

# MEP & ATH Forum

## Insufficient Load Certification

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# Issues Identified with New Connections

- Lack of clarity between electrically connecting vs energisation
- Unclear energisation dates
- Different dates for certification, initial energisation and Active status
- Inability for MEP to populate the registry due to the date of other events
- Late updates from ATH to MEP and MEP to Trader
- Installations not certified within 5 business days of energisation
- Insufficient load at the time of energisation

# Insufficient Load – Code Requirements

- Insufficient load for metering installation certification tests (Clause 14 of Schedule 10.7)
- This clause only applies if there is insufficient **electricity** conveyed through a **point of connection** to allow an **ATH** to complete a prevailing load test for a **metering installation** that is being **certified** as a **half-hour** metering installation.
  - Note: This clause does not apply to NHH metering installations.
  - Load needs to be added to certify these installations.
  - Leaving the installation uncertified and notifying the MEP and/or the Trader about insufficient load does not achieve compliance.
  - The Code allows 5 business days for certification to occur (Clause 10.33 of Part 10)

# Insufficient Load – ATH Requirements

- When this clause applies, the **ATH** must, when **certifying** the **metering installation**, ensure that:
  - (a) it performs an **additional integrity check** of the **metering installation** wiring, and records the results of this check in the **certification report**; and
  - (b) it records in the **certification report** that the **metering installation** is **certified** under this clause.
- Additional integrity checks are required but not described in the Code.
- The certification report needs to record that certification has occurred under this clause and it **must be provided to the MEP** in accordance with Clause 14 of Schedule 10.4, which requires the ATH to provide records within 5 business days and to **ensure the records are received**.
- This is an important point. If the ATH holds the records until load is sufficient, the MEP and Trader cannot meet their obligations under the Code.

# Insufficient Load – MEP Requirements

- A **metering equipment provider** must, for each **metering installation** for which it is responsible, and that is **certified** under this clause, obtain and monitor **raw meter data** from the **metering installation** at least once each calendar month during the period of **certification** to determine if load during the month is sufficient for a prevailing load test to be completed.
- When there is sufficient load, the MEP must ensure the ATH returns to the installation as soon as practicable, but no later than 20 business days, to carry out the Table 4 tests.
- ATH must update the certification records within 5 business days, leaving the expiry date the same.

# Certification, Energisation and Active Dates

- For Category 1 installations these dates should be the same in most parts of the country. Normally one person conducts all activities.
- Three parties have responsibilities, MEP, Distributor and Trader
- Certification date is the responsibility of the MEP and is in the registry under Metering Installation.

Highest Metering Category	1
Metering Installation Location Code	RW
ATH Participant Identifier	VEMS
Metering Installation Type	HHR
Metering Installation Certification Type	F
Metering Installation Certification Date	02/02/2016
Metering Installation Certification Expiry Date	02/02/2031

# Initial Energisation Date

- Used for reporting purposes only, to verify dates and statuses
- ICP must first be electrically connected by the Distributor but only once a trader has requested connection. (Clause 10.31 of Part 10)
- Energisation (Clause 10.33 of Part 10) is the responsibility of the Reconciliation Participant.

No **participant** may **energise** a **point of connection**, or authorise the **energisation** of a **point of connection**, other than a **reconciliation participant**

- The initial energisation date must be populated in the registry by the Distributor in the Network attributes section.

Unmetered Load Details - Distributor	
Shared ICP List	
Generation Capacity	0
Fuel Type	
Initial Energisation Date	02/02/2016
Direct Billed Status	

# Active Date

- Responsibility of the Trader and should always match the initial energisation date.

**energisation** means the operation of an isolator, circuit breaker, or switch, or the placing of a fuse or link, so that **electricity** can flow through a **point of connection** on a **network**

- Active date is the event date for the status change to Active

Attribute	Value	
Status	<a href="#">Event history</a>	>
Event Date	02/02/2016	>
User Reference	1575665	>
ICP Status	2 - Active	>
Status Reason		>



# Why Don't They Match?

## ➤ Genuine reasons for differences:

- Metering installed but not certified until after energisation
- Temporary energisation to certify before final energisation

Note that initial energisation and Active dates should always match

## ➤ Other reasons for differences:

- Incorrect data entry
- Lack of clarity in records from the field, use of terms like "start date", "job completion date", "livened date", "meter livened date", "meter connected date", etc

I recommend standardisation of terms to match the Code

- Metering installed but not certified until later than 5 business days
- Initial energisation date taken from certification date field

# Why Don't They Match – Larger Sites

- Uncertainty about when an installation is energised
- Service main to a distribution board may be connected and there may be voltage present at the main switch.
- This may be the date used as the “initial energisation date”
- The Trader may use the date data appears in the HHR file and this date may be different.

I think the date data starts appearing is the initial energisation date and the Active date.

# Recommendations

- Ensure all relevant field personnel understand the insufficient load requirements.
- Review practices to ensure they are compliant.
- Relevant parties agree notification protocols to ensure MEPs and Traders are updated in a timely manner.
- Adopt standard terminology to align with the Code.
- Relevant parties agree and document processes for the energisation and metering of larger new connections