Defence Infrastructure Organisation

Gas Safety Management Plan (Section B)

Cirencester ARC ACF ATC

22/04/2025

Produced to meet the requirements of the Gas Safety (Management) Regulations 1996

(Gas Safety Management Plan (Section A) covers the requirements of the Gas Safety (Installation and Use) Regulations 1998

ESTABLISHMENT KEY PERSONALITIES (GAS) CONTACTS

Role	Name	Tel No.	Email
Head of Establishment	LT Col EDL Hodges	01929 403774	Edward.Hodges675@mod.gov.uk
Establishment's SHEF	Capt. Wayne Price	0300 164 8316	Wayne.Price924@mod.uk
Establishments 4C's Coordinator	Capt. Wayne Price	0300 164 8316	Wayne.Price924@mod.uk
Senior DIO Estate Representative or Equivalent	Mark Cubitt	07955280440	wx-est-hd@rfca.mod.uk
Site DIO Estate Representative or Equivalent	Mark Armstrong	07508 129987	wx-est-mgr3@rfca.mod.uk
MMO Site Manager or equivalent	Paul Wakeford	07356101565	Paul.wakeford@vivodefence.com
Gas Safety Manager (GSM)	Justin Westcott	07793222820	Justin.westcott@vivodefence.com
Gas Responsible Person (GRP)	Jason Cuthbert	07592112763	Jason.cuthbert@vivodefence.com

The Content of this Gas Safety Management Plan (GSMP) have been Approved by the Gas Safety Manager:

Signature:	JP Westcott	**Date: 22/04/2025**

Authorisation for Implementation

The content and format of this GSMP has been agreed and authorised for implementation by Defence Infrastructure Organisation Technical Services Principal Gas Engineer (DIO TS PGE) and a unique reference number has been generated to support this.

Approved – J Obbard PGE – 27th Oct 2022

The Content of this GSMP have been agreed by the Senior DIO Estate Representative or Equivalent and future works following the findings will be supported:

Signature:	M Cubitt	**Date: 8/5/2024**

The content of this GSMP have been agreed by the Head of Establishment and future works following the findings will be supported.

Signature:	Ed Hodges	**Date:25/06/2025**

Reviews and Amendments

GSMPs are 'living documents' that should be subject to continual review and updating as required. Although the level of attention required will vary considerably depending on the size and complexity of each site, GSMPs should be reviewed at least once per quarter by the GRP. Although it is likely that changes are not required at each review, the date of review and any changes made should be indicated on the tables below. The review of the GSMP will include a site visit to ensure that the site and the content of the GSMP remain valid. The reviews and amendments made will be deleted during the DIO TS three yearly review when the GSMP is re-authorised by the PGE.

Date	Page No.	Amendment
25/03/2022	All	Initial Development
20/01/2023	13 & Annex B	Added Network & Line Drawing Details, Icons and Drawings
20/01/2023	15 & 23-25	Added Network Analysis Details
20/01/2023	Annex C	Updated Risk Assessments
30/01/2023	4,5,6 & 8	Updated Site Gas Pressures After Annual Visit
14/04/2023	N/A	No Amendments Required
16/08/2023	ii & 1	Updated HoE Details
16/08/2023	15, 25-26	Added Network Validation Results
14/09/2023	ii	Wessex Head of Estates Signed Document
27/11/2023	N/A	No Amendments Required
29/02/2024	9, 18-27	Added ECV comment, sections 6 – 21 updated,
16/05/2024	N/A	No Amendments Required
09/08/2024	5,6,8, Annexe C	Updated Detail for Caretakers Flat & Reviewed and Updated Risk Assessments
18/10/2024		GSM re-authorisation (previously authorised 27/04/2022)
14/11/2024	N/A	No Amendments Required
18/02/2025	Various	Updated document to reflect VIVO as MMO and also now responsible for Gas Safety management.

Date	Reviewed by	Authorised by	Comments
27/04/2022	M Fenwick	N King	Initial Review
27/10/2022	J Obbard	J Obbard	Document Approval
20/01/2023	M Fenwick	M Fenwick	Quarterly Review
14/04/2023	M Fenwick	M Fenwick	Quarterly Review
16/08/2023	M Fenwick	M Fenwick	Quarterly Review
27/11/2023	M Fenwick		Annual Review
29/02/2024	M Fenwick	M Fenwick	Quarterly Review
16/05/2024	M Fenwick	M Fenwick	Quarterly Review
09/08/2024	M Fenwick	M Fenwick	Quarterly Review

18/10/2024	Neville King	Neville King	GSM re-authorisation
14/11/2024	M Fenwick	M Fenwick	Quarterly Review
27/01/2025	M Fenwick	M Fenwick	DNV De-Mobilisation Review / Handover
18/02/2025	J Cuthbert	J Westcott	Review and adoption of GSMP
22/04/2025	*J Westcott*	*J Westcott*	*Initial review/approval – Noting Network PPM to be undertaken within next 3 months.*

FORWARD

MOD, as a gas conveyor within Great Britain, has submitted an Exemplar Gas Safety Case (MOD GSC) to demonstrate compliance with the Gas Safety (Management) Regulations 1996 (GSMR). Maintenance Management Organisations (MMO's) are engaged who have the overall contractual responsibility to operate and maintain the gas network assets under their Contract, including the management of the safe flow of gas within the system and the provision of an emergency service. The MOD delegate specific duties to the MMO but accountability for gas safety on each site rests with the Head of Establishment.

The MOD GSC considers all parts of the MOD estates gas supply system that forms part of the gas supply network. This includes all parts of the MOD estates network from the External Gas Distribution Network (EGDN) connection point to the emergency control valve (ECV) of individual consumers. The MOD GSC considers primarily those matters that relate to the management of the safe flow of gas within the system and the provision of an emergency service.

The conclusions of the assessments within the MOD GSC are:

- There is an adequate safety management system in place to manage the flow of gas safely in its gas supply system.
- Adequate arrangements are in place to comply with the requirements of GSMR and allow co-operation with other bodies that have duties under the regulations.
- Adequate arrangements are in place for ensuring that gas conveyed within the system meets the standards for composition and pressure.
- Adequate arrangements are in place for dealing with reports of gas escapes and investigation of incidents.
- Adequate arrangements have been made to ensure that the risk of a supply failure is minimised.
- Adequate arrangements have been made to ensure that supply emergencies are managed safely.

The MOD GSC is a generic document that outlines the gas safety systems and processes in place for gas networks within the MOD estate. Site-specific details and arrangements are contained within this establishment Gas Safety Management Plan (Section B) (GSMP). As a site-specific component of the MOD GSC, this GSMP has the same legal standing under GSMR.

The layout and structure of this GSMP mirrors that of its parent GSC

Following initial approval by the DIO PGE, the GSM is required to reapprove this GSMP annually. GSMP must be submitted to DIO TS every three years for PGE authorisation.

The HoE and Senior DIO Estate Representative or Equivalent would only be required to re-sign this GSMP annually following the GSM reapproval, unless significant changes to the gas system or a change in one of these key personalities occurs.

GSMP Section A documents detail MOD measures to ensure compliance with the Gas Safety (Installation and Use) Regulations 1998 (GSIUR) for installation pipework (downstream of Emergency Control Valves).

Although the legal status of this document applies in the UK only, the MOD apply the same requirements to the management of natural gas networks on its overseas estate in accordance with the currently published Secretary of State's Health and Safety policy statement.

Contents

1 THE DUTY HOLDER AND ESTABLISHMENT LEVEL KEY PERSONALITIES

1.1. Gas Safety Case Duty Holder.	
The duty holder for the MOD Gas Safety Case is the Permanent Under Secretary for Defence (PUS). However, day to day responsibility for the preparation and maintenance of the document is delegated to the DIO TS Head of Engineering and Construction, who also has the responsibility for managing the system in accordance with the Safety Case. PUS delegates maintenance responsibility to the Top-Level Budget Holders (TLB's), to manage safety of the gas network. The TLB's utilise MOD Contracts i.e. MMOs who have responsibility for maintaining the gas network on behalf of the MOD.	
Name: Address:	Permanent Under Secretary Main Building Horse Guards Parade Whitehall London SW1A 2HB

1.2. DIO Technical Services Principal Gas Engineer (PGE).	
The PGE assumes the role of Senior Authorising Authority which is a term used within the MOD to recognise the authority of the person responsible for overseeing the appointment of, and auditing Authorising Engineers (AEs). For Gas the AEs are replaced by Gas Safety Managers (GSMs).	
Name: Address: ☎: ✉:	Jeremy Obbard DIO HQ Whittington Barracks Lichfield WS14 9TJ 07748 903260 Jeremy.obbard100@mod.gov.uk

1.3. Establishment Personalities.		
Name of Establishment:	Cirencester ARC ACF ATC	
Establishment Address:	Cirencester ARC ACF ATC 55 Somerford Rd Cirencester Gloucester GL7 1TT	
Head of Establishment (HoE) (This is the most senior MOD person identified, by the chain of command, as responsible for the establishment. The HoE holds accountability for ensuring site compliance with the requirements of GSMR and the MOD GSC, including this GSMP.)	Name: Position: Organisation: Address: ☎: ✉:	Lt Col Edward Hodges CO MoD, British Army Regimental Headquarters Allenby Barracks Bovington Wareham BH20 6JA 01929 403774 Edward.Hodges675@mod.gov.uk

