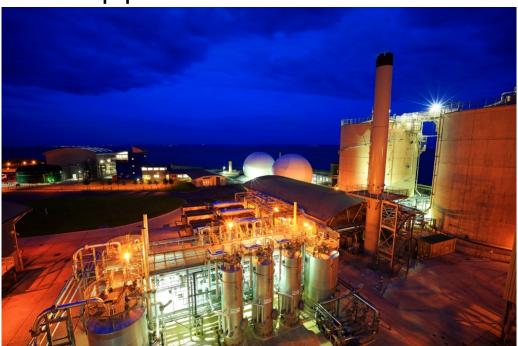


- Dependent on sustained rainfall not reliable in Summer
- Dependent on needs of river abstractors
- Dependent on needs of flora/fauna
- Dependent on needs of water sports including white water rafters
- Towards the bottom of the list is responding to energy incentives



CHP Challenges

- Dependent on occasional low intensity rainfall
- High intensity rainfall causes issues with diluted sludge
- Low rainfall leads to poor sludge throughput and sedimentation in pipes





| Welsh Waters Future Needs | Higher value services inc. FFR |
|---|--|
| No commitment upfront/flexibility based on operational circumstance | Compatible |
| No penalties other than lost revenue | Compatible |
| Certainty on rates for investment decisions | NG short term contracts. Some aggregators renegotiate contract prices with end service provider due to losses on their contracts with NG |
| Ability to participate Direct or Indirectly | Reliance on aggregator hardware, software, financing options and their |
| Lower technological barriers to entry | market participation agreements with individual industry participants. |
| Lower market access barriers to entry | |
| Diverse financing options | |
| Ability to participate in multiple schemes from different market participants | 12 |



Wider Challenges

- DCP 228 Flattening of DNUoS rates
- Reduction in TNUoS Export Benefit
- Full and fair access to markets software
- Access to affordable technology to allow direct participation
- Volatility of marketplace uncertainty on stable future DSM services makes investment choices risky



Wider Opportunities

- Project TERRE & BM light DCP
- Increased Supplier offered DSM products
- Increased Distribution offered DSM products
- National Grid Product Simplification
- Harmonised affordable access for all for participation in multiple market participant schemes