Evoenergy

Service and access information for Evoenergy's gas network - static charts

Published in accordance with Rule 101B(4)(b)(iv) of the National Gas Rules

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Service and access information for Evoenergy's gas network under NGR Part 10 - static charts

History

Rev No	Date	Description of changes	Author
1.0	31 July 2019	Original Document	Jemena
2.0	30 June 2025	Updating of updating of rule references. Covers Nowra Network	Jemena

1. Purpose

The purpose of this document is to provide the information required under Rule 101B(4)(b)(iv) of the National Gas Rules for the large full regulation distribution pipelines owned by Evoenergy.

Rule 101B(4)(b)(iv) requires publication of:

> *"(b) subject to subrule (6), for each entry and exit point on a large distribution pipeline that is owned, operated or controlled by the service provider or for which the service provider holds the information::*
>
> *(iv) a static table or chart showing the maximum flow rate of the entry or exit point against pressure."*

Where a large distribution pipeline is defined as *a distribution pipeline or part of a distribution pipeline that is a scheme pipeline and has a maximum daily capacity under normal operating conditions greater than or equal to 10 TJ/day and a maximum pressure capability under normal operating conditions greater than 4 MPa.*

Under the NGR, the following parts of Evoenergy's gas distribution network in the ACT are large distribution pipelines.

- Hoskinstown – Fyshwick pipeline
- Canberra Primary System

As the Nowra network is not a scheme pipeline and there are no large distribution pipelines in the Nowra Network, no information is provided for the Nowra network:

The information in this document is current as at 30 June 2025.

2. Entry points and exit points on the ACT large distribution pipelines

2.1 Entry points

The entry point onto the Hoskinstown-Fyshwick pipeline (Hoskinstown CTS) is owned by Evoenergy. The entry point onto the Canberra Primary System at Watson (Watson CTS) is owned by APA. Evoenergy does not hold the information required under Rule 101B(4)(b)(iv) for this entry point.

Section 3 provides the required information for the Hoskinstown CTS.

2.2 Exit points

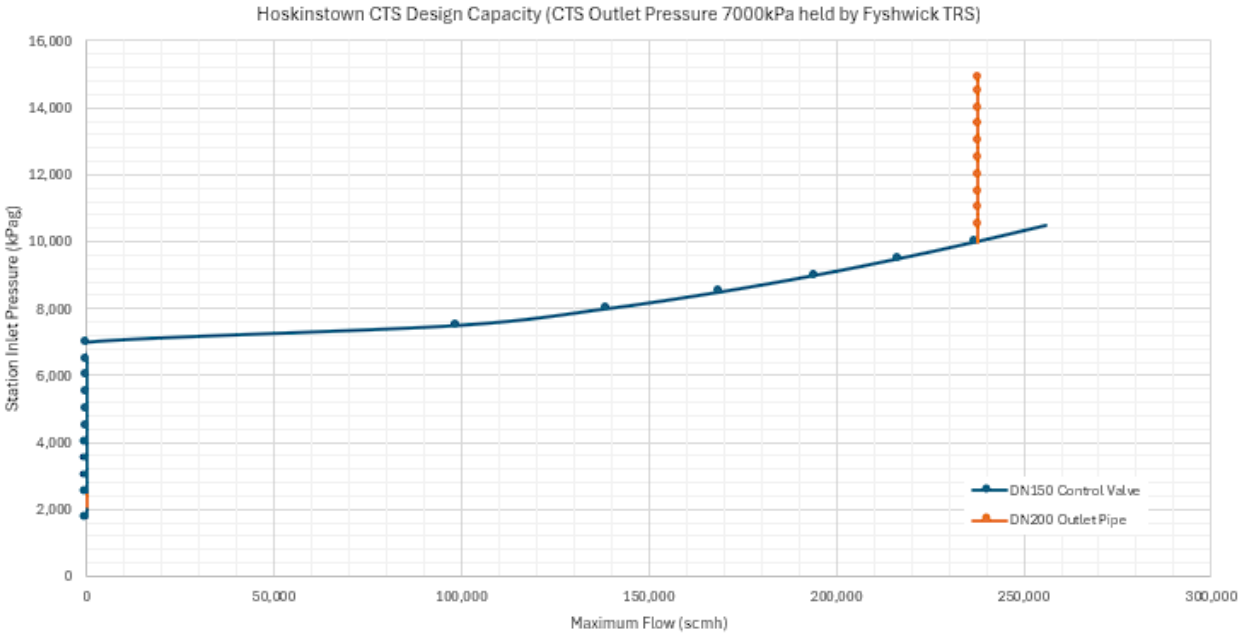
Evoenergy owns, operates and controls the exit points from the large distribution pipelines, being:

- Bungendore POTS
- Fyshwick TRS
- Watson PRS
- Phillip PRS
- Hume PRS
- Gungahlin PRS

Section 4 provides the required information for each of these exit points.

3. Entry points on the ACT large distribution pipelines

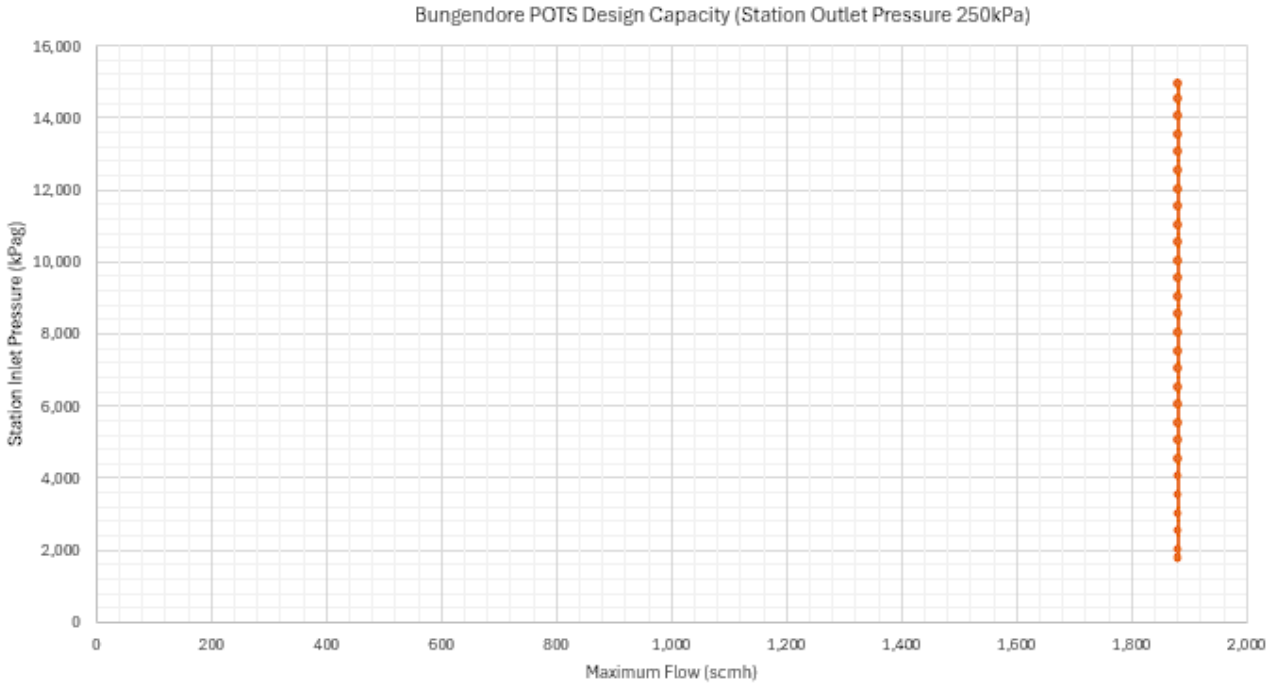
3.1.1 Hoskinstown CTS



At a station inlet pressure of between 1,750kPa and 10,000kPa, the design capacity of Hoskinstown CTS is limited by the DN150 Control Valve up to a maximum flow of 237,016scmh. At a station inlet pressure of between 10,500kPa and 14,900kPa, the design capacity of Hoskinstown CTS is limited by the DN200 outlet pipe up to a maximum flow of 237,792scmh.