Establishment 4C's	Name: Position: Organisation: Address: ☎: ✉:	Capt. Wayne Price HoE MoD Cirencester Army Reserve Centre 55 Somerford Rd Cirencester Gloucester GL7 1TT 01285 868360 Wayne.Price924@mod.uk
Establishment SHEF	Name: Position: Organisation: Address: ☎: ✉:	Capt. Wayne Price HoE MoD Cirencester Army Reserve Centre 55 Somerford Rd Cirencester Gloucester GL7 1TT 01285 868360 Wayne.Price924@mod.uk
Senior DIO representative or equivalent (This may be the SEFM, but will vary depending on the contract this establishment falls under)	Name: Position: Organisation: Address: ☎: ✉:	Mark Cubitt Head of Estates Wessex Reserve Forces' & Cadets' Association Mount House Mount Street Taunton Somerset TA1 3QE 07955 280440 wx-est-hd@rfca.mod.uk
Site Guardroom (24 Hours)	☎:	No Guardroom on site – Working Hours Contact: 01285 868360 Out of Hours Contact: Wessex RFCA 01823 254571
Site emergency services (Are they 24 Hours?)	Fire ☎: Police ☎: Medical ☎:	999 999 999

1.4. **Maintenance Management Organisation (MMO).**		
The MMO for this establishment is:		**VIVO Defence Services**
MMO Customer Services (not 24 hours)	Organisation: Address: ☎: ✉:	VIVO Helpdesk Helpdesk 25 Goodlass Road Hunts Cross Liverpool L24 9HJ 0800 030 9320 VEHelpdesk@vivodefence.com

MMO Helpdesk – Gas Emergencies Only (24 Hours) **Note:** Please do not contact the general public National Gas Emergency Service for suspected gas escapes on RFCA infrastructure.	Organisation: ☎:	VIVO Helpdesk Helpdesk 25 Goodlass Road Hunts Cross Liverpool L24 9HJ 0800 030 9320
Site Contact	Name: Organisation: Address: ☎: ✉:	Capt. Wayne Price HoE MoD Cirencester Army Reserve Centre 55 Somerford Rd Cirencester Gloucester GL7 1TT 01285 868360 Wayne.Price924@mod.uk
Gas Safety Manager (GSM)	Name: Organisation: Address: ☎: ✉:	Justin Westcott Vivo Defence Bldg. 003, CTCRM Lympstone Nr Exmouth Devon EX8 5AR 07725 038039 Justin.westcott@vivodefence.com
Gas Responsible Person (GRP)	Name: Organisation: Address: ☎: ✉:	Jason Cuthbert Vivo Defence Imjin Barracks Innsworth Gloucester Gloucestershire GL31HW 07592 112763 Jason.cuthbert@vivodefence.com

1.5. Additional Gas Contacts.		
External Gas Distribution Network (EGDN)	Organisation: Address: ☎: ✉:	Wales & West Utilities Wales & West House, Spooner Close, Celtic Close Coedkernew Newport NP10 8FZ 0800 912 2999 Steve.Harding@WWUtilities.co.uk

Meter Asset Manager (MAM)	Organisation: Address: ☎: ✉:	Energy Assets Ltd 6 Almond vale Business Park Almond vale Way Livingston Scotland. EH54 6GA 01506 405 405 RalphReekie@EnergyAssets.co.uk
Gas Supplier	Organisation: Address: ☎: ✉:	Total energies Gas & Power 55-57 High Street Redhill Surrey RH1 1RX 01737 275 746 gp.redhill.ccs@totalenergies.com
DIO SD EUS (Service, Delivery, Energy, Utility and Sustainability)	☎: ✉:	0121 311 3854 DIOSDEUS-enaccounts@mod.gov.uk
National Gas Emergency Centre (24 Hours)	☎:	0800 111999
National Emergency Services (24 Hours)	Fire ☎: Police ☎: Medical ☎:	999 999 999

2 OPERATION UNDERTAKEN

2.1 Site Overview.
A brief description of the establishment and its current use. This should include how many separate sites are present, number of buildings being supplied by gas, what the gas is used for and number of personnel who will be affected by a gas outage. Any critical loads should be initial highlighted here (quick reaction forces, large medical facilities, temp controlled ammunition stores etc)
Cirencester ARC ACF ATC is a single site establishment with three buildings on site, one of which is supplied by gas. This is the main building including the annexe. The main building was constructed in 1868 with the Annexe and workshop buildings added in 1954. These buildings are supplied with gas from the Low Pressure (LP) MoD Network. There is also an individual EDGN supply to the Caretakers flat on the 2nd floor of the main building. The reserve centre is occupied by The Royal Armoured Corps, C Squadron Royal Wessex Yeomanry, B Company Gloucester ACF Cirencester Platoon and the 1247 (Cirencester) Squadron of the ATC. The main building which is supplied from the MoD network is used for office space, meeting/conference rooms, stores, catering, drill hall and a lounge/bar. The Caretakers Flat on the top floor has its own individual EGDN supply which is currently capped on the meter outlet. The Caretakers flat is no longer occupied but is used for occasional overnight stays at present. The other building is the newer Annexe attached to the main building. This is supplied with gas from the MoD network. Day to Day there are around 10 people on site and there can be up to 150 people on site when there are functions, events or parades.
2.2 Document Centre.
Location of the establishment Gas Document Centre containing all information relating to the gas systems at this establishment (Ref: MOD GSC 10.2) and contact details if different to the GRP.
The Gas document centre is held electronically by VIVO Defence, this can be accessed via the GSM & GRP. A central QR Code for all essential documents will also be produced and brought into operation in the near future where all site documents will be accessible in one place.

2.3 Purpose of Pipeline(s).

A brief description of demarcation agreements between the EGDN, MAM and MOD. Number of MOD networks including operating pressures and number of buildings being supplied direct from the EGDN. End users of gas being supplied such as accommodation, workshops, catering facilities etc.

The gas supply to Cirencester ARC ACF ATC is fed from the Wales and West Utilities (WWU) low pressure (LP) network and is a single feed onto site which supplies the site Bulk Fiscal meter and a single supply gas meter.
This in turn feeds the individual MoD Low pressure (LP) network on site at 22.9 mbar which supplies gas to two building with two service entries.

The gas is used for Heating, hot water, and commercial catering. The main building is used for Office Space.
The annexe is used for a Kitchen, Drill Hall (including events), stores and classrooms.

The MoD is responsible from the meter outlet valve of the bulk fiscal meter up to and including the appliances in the buildings.

Caretakers Flat

The EGDN network enters a Single Supply Primary gas meter for the Caretakers house in 25mm PE.

Utilisation Meter – Transco G4
6 m/3hr
S/N – G4 W01 134780
MPRN – Not Known at Present

The installation pipework on the meter outlet was capped in June 2024 and the installation pipework to the caretakers flat has been left redundant in situ. Reference remains within the GSMP, highlighted red where applicable.
This installation is covered in more detail in the GSMP Part A.

2.4 Consumers.

Consumers can be broadly categorised as domestic or industrial / commercial. Gas supplies to domestic consumers are normally prioritised above industrial / commercial consumers.

Domestic consumers supplied from the MOD network:	0
Industrial / commercial consumers supplied from the MOD network:	2

2.5 Description of MOD Gas Networks.

A description of the MOD gas network(s) including location of primary meter(s), twin stream or single stream, primary meter kiosk construction and condition. Pipeline length, material, diameter, pressure, age and condition. Are any PRIs present and number of buildings being supplied?

The gas supply to Cirencester ARC ACF ATC is supplied from the Wales and West LP network and enters the site at the West Side of the establishment into a standalone brick-built meter house to feed the Bulk Fiscal Meter and an additional U6 meter in a wall mounted meter box to feed the Caretakers flat.

There is a 2” steel riser entering the brick-built gas meter house and the gas runs through the EGDN ECV and the MAM owned and operated regulator and gas meter.

This is a single stream gas meter installation.

The MoD's responsibility begins after the gas meter outlet valve. The outlet gas pressure is 22.9 mbar so the MoD network is classed as Low Pressure (LP).
The MoD network is estimated to have been installed in the mid 1990's.

From the meter outlet valve the pipework transitions to the MoD gas network. Within the meter house the MoD network enters a tee piece. One outlet section is 1½" steel which runs through a manual isolating valve, runs internally to the right hand side of the meter house and enters the basement of the main building to feed the plant room.

The 2nd outlet from the tee within the gas meter house is 2" steel. This exits the meter house on the left hand side and drops directly into the ground. This section of network pipework travels around the building to the opposite side and rises in 1½" steel into the annexe at the store section.

None of the buildings have ECV's or regulators and as a minimum will require ECV's to be fitted. The demarcation points are currently the point of entry to the basement and Annexe.

There is a section of below ground network feeding the MT Workshop which enters the workshop in 2" steel and is capped on the outlet of the ECV.

The MoD network is thought to be constructed of steel throughout its entirety.

The total network length is an assumed approximate from site drawings and trial hole results.

Estimated MoD Network Pipework Length – 101.8 metres

2.6 Primary Meter Details.

The following table describes the basic arrangement of the incoming primary meter installation(s). (These are the responsibility of the MAM)

Number of primary meter installations:	2

Meter Name / ID	MAM Responsible	Inlet pipeline (responsibility of the EGDN)				Outlet pipeline (responsibility of the MOD)				Max Flow (M^3 hr)
		P tier – HP, IP, MP, LP	Pressure (mbar)	Material (EGDN Network)	Diameter (mm)	P tier – HP, IP, MP, LP	Pressure (mbar)	Material (MOD Network)	Diameter (mm)	
Bulk Fiscal Primary Meter 001	Energy Assets	LP	27	Steel	63	LP	22.9	Steel	50	100
EGDN Single Supply 001 (Capped on Meter Outlet)	Energy Assets	LP	NTP	PE	20	LP	21.9	Copper	22	6

2.7 Utilisation Meters (meters supplied directly from the MOD gas network)

Utilisation Meter Details can be seen in the GSMP section A.

