

## CP1393

### About this document:

This is an Assessment Consultation document, which provides details of the background, solution, potential impacts and costs associated with CP1393 'Technical Assurance - CDC Check'. This document is for information only, to be used in line with the Consultation Response form, to which this document is attached.

## 1. Why Change?

### Background

The Technical Assurance Agent (TAA) is a Balancing and Settlement Code (BSC) Agent with the role of monitoring compliance of Parties with the requirements set out in the BSC (specifically Section L<sup>1</sup>), the metering Codes of Practice (CoPs) and relevant BSCPs (specifically BSCP27<sup>2</sup>), in relation to Half Hourly (HH) Metering System (MS). One of the checks that the TAA carries out is the Consumption Data Comparison Check (CDC Check).

The CDC Check is a specific check performed by the TAA on site to confirm that the Meter Technical Details matches the installed Metering Equipment details and that the energy recorded by the Meter/Outstation during a HH is accurately transferred to the Data Collector (DC)<sup>3</sup>.

As part of this check the TAA downloads data from the Meter/Outstation, including the HH metered data, using a Hand Held Unit (HHU) and, for a particular Settlement Period, requests the same HH value from the DC for comparison with the HH value stored in the Outstation. The TAA also records a HH cumulative register advance on the Meter display for comparison with the same HH metered data stored in the Meter's Outstation and the HH value provided by the DC.

Where the CDC Check is performed and these figures do not match, within an acceptable tolerance, an 'NC'<sup>4</sup> category of non-compliance is issued to the DC.

As some Meters store HH data (known as 'demand values' in the CoPs) as pulses in their associated Outstation(s) or as various types of engineering units, the TAA needs to convert these to be able to compare with the HH value provided by the DC.

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<sup>1</sup> 'Metering'

<sup>2</sup> 'Technical Assurance of Half Hourly Metering Systems for Settlement Purposes'

<sup>3</sup> The HHDC in the case of SVA registered Metering Systems and the Central Data Collection Agent (CDCA) in the case of CVA registered Metering Systems

<sup>4</sup> CDC Check identified inconsistent data and is deemed to affect the quality of data for Settlement Purposes



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## What is the issue?

BSCP27 Section 4.1.5 is currently ambiguous in its description of the CDC Check and does not fully describe the existing process as carried out by the TAA on site. The section mentions using the 'raw pulses or the Meter Constant<sup>5</sup> (where relevant)' to determine the energy recorded in a HH.

The description of the process is ambiguous and not up to date in the following ways:

- The use of a Meter Constant is not relevant to the calculation of energy values for HH data stored in the Meter's Outstation - It is appropriate for determining energy values based on a Meter's cumulative register advance for a HH period;
- The Meter Constant is synonymous with the Data Transfer Catalogue (DTC) item J0475, which has been renamed 'Meter Register Multiplier'; and
- The section also mentions comparing these 'stored Meter data values' against the 'measured values', but it is not clear where these measured values are obtained from.

CP1393 'Technical Assurance - CDC Check' was raised on 4 July 2013 by ELEXON.

## 2. Solution

We have established inconsistencies between BSCP27 and current practice in this area. Section 4.1.5 of BSCP27 therefore needs to be clarified to more accurately reflect the current CDC Check process and the term 'Meter Constant' in this section needs to be replaced with 'Meter Register Multiplier'. The TAA has confirmed that the CDC Check is always carried out on site and not remotely (as the cumulative Meter register advance has to be read from the Meter's display) so the flexibility provided in BSCP27 to do this offsite should be removed.

In addition, it should be clarified that the half hourly values stored in the Meter's Outstation are compared with are those obtained via the correct energy measurement check (CEMC). The CEMC is an indicative test where primary (or secondary) voltage and current measurements are taken by the TAA at site using independent measurement devices (e.g. ammeters, voltmeters) and their product<sup>6</sup> (power) is compared with the Meter's instantaneous demand register.

### Question 1

**Do you agree with the proposed change?**

Please provide your response and rationale in the response form provided.

<sup>5</sup> Meter Constant was renamed in the DTC as Meter Register Multiplier (MRM) in the J0475 data item and is described as 'The number by which the register reading must be multiplied to get the true register value'.

<sup>6</sup> Taking into account current and voltage transformer ratios (and verified against other measurement sources on site, if available), where these measurements are taken on the secondary side of the current and voltage transformers because of access or safety concerns (e.g. at high voltage sites).



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## 3. Impacts and Costs

### Potential Central Impacts and Costs

CP1393 will require a minor update to BSCP27 with no system impacts.

ELEXON Estimated Costs and Potential Impacts		
Document Changes	System Changes/Impacts	Total
BSCP27	No system changes or impacts identified.	1 man day equating to £240

### Potential Party Impacts and Costs

We do not foresee any party impacts associated with CP1393.

#### Question 2

**Is your organisation impacted? If yes, please answer the following:**

Please provide your response and rationale in the response form provided.

#### Question 3

**How is your organisation impacted?**

Please provide your response and rationale in the response form provided.

#### Question 4

**What are the associated costs on your organisation to implement this change?**

Please provide your response and rationale in the response form provided.

## 4. Implementation Approach

CP1393 is targeted for implementation on 27 February 2014 as part of the February 2014 BSC Systems Release.

#### Question 5

**Do you agree with the implementation approach? If not, why?**

Please provide your response and rationale in the response form provided.



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## Question 6

**Do you have any other comments?**

Please provide your response and rationale in the response form provided.

## 5. ISG/SVG/PAB Initial Views

ELEXON presented the New CP Progression paper for CP1393 to the ISG, SVG and PAB at their July 2013 meetings.

An ISG member commented that the use of Meter Constant may also be referred to in BSCP502 and BSCP514. ELEXON has since looked at the metering related BSCPs from BSCP01-601 and only located references to Meter Constant in BSCP27.

A PAB member commented on section 4.1.5 bullet point 4 of BSCP27 that they understood the rationale but that if it was a power station and a CVA site, then it may be worth leaving that option in to make it more prescriptive.

A couple of the PAB members did not understand why ELEXON was removing the option to take the checks off-site as in the future we should be using modern technology if we can and so some PAB members agreed that they may want to use this option. As such, the CP form and BSCP27 redlined text have been amended to keep this option in.

### Attachments:

Attachment A – BSCP27 Redlining v0.1

### For more information, please contact:

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