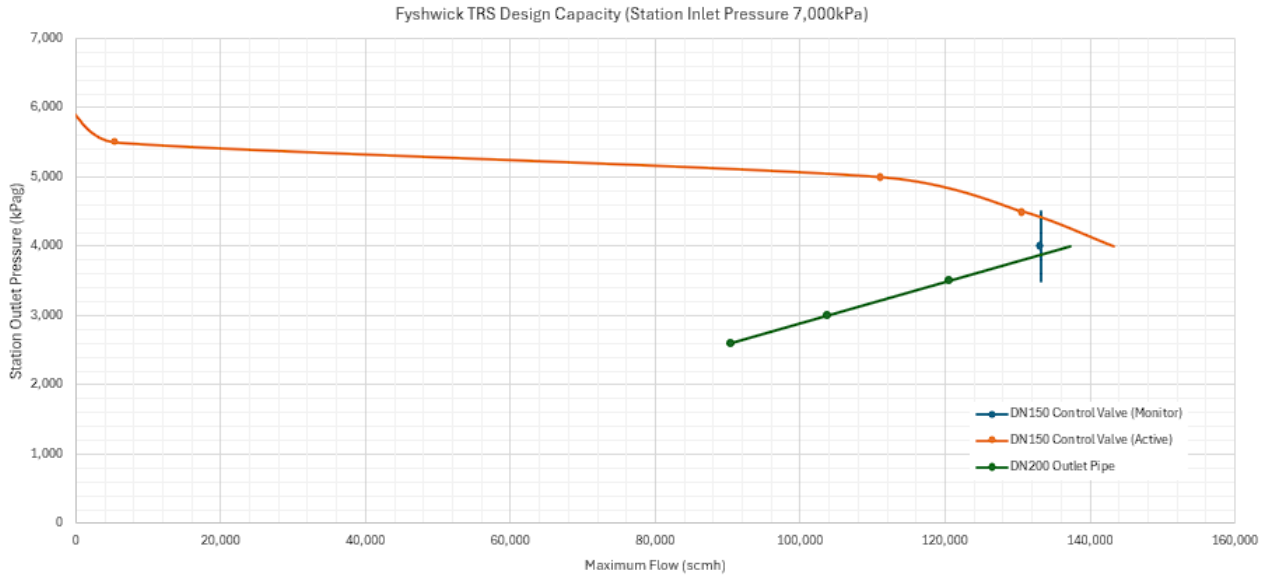
4. Exit points on the ACT large distribution pipelines