Number of utilisation meter installations:	0

2.8 Secondary Pressure Regulating Installations (PRIs).

The following table describes the basic arrangement of the PRIs. (This does not include utilisation meter governors installed downstream of the consumers ECV)

Number of PRI installations:	None

PRI Name / ID	Nominal Reg size (mm)	Inlet pipeline				Outlet pipeline				Kiosk construction / condition
		P tier – MP, LP	Pressure (mbar)	Material (MOD Network)	Diameter (mm)	P tier – MP, LP	Pressure (mbar)	Material (MOD Network)	Diameter (mm)	

2.9 Emergency Control Valves (ECVs).

The ECV(s) are included in the scope of the network and are therefore the responsibility of the MOD.

The MOD gas networks at this establishment terminates at: 3 ECV's

Building Name / Number	Incoming Gas Pressure	Appliance / Process / Domestic	ECV No. / Code	Indoors / Outdoors	Key required to access the ECV – Where from?	ECV Location	Handle Fitted	ECV correctly labelled	Nominal Valve Size
Main Building – Main Plant Room	TBC – No test point available	Heating	ECV/001	Indoors	Yes – Main Office	In Plantroom	Yes	No – Funding not currently provided by Wessex RFCA	50 mm
Main Building – Annexe	TBC – No test point available	Hot Water and Catering	ECV/002	Outdoors	No	On Riser	Yes	No – Funding not currently provided by Wessex RFCA	50 mm
MT Workshops	TBC – No test point available	Capped on Outlet	ECV/003	Indoors	Yes – Main Office	In Workshop	No	No – Funding not currently provided by Wessex RFCA	50 mm

2.10 MOD Network Pipeline Details.

The table below shows the total pipeline lengths for the different pipe diameters and operating pressures.

Network Name / ID	Pressure (mbar)	Pipe Material	Pipe Diameter (mm)	Number of Sections	Total Length (m)
Network 001	21.4	Steel	50	1	98.7
Network 001	21.4	Steel	40	1	3.1
Total length of all MOD networks:					101.8 metres

2.11 Network Interconnection.

The outlet pipework system from each of the primary meter installations can be isolated networks or may be interconnected with other MOD systems. For isolated systems turning off the gas supply at a single primary meter installation will shut off supply to all buildings / processes on that pipe system. Interconnected systems will require two or more primary meter installations to be turned off. Figures 2.1 and 2.2 below show the differences.

The MOD pipework system on this establishment are:		Isolated
Supply from Primary Meter (Name / ID)	Pressure (mbar)	Can the interconnection be isolated?
None		

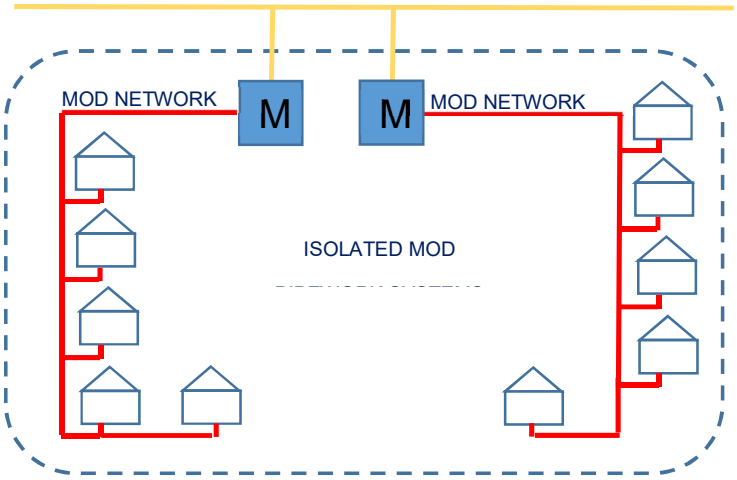


Figure 2.1 – Isolated MOD pipework systems

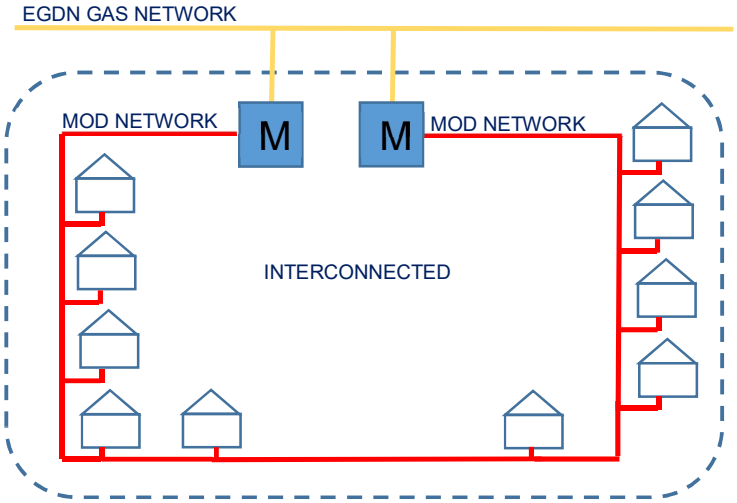


Figure 2.2 – Interconnected MOD pipework systems

2.12 Sensitive and Critical Loads.

The MOD does not have any 'interruptible consumers. Historically large industrial / commercial consumers, who had an alternative fuel supply, could opt to pay a lower rate for an interruptible contract which enabled the supplier to isolate their supply at short notice in order to preserve the gas supply to the public and 'firm contract' industrial consumers in the event of a supply shortage.

However, all industrial and commercial supplies are, effectively, 'interruptible' isolation of these will usually be requested by the supplier in times of supply emergencies in order to preserve domestic supplies for as long as possible.

Where Industrial / commercial consumers have particularly sensitive or critical end users these can be taken into consideration by the EGDN when requesting isolation. Sensitive consumers could include supplies such as a school, medical facility, temperature-controlled ammunition stores etc.

The number of sensitive loads at this establishment is:	None	
Facility / Consumers	Supplied from primary meter name / ID	Approx. max throughput (m^3 hr)
None		

2.13 Standby Alternative fuel Supplies.

Where operational critical supplies are present on site a standby alternative fuel supply should be considered which would enable continued operation in the event of either a local or national supply emergency.

Facility / Consumers	Supplied from primary meter name / ID	Approx. max throughput (m^3 hr)	Alternative fuel supply
None			

3 PLANT AND PREMISES

3.1 Drawings.

The gas layout drawings provide an overview of the gas network and the interfaces(s) with the EGDNs network.

The layout drawings should detail:

a) The site boundaries.
b) The primary meter installations.
c) Secondary PRIs.
d) Valve locations.
e) Pipeline routes, diameters, material and depth.
f) Operating pressure tier.
g) Demarcations
h) Responsibilities (EGDN / MOD)

The layout drawings are located at Annex B either embed as a PDF or hard copies. The drawings will be subject to the GRP quarterly review and following any physical changes or system updates. Hard copies of the drawings are located in the gas document centre.

Gas Layout Drawing Number	Revision Date	Scale	Detail
WX25-B-A1	11/05/2022	NTS	General Site Layout Showing Gas Service Route
			WX25-B-A1.pdf

3.2 Additional Drawings.

In addition to layout drawings the below additional drawings are available from the gas documents centre and GRP.

Additional Drawing Number	Revision Date	Scale	Detail
WX25-A-A3	21/06/2022	NTS	Main Building Plant Room Gas Line Drawing
WX25-A-A3	21/06/2022	NTS	Annexe Gas Line Drawing
WX25-A-A3	21/06/2022	NTS	Caretakers Flat Gas Line Drawing (Now capped on meter outlet, drawing to be updated)
			WX25-A-A3.pdf

3.3 Responsibility Interfaces and Access Arrangements.

For gas incidents or maintenance that affect the EGDN, the EGDN representative will become the network emergency controller. The EGDN establishment direct contact will be the GRP who will make all relevant arrangements for access to the primary meter(s) and plant room access (for emergency isolation etc).

As the MOD establishments are high security, all EGDN personnel who attend for gas supply emergencies or to carry out maintenance work will be granted access to site on an individual basis.

All EGDN personnel attending this establishment will be subject to site specific security procedures and will be required to be escorted whilst on site, access and escorting may vary depending on the nature of the visit, time of incident etc.

Below are the site-specific arrangements in place to allow the EGDN access during an emergency, as agreed by the HOE:

Working Hours Contact:
01285 868360
Out of Hours Contact:
Wessex RFCA
01823 254571

4. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE DOCUMENTATION

4.1 MOD Network Maintenance.

Network maintenance is mandated in GSMR and all network maintenance requirements and tasks on MOD establishments are detailed in the MOD Gas Network Technical Standard TS/GAS-01. TS/GAS-01 has been written in line with legislation, industry standards and guidelines.

The testing, inspecting and maintenance frequencies vary depending on the task, the table below shows the intervals at which it should be conducted and the date the tasks have been complete.

