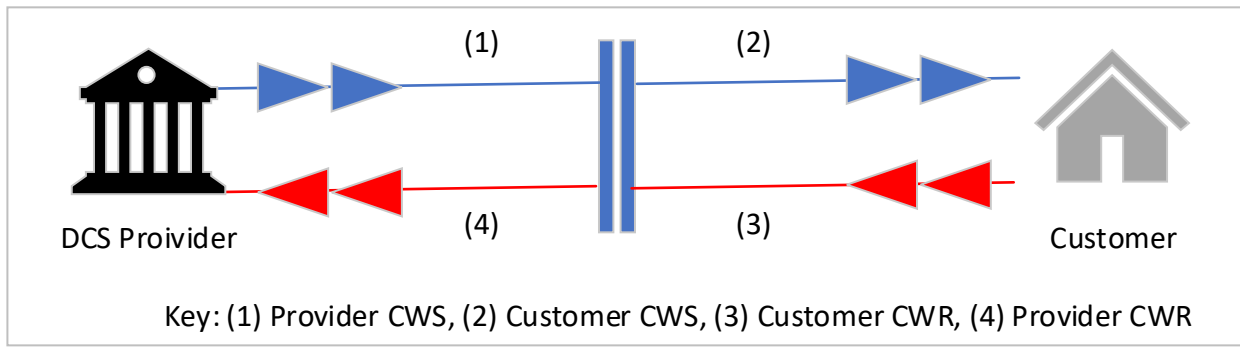


Low delta -T assessment protocol



مكتب التنظيم والرقابة لقطاع الكهرباء و المياه
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Data includes (i) hourly flow and temperatures for at least a 3 month period, (ii) ETS design parameters, water quality maintenance records and water quality sample history for both the (iii) DCSP and (iv) Customer sides of the ETS.

The load profile must fall within design parameters of the ETS. Where there are multiple plate heat exchangers, the sequencing of these at various cooling loads must be shared.

The cooling service agreement will assign responsibility for operating or controlling the sequencing of PHEX in the ETS. The entity with responsibility for operation of the ETS must take this action.

Deteriorating water quality in primary and/or secondary systems can reduce heat transfer and cause corrosion in the system thus reducing the expected asset life. Maintaining appropriate dosing and cleaning regimes is critical to achieve the design delta-T.

Whilst there is tolerance on supply temperature at point (1) any increase over the design supply temp (which is typically 4.5 degrees celsius) must not be added to the expected return temperature at (3). In this (typical) scenario, a DCSP may not insist on a return temperature higher than 14.5 degrees celsius.

Supply temperature at point (2) is key to maintaining indoor air quality and achieving system efficiency.

Calibration of temperature sensors across points (1) and (4) and across points (2) and (3), is central to accurately determining the efficacy of heat evacuation. Where there is any doubt as to the accuracy of temperature sensors, verification through independent calibration must be obtained by the party responsible for maintaining the equipment.