4.1 Bungendore POTS



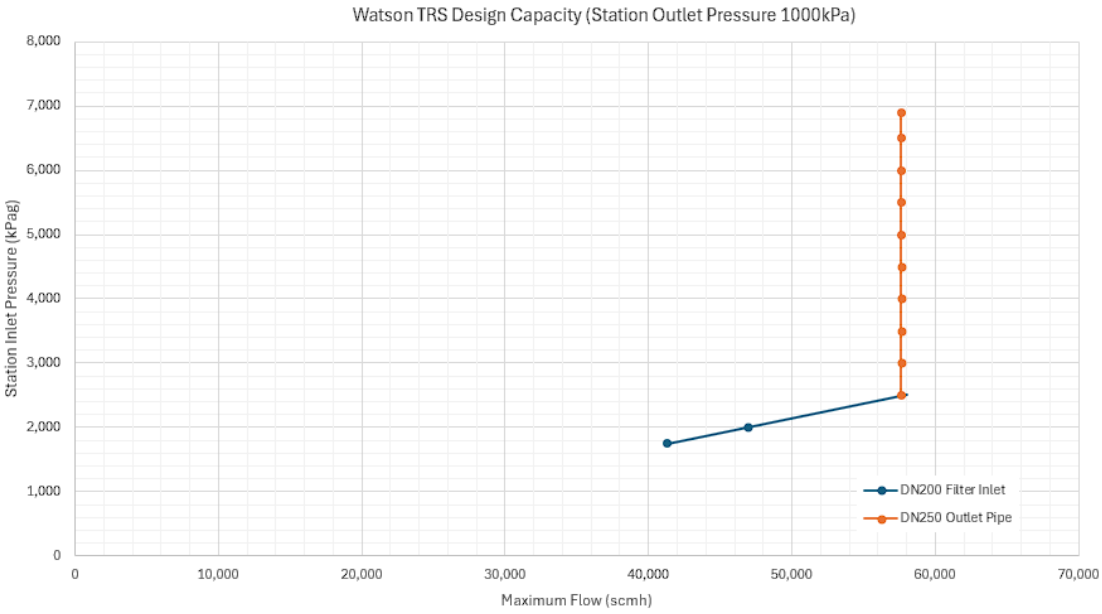
At station inlet pressure of between 1,750kPa and 14,900kPa , the design capacity of Bungendore POTS is limited by the DN80 outlet pipe up to a maximum flow of 1,882scmh.

4.2 Fyshwick TRS



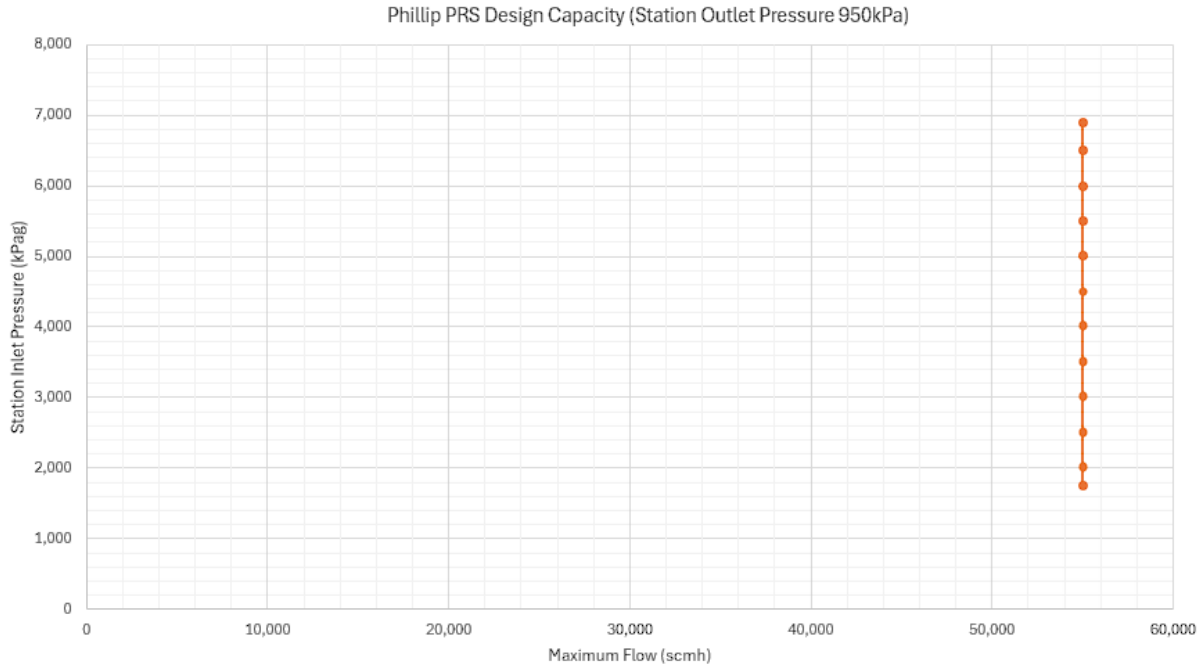
At a station outlet pressure of between 2,600kPa and 3,500kPa, the design capacity of Fyshwick TRS is limited by the DN200 Outlet Pipe up to a maximum flow of 90,455scmh and 130,849scmh respectively. At a station outlet pressure of 4,000kPQ, the design capacity of Fyshwick TRS is limited by the DN150 Control Valve to a maximum flow of 133,142scmh. At a station outlet pressure of between 4,500kPa and 5,500kPa, the design capacity of Fyshwick TRS is limited by the DN150 Control Valve to a maximum flow of 130,659scmh and 5,500scmh respectively.