TS/GAS-01 Job No.	Maximum Interval Period	Brief Description of Task	Task was completed on
1	**General**		
1.1	5 Years	Network Analysis – to model the adequacy of network design	23/06/2022
1.2	5 Years	Network Validation Survey – to check network analysis model with measured data	24/05/2022
2	**Iron Pipelines, mains and services (includes buried outlet pipework from Primary Meter Installations and PRIs.)** Note: iron pipes are not permitted for use with LPG – any such pipes must be immediately scheduled for replacement		
2.3	12 Month	FIM (or similar) leakage survey – Pipes within 30m of a building	N/A
2.4	12 Month	Over line pipe survey – Pipes within 30m of a building	N/A
2.5	5 Years	FIM (or similar) leakage survey – all pipe routes within site, regardless of proximity to buildings	N/A
2.6	5 Years	Over line pipe survey – all pipe routes within site, regardless of proximity to buildings	N/A
3	**Steel Pipelines, mains and services (includes buried outlet pipework from Primary Meter Installations and PRIs.)** Note: buried steel pipes are not permitted for use with LPG – any such pipes must be immediately scheduled for replacement, and the SME(Gas) informed		
3.1	12 Month	Cathodic Protection (CP) monitoring survey	N/A
3.2	12 Month	Leakage survey (where no CP installed) – pipes within 5m of buildings	24/05/2022
3.3	5 Years	Leakage survey (where no CP installed) – regardless of proximity to buildings	24/05/2022
3.4	5 Years	Over line pipe survey (where no CP installed) – regardless of proximity to buildings	24/05/2022
3.5	10 Years	Close Interval Potential Survey (CIPS) – for buried pipelines, mains and services with CP installed	N/A
4	**Polyethylene (PE) Pipelines, mains and services**		
4.1	5 Years	Leakage survey – All pipes within site regardless of proximity to buildings	N/A
4.2	5 Years	Over line pipe survey – All pipes within site regardless of proximity to buildings	N/A
5	**This section refers to LPG installations only – refer to TS/GAS-01**		

6	**Secondary Pressure Regulating Installations (PRIs).** Note: this is for secondary network PRIs only – it does not include the PRIs associated with the Primary Meter Installation(s), first-stage LPG regulators or the Meter regulator(s) installed downstream of the consumers / user ECVs		
6.1	12 Month	Functional check of PRI including safety / redundant systems	N/A
6.2	12 Month	Visual inspection of pipework within PRI housing	N/A
7	**Meter and PRI Housings** Scope for this activity includes the housing of all meter and PRI installations		
7.1	12 Month	Inspection of PRI housing (where present)	N/A
8	**Valves**		
8.1	12 Month	Inspection of valve chambers	N/A
8.2	12 Month	Leakage detection survey within valve chamber	N/A

4.2 Iron Pipework.

Where cast iron (including spun iron) or ductile iron pipework exists on an MOD establishment it is to be risk assessed in accordance with section 4.3 of the MOD GSC and, where required, entered into a mains replacement programme in order to comply with the UK mains replacement enforcement policy.

Below is the amount of Cast Iron and / or Ductile Iron pipe, and details, identified at this establishment from a survey:

Cast Iron (m):		Not Applicable				
Ductile Iron (m):						
Pressure (mbar)	Nominal Diameter (“)	Cast Iron or Ductile Iron	Total Length (m)	Closet Proximity to buildings (m)	Risk Score	Planned Replacement Date

5. RISK ASSESSMENTS

5.1 Model Risk Assessments.

The Model Risk Assessment (RA) shown in the table below, highlight the factors that will affect the safe management of the flow of gas, and the provision of the emergency response service. These RA, reviewed and modified as appropriate to this establishment, are shown at Annex C. (These RA must be reviewed and authorised by the GRP as being correct for this establishment with the date entered at the top of the RA).

RA No.	Title (Model Risk Assessments)
1	Any gas leak considered hazardous to persons or property (Under med/low pressure conditions).
2	Fire or explosion near to, or directly involving, a pipeline or gas facility.
3	A failure of operation of pipeline/plant onsite, or immediately downstream of site, that is maintained by the gas transporter.
4	A failure of operation of pipeline/plant onsite that is maintained by site services.
5	Failure of safety critical equipment.
6	Under-pressure in the gas system.
7	Over-pressure in the gas system.
8	Failure in system during load shedding.
9	General changes to the gas network.
10	Failure of PPM, general operation of the gas network plant/equipment and safety inspections.
11	Emergency Shutdowns.
12	Interface with Gas Transporter.
13	Interface with the consumers.
14	Interface with Emergency Services.
15	Natural Disasters, civil disturbances, other unforeseen events.

5.2 Additional Site-Specific Risk Assessments.

In addition to the model RA shown above, the site-specific RAs shown below have been identified. These RA are shown in Annex D (As with the Model RAs above, these must be reviewed and authorised by the GRP as being correct for this establishment with the date entered at the top of the RA).

16	
17	
18	
19	

6. SAFETY MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

No site-specific considerations (refer to MOD Gas Safety Case Section 6) unless stated below:
Network maintenance was last undertaken by DNV on 24/05/2022. Provision of future network maintenance is now contracted with VIVO.

7. EMPLOYEE COMPETENCE

No site-specific considerations (refer to MOD Gas Safety Case Section 7) unless stated below:
No site-specific considerations confirmed

8. CONTRACTORS

No site-specific considerations (refer to MOD Gas Safety Case Section 8) unless stated below:
No site-specific considerations confirmed

9. HEALTH AND SAFETY COMMUNICATION – INTERNAL

9.1 Health and Safety Communication This section describes the systems in place to enable effective communications within this establishment. Different forms of communication are used to pass information to people within the MOD/MMOs depending on the type of information and the audience including in the event of an emergency.
9.1.1 Public Address System. The public address arrangements for this establishment are shown below
There is no public address system on site
9.1.2 Internal Electronic Correspondence. Details of any internal email or intranet correspondence are shown below
The site has the facility for email to be used for communication. Email addresses for Key site personalities are listed in section 1 of this document.
9.1.3 Direct Contact.

Details of any site-specific arrangements for direct MOD / MMO contact with site personnel and families are shown below
Face to face meetings with key personnel are possible on a regular basis if required.
9.1.4 Emergency Plans. Details of any site-wide emergency plans and arrangements, including MMO documents are shown below
No specific gas emergency plan for the establishment is in place. MOD Exemplar Gas Safety Case to be used as guidance.
9.1.5 On-Site Emergency Services. Details of site-specific arrangements for communication with site emergency services, such as fire, are shown below
There are no on-site emergency services. Site personnel will dial 999 for Police, Fire and Emergency Medical services. For Gas Emergencies site will dial 0800 030 9320

10. HEALTH AND SAFETY COMMUNICATION – EXTERNAL

No site-specific considerations (refer to MOD Gas Safety Case Section 10) unless stated below:
No site-specific considerations confirmed

11. AUDITS

11.1 GSM Audit.

The audit process in place monitors and measures compliance with legislation and company policy and is aimed at ensuring the safe flow of gas within the MOD networks and downstream of the consumers ECV.

The GSM audit role is primarily concerned with assuring that the GRP duties are being effectively undertaken and that the gas risks are being effectively managed on the site. All GSM Audits will be carried out using the standard audit template prepared by the DIO PGE. Every site with gas networks shall be audited as frequently as practicable, ideally annually and in accordance with a programme agreed with the DIO PGE. Every site shall be audited at least once every three years. Each GSM shall implement an audit programme which must be agreed by the DIO PGE. All completed audit reports shall be sent to the DIO PGE for review and filing.

As agreed with the PGE, GSM audits on this establishment will be carried out:	On a three-yearly basis
The last GSM audit was conducted on:	04/10/2023
The last GSM audit was carried out by:	Neville King

The qualitive assessment of the GSM audit concluded this establishment is: (safe to continue / safe to continue subject to caveats / unsafe to continue)	Safe to continue subject to Caveats
Audit findings:	See Audit Report
Points addressed following last audit:	

12. CO-OPERATION

12.1 Emergency Exercises.

On MOD networks, the MMO utilises EGDN to provide a gas emergency response service for dealing with reported gas escapes. However, the EGDN response would normally be to isolate MOD supplies at the incoming meter installation(s). As this is likely to cause considerable inconvenience and expense to MOD facilities, where possible MMO staff / contractors would attempt to attend the emergency in advance of the EGDN personnel to assess the emergency and advise EGDN accordingly.

It is the responsibility of the HoE to ensure that a gas emergency exercise is conducted on the establishment at least once in a three-year period. The HoE will require the support and involvement of the MMO and all key stakeholders such as the EGDN. Lessons learnt should be actioned and kept within the gas document centre.

Date of last emergency exercise:	No previous emergency exercises - Requirement for emergency exercises has been issued to the RFCA for distribution to HoE's, not currently planned in for completion.
Date of next planned emergency exercise:	From Q4 2023
Date of last actual emergency involving EGDN:	08/02/2022
Were the EGDN involved in the last emergency exercise:	N/A
Were the MOD emergency services involved in the last emergency exercise or actual emergency:	N/A – No MoD emergency services on site
Summary of lessons learnt from the last emergency exercise or actual emergency:	Actual emergency - planned site visual checks may have picked up the gas leak earlier.
Date MMO emergency contact numbers and procedures were last tested:	04/10/2023 – Test call made to call centre as part of audit.

13. EMERGENCY SERVICE RESPONSE TO GAS ESCAPES

No site-specific considerations (refer to MOD Gas Safety Case Section 13) unless stated below:
No site-specific considerations confirmed

14. INVESTIGATIONS

No site-specific considerations (refer to MOD Gas Safety Case Section 14) unless stated below:
No site-specific considerations confirmed

15. GAS QUALITY

No site-specific considerations (refer to MOD Gas Safety Case Section 15) unless stated below:
No site-specific considerations confirmed

16. CONTINUITY OF SUPPLY

No site-specific considerations (refer to MOD Gas Safety Case Section 16) unless stated below:
No site-specific considerations confirmed

17. ADEQUATE NETWORK PRESSURE

17.1 Network Analysis.

Network Analysis is the primary tool by which the MOD satisfies itself that anticipated levels of demand can be supplied from its MP and LP networks to gas consumers. It allows different scenarios to be examined. The technique ensures the efficient management and operation of the MP and LP gas supply systems. It enables a detailed understanding of the gas supply system to be developed upon which cost effective planning and operating decisions can be made.