4.3 Watson PRS



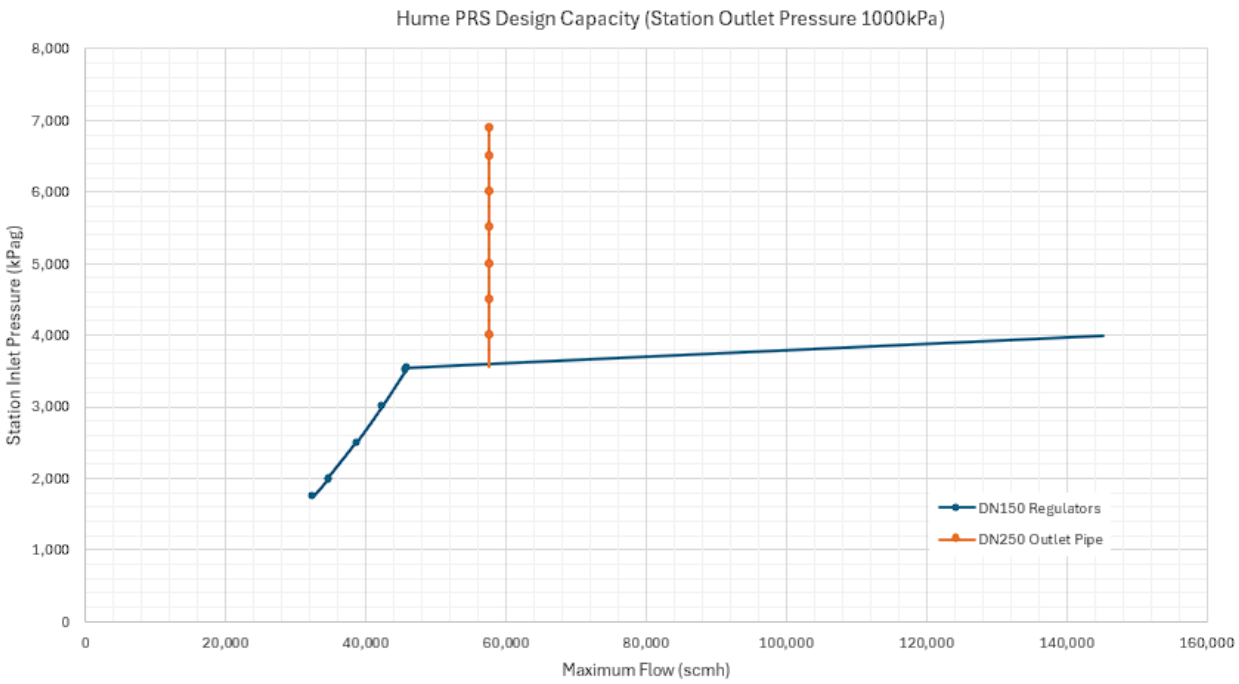
At station inlet pressure of between 1,750kPa and 2,000kPa, the design capacity of Watson TRS is limited by the DN200 inlet filter up to a maximum flow of 46,909scmh. At station inlet pressure of between 2,500kPa and 6,895kPa, the design capacity of Watson TRS is limited by the DN250 outlet pipe up to a maximum flow of 47,623scmh.