In accordance with industry recommendations Network Analyses must be repeated at every site containing an MOD Network at least five-yearly, or sooner, if for gas system modification purposes or when demand profiles have changed or are expected to change.

For this establishment the network analysis was undertaken by:	DNV
For this establishment the network analysis was undertaken on:	23/06/2022

17.2 Design Minimum Pressure.

The MOD utilises nominal minimum design pressures, in compliance with IGE/GL/1. These minimum pressures will be seen at the extremities of the systems under extreme conditions. To ensure that all gas equipment downstream of the meter can be safely operated, it is a gas industry recommendation that the network should maintain a minimum of 20.75 mbar at the end of any service pipe. However, for existing networks, it is permitted to have a pressure as low as 19 mbar at the end of any service under 1 in 20 peak six-minute conditions. This value must also include any temporary contingencies to support maintenance activities. Where any appliances have elevated minimum recommended operating pressures (P_{ign}), the DmP must allow for this, taking into account any pressure losses across the meter (4mbar) and through installation pipework (10% of P_{ign}).

The minimum modelled pressure (based on 1:20 peak 6 minutes flow conditions) at the outlet of the consumers ECV at the system extremity is:	20.6 mbar
The location of the minimum pressure is:	Annexe
The declared minimum pressure (DmP) is:	19 mbar

17.3 Network Analysis Results.

A brief description of the network analysis results is below;

Pipe Data

The pipe model was built from the 'WX25-B-A1.dwg' and 'WX25-B-A1.pdf' files produced by DNV from drawing records supplied by Wales and West Utilities. The files included the pipe lengths, connectivity, diameters and materials all used in the modelling.

Demand Data

The demand levels used in the analysis are the maximum estimated flows that the network is likely to experience. This criterion is stated in IGE/GL/1 Planning of Gas Distribution Systems of MOP not Exceeding 16 bar, section 4.2.1:
'Any system should be designed to meet the maximum demands placed upon it.
Note: Experience has shown that this is likely to be the maximum demand that will occur in any period of not less than 6 minutes, expressed as an hourly rate.'
The Cirencester ARC network is comprised of a mixture of building types and usage, and the principal uses for gas are for catering, space and water heating. The effects of diversity have not been considered. This undiversified demand modelling ensures that the worst-case scenario is assessed.

Supply Data

Gas is supplied to Cirencester ARC from a low pressure (LP) main. Supply pressure data obtained by DNV in the form of instantaneous pressure readings shows the outlet pressure of the main site regulators to be as follows:

- Bulk Fiscal Primary Meter (BFPM), located in the Meter Kiosk had an outlet pressure of 21.6 mbar.

For the modelling, the instantaneous pressure recorded at the meters by the pressure gauge have been used.

Network Supply Details

The capacity of the main meter is 40 sm3/h which is greater than the estimated maximum flow through the meter (21.72 sm3/h). This means that the main meter is adequately sized for the identified network and appliances.

The pipe data available at the time of producing this report, and which has been used to build the Synergi network analysis model of Cirencester ARC, was of a good quality. Demands were estimated based upon appliance ratings determined during the site survey.
The BFPM has a larger capacity than the calculated maximum demand and is therefore adequately sized.
There is a good degree of confidence in the pressures predicted by the network model as a result of the pressure comparison against the recorded pressures.
Modelling of the documented infrastructure and maximum estimated gas demands shows that all the buildings modelled should receive gas with a pressure above the minimum limit of 19 mbar within the network.
The results for the Cirencester ARC model as a whole are satisfactory.

17.4 Network Validation Survey.

As part of the network analysis validation procedure, pressure monitoring points are to be installed on MOD networks to enable pressure surveys to be conducted. In accordance with the recommendations of Section 8.3.2. of IGE/GL/1, pressure surveys will need to be carried out on MOD networks to verify that the results from the network models were indicative of the recorded pressures on the network. This is a practice which is widely used throughout the gas industry to check network models provide realistic results.

It is the responsibility of the MMO to ensure adequate pressure surveys are conducted at regular intervals to validate the pressures predicted by network analysis results. This must be conducted at a minimum of once every five years, in conjunction with a Network Analysis or when demand profiles on the network have changed. Similarly, if the results of a previous Network Analysis are suspected to be inaccurate (for example, low extremity pressures being experienced), a repeat Network Analysis should be undertaken.

For this establishment the latest validation survey was undertaken by:	DNV
For this establishment the latest validation survey was undertaken on:	24/05/2022

17.5 Network Validation Survey Results.

A brief description of the network validation survey results is below which includes a comparison of the modelled pressure and actual pressure record;

Pressure Modelling and Comparison

The network model was built and analysed as detailed above. The pressure data collected during the survey was compared with the modelled pressures, as shown in the table below.
19 mbar is used in this report as the minimum pressure requirement under maximum flow conditions for this network. This is taken as the pressure requirement for the inlet to the appliances. It is expected that the modelled pressures will fall below those recorded as the modelled demand is the estimated maximum and it is unlikely that these conditions were experienced whilst the survey was undertaken. Providing that the modelled pressures are not significantly lower than those recorded, or below the minimum pressure requirement, this should not be a cause for concern as the difference can be attributed to the lower demand flows being experienced.

Pressure Survey and Network Analysis Results

In accordance with the recommendations of Section 8.3.2 of IGE/GL/1, a pressure survey would normally be carried out on the Cirencester ARC network in order to verify that the results from the network model were indicative of the recorded pressures on the network. This is a practice which is widely used throughout the gas industry to provide confidence in network analysis models.
The network was surveyed on the 24th May 2022. Single point pressure readings using a Druck pressure gauge or similar were recorded. These were attached to the outlet of the supply regulators and at the meter points in the buildings.
A simple pressure survey of short-term single readings was undertaken at 1 meter / appliance location in the modelled area. The recorded pressures taken in this type of survey may be standing pressures where the appliances are not operational, or working pressures, where they are. There may be several mbar differences between these pressures.

Building	Modelled Flow (sm^3/h)	Pressure (mbarg)	
		Single Read	Modelled
Meter House: BFPM	21.72	21.6 (Standing)	21.6
Main Building: Plant Room	8.86	N/A	21.5
Annexe: Kitchen	12.86	N/A	20.6

Modelled Pressure Results

All of the modelled pressures are similar to the recorded pressures as expected.
As a result of the pressure comparison, there is a reasonably high level of confidence in the modelling of the network.
The modelled network supplies each demand with gas above the minimum pressures of 19 mbar.
The minimum modelled pressure on the network is 20.6 mbar at the inlet to the Annexe. This shows a modelled pressure drop of 1 mbar from the supply (21.6 mbar).

It should be noted,

No test points were installed on supplies to the following buildings:

Main Building: Plant Room
Annexe: Kitchen

It was therefore not possible to validate the findings of the network analysis modelling. Defects have been raised for the installation of appropriate test points to facilitate future operation and maintenance testing requirements.
17.6 Corrective measures. Following the network analysis and network validation survey the below corrective or mitigation measures have been planned at this establishment;
MOD network name / ID: MoD Network 01
The results for the Cirencester ARC model as a whole are satisfactory Follow-on works will be undertaken to update and revalidate the network analysis once funded

18. GAS SUPPLY EMERGENCIES

No site-specific considerations (refer to MOD Gas Safety Case Section 18) unless stated below:
No site-specific considerations confirmed

19. GAS QUALITY – SOLE CONVEYER

No site-specific considerations (refer to MOD Gas Safety Case Section 19) unless stated below:
No site-specific considerations confirmed

20. DISCONTINUING GAS SUPPLY

No site-specific considerations (refer to MOD Gas Safety Case Section 20) unless stated below:
No site-specific considerations confirmed

21. RESTORATION OF SUPPLIES

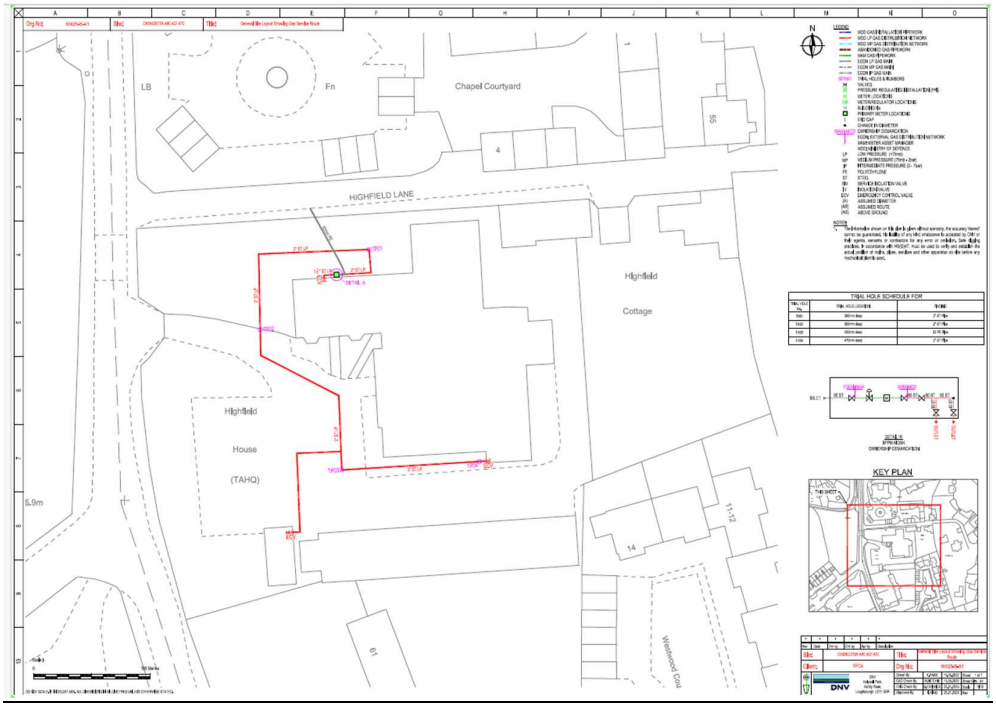
No site-specific considerations (refer to MOD Gas Safety Case Section 21) unless stated below:
No site-specific considerations confirmed