4.4 Phillip PRS



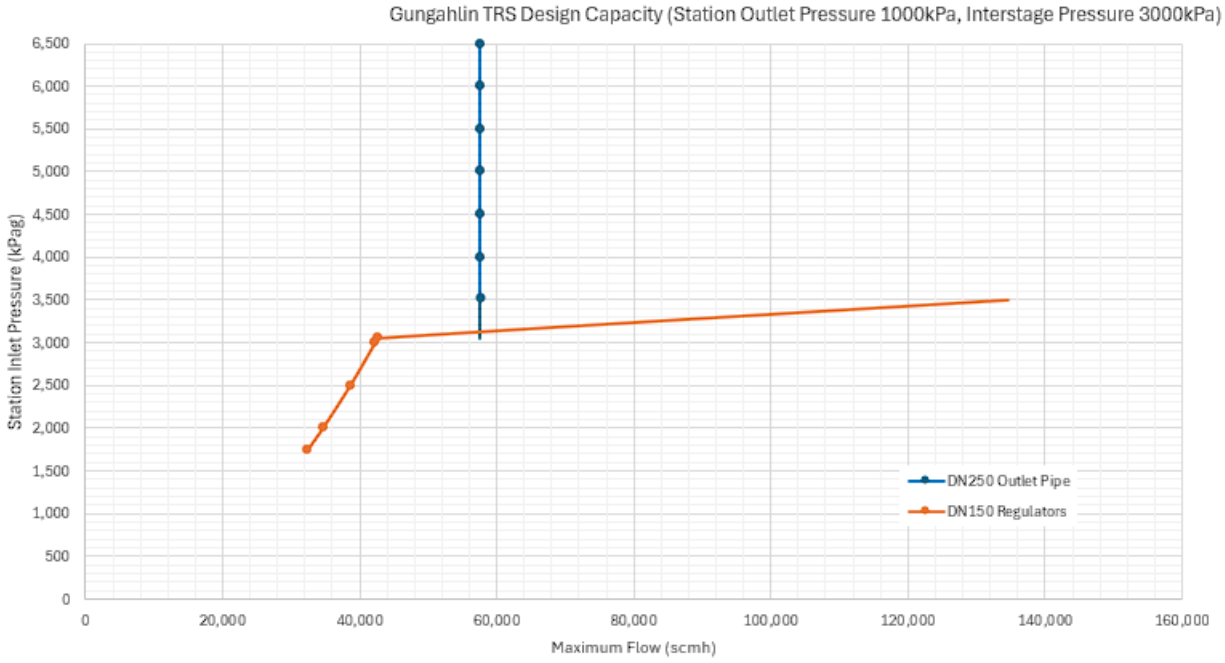
At station inlet pressure of between 1,750kPa and 6,895kPa, the design capacity of Phillip PRS is limited by the DN250 outlet pipe up to a maximum flow of 55,007scmh.

4.5 Hume PRS



At station inlet pressure of between 1,750kPa and 3,550kPa, the design capacity of Hume PRS is limited by the DN150 regulators up to a maximum flow of 45,912scmh. At station inlet pressure of between 4,000kPa and 6,895kPa, the design capacity of Hume PRS is limited by the DN250 outlet pipe up to a maximum flow of 57,623scmh.

4.6 Gungahlin PRS



At station inlet pressure of between 1,750kPa and 3,050kPa , the design capacity of Gungahlin PRS is limited by the DN150 Regulators up to a maximum flow of 42,606scmh. From 3,500kPa to 6,895kPa the station is limited by the DN250 outlet pipe to a maximum flow of 57,623scmh.