ANNEX A - ABBREVIATIONS

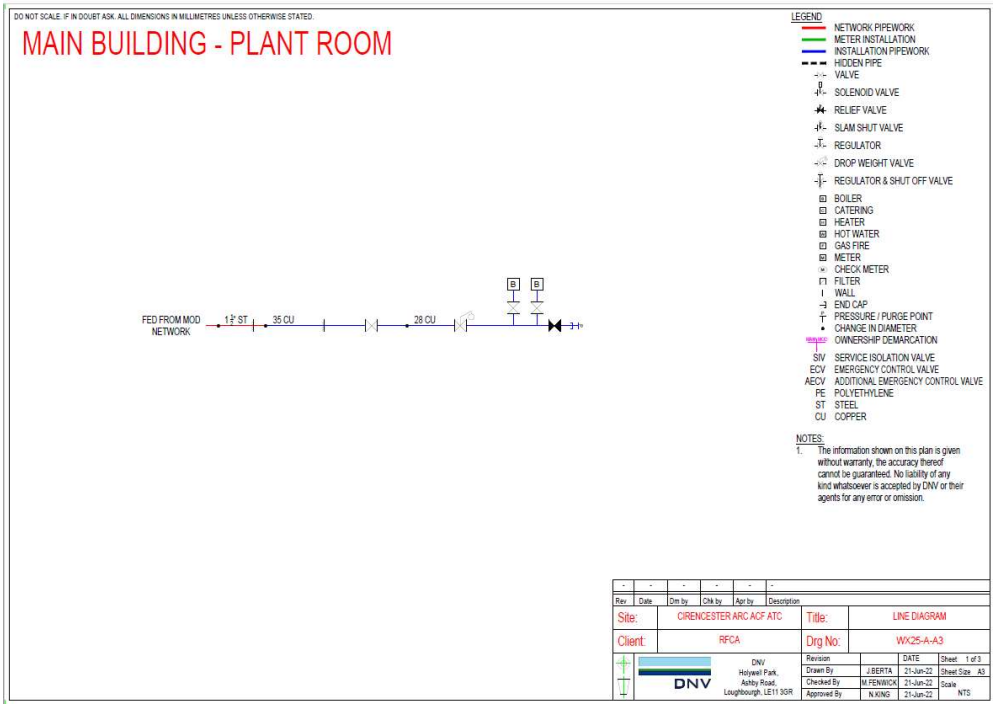
4C's	Co-ordination, Co-operation, Communication and Control
AE	Authorising Engineer
CI	Cast Iron
CIPS	Close Interval Potential Survey
CP	Cathodic Protection
DI	Ductile Iron
DIO SD EUS	Defence Infrastructure Organisation Service Delivery, Energy, Utility and Sustainability
DIO TS	Defence Infrastructure Organisation Technical Services
DIO	Defence Infrastructure Organisation
DmP	Design Minimum Pressure
ECV	Emergency Control Valve
EGDN	External Gas Distribution Network
FIM	Functional Independence Measure
GRP	Gas Responsible Person
GSIUR	Gas Safety (Installation and Use) Regulations1998
GSMR	Gas Safety (Management) Regulations 1996
GSC	Gas Safety Case
GSM	Gas Safety Manager
GSMP	Gas Safety Management Plan
HoE	Head of Establishment
HP	High Pressure
IGEM	Institute of Gas Engineers and Managers
IP	Intermediate Pressure
LP	Low Pressure
LPG	Liquified Petroleum Gas
MAM	Meter Asset Manager
MMO	Maintenance Management Organisation
MOD	Ministry of Defence
MP	Medium Pressure
NA	Network Analysis
NG	Natural Gas
NVS	Network Validation Survey
PE	Polyethylene
PGE	Principal Gas Engineer
PRI	Pressure Reduction Installation
PUS	Permanent Under Secretary
RA	Risk Assessment
SHEF	Safety, Health, Environment and Fire
TLB	Top Level Budget Holder

ANNEX B - SITE LAYOUT DRAWINGS.

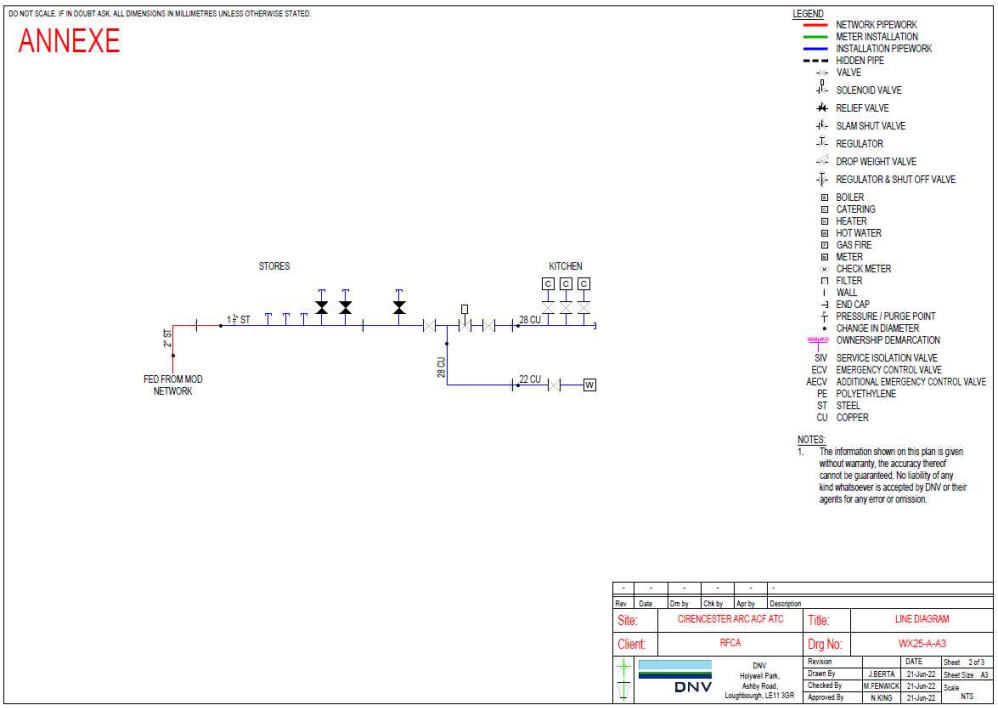
Site Gas Network Layout Drawing



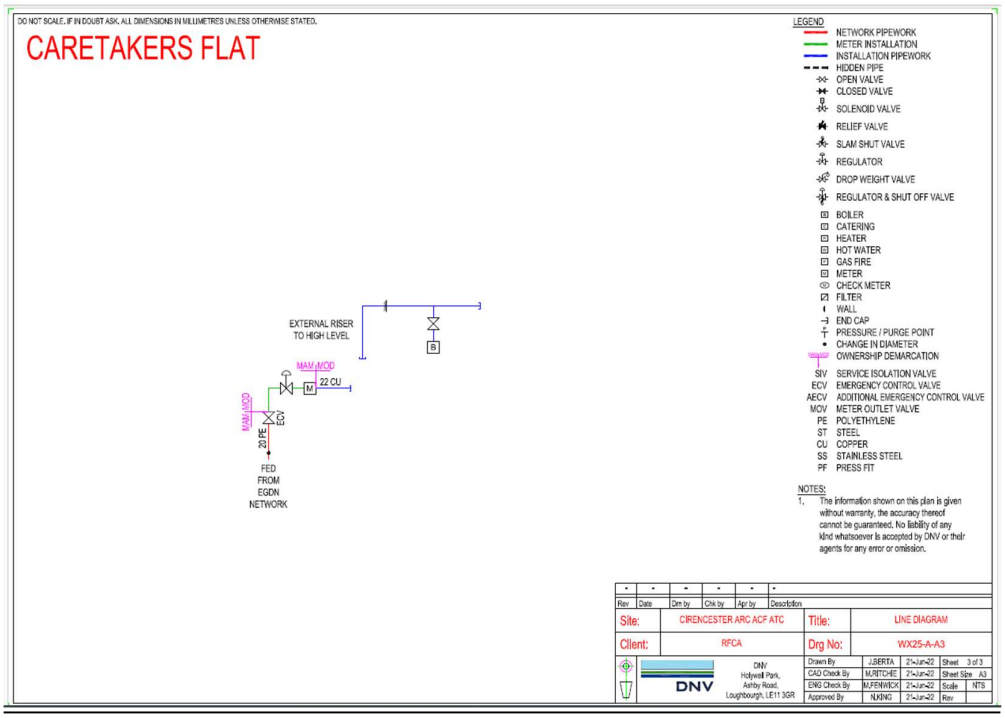
Main Building Plant Room Gas Line Drawing



Annexe Gas Line Drawing



Caretakers Flat Gas Line Drawings



ANNEX C

ANNEX C - MODEL RISK ASSESSMENTS

Site Reviewed Model Risk Assessment - 01	
For: Cirencester ARC ACF ATC	**Accepted by: Jason Cuthbert**
Any gas leak considered hazardous to persons or property	**Date reviewed: 18/02/2025**
Risk	Any leak at any pressure can be quantified as a hazard. The higher the pressure and/or depending on the location of the leak the risk to the surrounding area varies
	Depending on the severity of the leak, other hazards such as explosions, fires, supply failures, pollution and associated financial implications could arise
	Depending on how quickly & thoroughly the gas leak is dealt with the resulting hazards from the incident will vary.
Caused By	Damage to pipelines from digging
	Failure of control equipment
	Damage caused by general construction
	Corrosion of pipelines
	Failure of mechanical joints and seals
	Deterioration or rupture of pipeline
	Poor communication between involved parties can exacerbate the problem
	Length of response time by first responders
Hazards Resulting from Risk	Damage to pipelines caused by uncontrolled escaping gas
	Risk of causing a supply emergency
	Damage to persons & property
	Risk of Explosions & Fire
	Pollution of environment
	Purging maybe required after corrective action
Current Preventative Methods	The appointment of GSM's & RP's and the adherence to the MoD Gas Safety Case
	Permits to Dig
	Planned Preventative Maintenance
	Type & Quality control of materials used in gas network
	Strict adherence to emergency procedures in the event of an emergency
	Isolation via emergency stops or known, labelled and accessible emergency valves
	Installation of gas network to industry standards
Further Required Preventative Methods	Pressure monitoring
	More accurate gas network layout drawings
	Use of the gas safety management plan
	Training of all involved parties
	Training and simulated gas emergency drills
	Trial holes, routine condition monitoring and rectification of defects
Audits	In the event of an incident, near miss or any other hazardous occurrence this RA must be reviewed and updated as appropriate .

Site Reviewed Model Risk Assessment - 02	
For: Cirencester ARC ACF ATC	**Accepted by: Jason Cuthbert**
Fire or explosion near to, or directly involving, a pipeline or gas facility	**Date reviewed: 18/02/2025**

Risk	Any fire or explosion directly involving a gas pipeline or facility could cause a major incident.
	Any fire or explosion near to a gas pipeline or facility may cause personal injury and or damage to property.
Caused By	Undetected trapped gas
	Unresolved gas leaks
	Failure of control equipment, pipelines, seals, joints etc.
	Damage to gas pipelines through digging and/or general construction
	Incorrect initial procedure when dealing with a gas leak
	Inadequate action by first responder
Hazards Resulting from Risk	Fire and/or explosions causing death and/or injury to general populous
	Damage and/or destruction of surrounding properties
	Damage to gas pipelines, gas control centres & other gas related equipment
	Disruption of gas supply
	Secondary Explosions & Fire resulting from inaction
Current Preventative Methods	Scheduled Maintenance
	Designed for purpose
	Permits to Dig
	Strict adherence to emergency procedures, including ventilating and evacuating area
Further Required Preventative Methods	Pressure monitoring
	Use of the gas safety management plan
	Training and simulated gas emergency drills to ensure correct use of gas emergency call out system
Audits	In the event of an incident, near miss or any other hazardous occurrence this RA must be reviewed and updated as appropriate.

Site Reviewed Model Risk Assessment - 03	
For: Cirencester ARC ACF ATC	**Accepted by: Jason Cuthbert**
A failure of operation of pipeline/plant onsite, or immediately downstream of site, that is maintained by the EGDN	**Date reviewed: 18/02/2025**
Risk	Any incident directly involving the medium pressure pipelines onsite can only be dealt with by Wales and West Utilities in the event of a leak the response time by Wales and West Utilities has an impact on the severity of the incident
	The level of cooperation and communication between EGDN and the onsite parties has an impact on the eventual severity of the incident
Caused By	Poor response time by Wales and West Utilities
	Poor communication between onsite parties and Wales and West Utilities
	Poor coordination of onsite parties and Wales and West Utilities
	Poor communication of procedures
	Lack of supply resulting in drop in supply pressure, resulting in site wide gas supply failure
Hazards Resulting from Risk	Disruption of gas supply to whole site
	Re-commissioning & purging after corrective action
	Re-ignition of non-automatic ignition systems
	Long down time due to above hazards
Current Preventative Methods	DNV gas emergency number to communicate leak to DNV GSM's and RP's and and allow communication with site.
	General communication DNV and Wales and West Utilities
Further Required Preventative Methods	Communication of site procedures to Wales and West Utilities
	Understanding Wales and West Utilities procedures
	Training and simulated gas emergency drills
	Training for quicker response time
	Pressure monitoring
	Planning for load shedding (reduces the risk of site wide gas failure)
	Fitting automatic ignition systems as standard
	Use of the gas safety management plan
Audits	In the event of an incident, near miss or any other hazardous occurrence this RA must be reviewed and updated as appropriate.

Site Reviewed Model Risk Assessment - 04	
For: Cirencester ARC ACF ATC	**Accepted by: Jason Cuthbert**
A failure of operation of pipeline/plant onsite that is maintained by site services	**Date reviewed: 18/02/2025**
Risk	Any incident directly involving the low or medium pressure pipelines onsite can be dealt with by the onsite gas operatives. In the event of a leak the response time by the onsite operatives has an impact on the severity of the incident
	The level of cooperation and communication between onsite parties such as emergency services and gas operatives has an impact on the eventual severity of the incident
Caused By	Poor response time by site services
	Poor communication between onsite parties
	Poor coordination of onsite parties
	Poor communication of procedures
	Poor maintenance procedures and reporting
Hazards Resulting from Risk	Disruption of gas supply to whole site
	Re-commissioning & purging after corrective action
	Re-ignition of non-automatic ignition systems
	Long down time due to above hazards
Current Preventative Methods	Scheduled Maintenance as per the requirements of Technical Standards Gas 01
	Designed for purpose
	Permits to Dig
	Strict adherence to emergency procedures
Further Required Preventative Methods	Pressure monitoring
	Use of the gas safety management plan
	Training and simulated gas emergency drills
	Training for quicker emergency response time and response procedures
	Planning for load shedding (reduces the risk of site wide gas failure)
	Fitting automatic ignition systems as standard
Audits	In the event of an incident, near miss or any other hazardous occurrence this RA must be reviewed and updated as appropriate.

Site Reviewed Model Risk Assessment - 05	
For: Cirencester ARC ACF ATC	**Accepted by: Jason Cuthbert**
Failure of safety critical equipment	**Date reviewed: 18/02/2025**
Risk	Failure of safety critical equipment can have a severe impact on the safety of the gas network.
	Failure of pipework
Caused By	Lack of/or poor maintenance
	Incorrect use of equipment
	Ageing equipment
	Lack of external protection
Hazards Resulting from Risk	Lack of control over gas network, resulting in a gas incident
	Lack of control over gas network during a gas incident
Current Preventative Methods	Scheduled Maintenance
	Designed for purpose
	Regular operational training
	Ensure gas operatives hold correct skill set/qualifications via a skilled persons register
Further Required Preventative Methods	Pressure monitoring
	Further training of gas operatives
	Replacing old equipment where required
	Installation of gas monitoring automatic shut off equipment
Audits	In the event of an incident, near miss or any other hazardous occurrence this RA must be reviewed and updated as appropriate.

Site Reviewed Model Risk Assessment - 06	
For: Cirencester ARC ACF ATC	**Accepted by: Jason Cuthbert**
Under-pressure in the gas system	**Date reviewed: 18/02/2025**
Risk	If at any point the pressure in a gas network drops below a certain level, gas safety regulators will stop the flow of gas. These regulators are fitted to gas appliances and in some instances will also be downstream of the gas meter into individual houses. There is also a regulator on the main intake to the site.
	If the pressure in a gas network, leading into a house or facility, drops below a certain level a gas safety regulator will terminate the flow of gas. This will cause the pilot lights to be extinguished. On this site, due to the multitude of buildings and houses, it may take up to 3 days to re-ignite all the systems.
Caused By	Gas leaks
	Poor gas network management
	Failure of Compressors
	Inadequate supply of gas in the system
	Failure of pressure control system
Hazards Resulting from Risk	Loss of gas supply
	Gas safety regulators being tripped (requires manually resetting on older models)
	Long recovery period
	Potential for air in the gas network
Current Preventative Methods	Scheduled Maintenance
	Designed for purpose
Further Required Preventative Methods	Pressure monitoring
	Regular training of gas operatives
	Identifying defects and replacing old equipment where required
	Fitting automatic ignition systems as standard
	Replacing manual gas safety regulators with automatic cut-outs
Audits	In the event of an incident, near miss or any other hazardous occurrence this RA must be reviewed and updated as appropriate.

Site Reviewed Model Risk Assessment - 07	
For: Cirencester ARC ACF ATC	**Accepted by: Jason Cuthbert**
Over-pressure in the gas system	**Date reviewed: 18/02/2025**
Risk	If at any point the pressure in a gas network climbs above a certain level, gas safety regulators will stop the flow of gas. These regulators are fitted to gas appliances and in some instances will also be downstream of the gas meter into individual houses. There is also a regulator on the main intake to the site
	If the pressure in a gas network, leading into a house or facility, climbs above a certain level a gas safety regulator will terminate the flow of gas. This will cause the pilot lights to be extinguished. On this site, due to the multitude of buildings and houses, it may take up to 3 days to re-ignite all the systems.
Caused By	Failure of pressure control system
	Incorrect pipe/valve sizing
	Blockages in system
	Poor gas network management
Hazards Resulting from Risk	Rupture of gas pipes due to high pressure related
	Damage to valves and other control equipment
	Damage to seals and joints
	Loss of gas supply
Current Preventative Methods	Scheduled Maintenance
	Designed for purpose
Further Required Preventative Methods	Pressure monitoring
	Regular training of gas operatives
	Use of the gas safety management plan
Audits	In the event of an incident, near miss or any other hazardous occurrence this RA must be reviewed and updated as appropriate.

Site Reviewed Model Risk Assessment - 08	
For: Cirencester ARC ACF ATC	**Accepted by: Jason Cuthbert**
Failure in system during load shedding	**Date reviewed: 18/02/2025**
Risk	In the event of a gas supply emergency, load shedding can be used to stabilise the pressure in the system. However, if a section is isolated and the consumers on that branch use their gas supply the pressure in that branch will drop below acceptable levels and the pressure safety regulators will trip
Caused By	Insufficient communication between onsite parties and the end user
	Insufficient means of monitoring pressure
Hazards Resulting from Risk	Loss of gas supply
	Gas safety regulators being tripped (requires manually resetting on older models)
	Long recovery period
	Potential for air in the gas network
Current Preventative Methods	
Further Required Preventative Methods	Better communication
	Pressure monitoring
	Use of the gas safety management plan
	Fitting automatic ignition systems as standard
	Replacing manual gas safety regulators with automatic cut-outs
Audits	In the event of an incident, near miss or any other hazardous occurrence this RA must be reviewed and updated as appropriate.

Site Reviewed Model Risk Assessment - 09	
For: Cirencester ARC ACF ATC	**Accepted by: Jason Cuthbert**
General changes to the gas network	**Date reviewed: 18/02/2025**
Risk	If during the design phase the sizing of the system is under/oversized, it could result in under/over pressure scenarios.
	If during the installation of a gas network, the work is not carried out to the relevant British Standards and if the work is not undertaken by operatives trained and skilled to the same British Standards, failure may take place.
Caused By	Incorrect pipe sizing at design phase
	Underestimating impact on overall site gas supply
	Incorrect installation of plant and pipelines
	Under qualified gas operatives used for gas works
Hazards Resulting from Risk	Damage to pipelines and gas network plant and equipment
	Risk of causing a supply emergency
	Damage to persons & property
	Risk of Explosions & Fire
Current Preventative Methods	Using trained individuals to carry out work to the gas network
	Checking credentials of design authority for gas network redesign
Further Required Preventative Methods	Monitoring competence of gas network operatives
	Use of the Gas Safety Management Plan
	Further checking/commissioning of completed works
Audits	In the event of an incident, near miss or any other hazardous occurrence this RA must be reviewed and updated as appropriate.

Site Reviewed Model Risk Assessment - 10	
For: Cirencester ARC ACF ATC	**Accepted by: Jason Cuthbert**
Failure through PPM, general operation of the gas network plant/equipment and safety inspections	**Date reviewed: 18/02/2025**
Risk	Inadequate action during maintenance can cause failure in the system
	If safety inspections are not carried out regularly, the system may be vulnerable to failure
	The day-to-day operation of the system is vital to the overall performance of the gas network. If the day-to-day operation is not undertaken to industry standards, the gas network could be vulnerable to failure
Caused By	Gas plant & pipelines are not sufficiently maintained
	Scheduled activities do not take place.
	Operatives are insufficiently trained
	Inadequate co-ordination of operation
	Inadequate communication between onsite parties
	Inadequate planning of scheduled activities
	Inadequate inspection and testing of equipment
Hazards Resulting from Risk	Damage to pipelines and gas network plant and equipment
	Risk of causing a supply emergency
	Damage to persons & property
	Risk of Explosions & Fire
Current Preventative Methods	Monitored and maintained
	Using trained individuals to carry out work to the gas network
	Following PPM schedules to carry out works
	Awareness Training, drills and exercise
	Using qualified operatives
Further Required Preventative Methods	Monitoring competence of gas network operatives
	Checking credentials of design authority for gas network redesign
	Employ better lines of communication between parties
	Compliance with the Gas Safety Management Plan
Audits	In the event of an incident, near miss or any other hazardous occurrence this RA must be reviewed and updated as appropriate.

Site Reviewed Model Risk Assessment - 11	
For: Cirencester ARC ACF ATC	**Accepted by: Jason Cuthbert**
Emergency Shutdowns	**Date reviewed: 18/02/2025**
Risk	Emergency shutdowns can be used in the event of a gas incident which warrants the gas network or part thereof to be shut down. If this process fails, it can have a severe impact on the resolution of the incident
Caused By	Failure of emergency shutdown valves
	Ageing emergency shutdown valves
	Lack of sufficient facilities for segregated shutdowns
Hazards Resulting from Risk	Escalating hazard cause by existing emergency
	Damage to pipelines and gas network plant and equipment
	Risk of causing a supply emergency
	Long down time
Current Preventative Methods	
Further Required Preventative Methods	Use of the Gas Safety Management Plan
	Providing strategically placed emergency shutoff valves
	Scheduled PPM
	Checking credentials of design authority for gas network redesign
	Replacing old equipment where required
Audits	In the event of an incident, near miss or any other hazardous occurrence this RA must be reviewed and updated as appropriate.

Site Reviewed Model Risk Assessment - 12		
For: Cirencester ARC ACF ATC		**Accepted by: Jason Cuthbert**
Interface with Gas Transporter		**Date reviewed: 18/02/2025**
Risk	If interfaces between the site team and the gas transporter are not managed carefully, the fallout from gas incidents can become more pronounced	
Caused By	Poor response time by EGDN	
	Poor communication between onsite parties and EGDN	
	Poor coordination of onsite parties and EGDN	
	Poor communication of procedures	
Hazards Resulting from Risk	Damage to pipelines	
	Resultant hazards from any gas incident can escalate	
	Risk of causing a supply emergency	
	Damage to persons & property	
	Risk of Explosions & Fire	
Current Preventative Methods		
Further Required Preventative Methods	Communication of site procedures to EGDN	
	Understanding EGDN procedures	
	Training and simulated gas emergency drills	
	Regular communication through fixed procedures	
Audits	In the event of an incident, near miss or any other hazardous occurrence this RA must be reviewed and updated as appropriate.	

Site Reviewed Model Risk Assessment - 13		
For: Cirencester ARC ACF ATC		**Accepted by: Jason Cuthbert**
Interface with Consumer		**Date reviewed: 18/02/2025**
Risk	If communication between the site team and the end user are not carefully established, the fallout from gas shortages could result in the system having to be purged and the pilot lights re-ignited. On a large site such as this, it could take up to three days to re-ignite all pilot lights.	
Caused By	Poor communication	
	Lack of understanding	
	No method of checking on gas usage	
Hazards Resulting from Risk	Risk of causing a supply emergency	
	Loss of pressure in system	
	Long recovery period	
	Potential for air in the gas network	
Current Preventative Methods		
Further Required Preventative Methods	Pressure monitoring system	
	Use of the Gas Safety Management Plan	
Audits	In the event of an incident, near miss or any other hazardous occurrence this RA must be reviewed and updated as appropriate.	

Site Reviewed Model Risk Assessment - 14	
For: Cirencester ARC ACF ATC	**Accepted by: Jason Cuthbert**
Interface with Emergency Services	**Date reviewed: 18/02/2025**
Risk	The first responder has a duty to minimise the risk to the surrounding area upon arrival. If the gas incident is within an enclosed area, isolating the system is the correct course of action. However, in a open, well ventilated area, isolating the system may not be necessary, and could cause secondary hazards
Caused By	Poor communication
	Lack of understanding
Hazards Resulting from Risk	Risk of causing a supply emergency
	Causing the need to purge systems
	Long downtime of gas network
Current Preventative Methods	
Further Required Preventative Methods	Providing training to the Emergency Services, so that they will be able to better tackle gas incidents
Audits	In the event of an incident, near miss or any other hazardous occurrence this RA must be reviewed and updated as appropriate.

Site Reviewed Model Risk Assessment - 15	
For: Cirencester ARC ACF ATC	**Accepted by: Jason Cuthbert**
Natural Disasters, civil disturbances, other unforeseeable events	**Date reviewed: 18/02/2025**
Risk	The risk of unforeseeable events causing gas related incidents cannot be planned for. However, it is possible to minimise the impact of the resulting hazards
Caused By	Explosions
	Ground tremors
	Gas pipe sabotage
Hazards Resulting from Risk	Damage to pipelines caused by uncontrolled escaping gas
	Risk of causing a supply emergency
	Damage to persons & property
	Risk of Explosions & Fire
	Pollution of environment
	Purging maybe required after corrective action
Current Preventative Methods	High security levels
Further Required Preventative Methods	Use of the Gas Safety Management Plan
Audits	In the event of an incident, near miss or any other hazardous occurrence this RA must be reviewed and updated as appropriate.

ANNEX D

ANNEX D - ADDITIONAL SITE-SPECIFIC RISK ASSESSMENT TEMPLATE
Please copy and add further sheets as required

Additional Site-specific Risk Assessment 16	
For:	**Approved by:**
	Date reviewed:
Risk	
Caused By	
Hazards Resulting from Risk	
Current Preventative Methods	
Further Required Preventative Methods	
Audits	In the event of an incident, near miss or any other hazardous occurrence this RA must be reviewed and updated as appropriate.