ofgem

Minutes

19th MAMCoP Board Meeting

The MAMCoP Board meets quarterly to discuss issues arising from the MAMCoP and also to discuss industry developments.	From	littletonb	9 September 2009
	Date and time of Meeting	8 Sept 2009, 10:30	
	Location	IGEM	

1. Present

Steve Rowe	Ofgem
Belinda Littleton	Ofgem
Andy Ritchie	UK Meter Exchange
Scott Agar	EDF Energy
Rodney Hancox	Exoteric
Gareth Williams	National Grid Metering
John Meehan	OnStream
Jim Sibley	GL Industrial Services
Roland Burke	National Grid Metering
Mike Buss	Itron
Steve Brand	United Utilities
Keith Bird	Lloyds Register
Mark Rolfe	Gas Safe Register
Ian Smith	IGEM
Dave Thorley	National Grid Gas
Steve Gandy	E.ON
Tom Chevalier	AMO
Garry Cottrell	SBGI
Kelly Sherwood	Siemens
John Heyburn	SGN Metering

2. Apologies

Andy Goodfellow, John Dale, Andrew Watson, Nicola Wade, Chic Dalrymple, Ian Aldridge, Steve Hogarth, Jim Dry, Bob Murray, David Perriam and Russell Gibson.

3. Review of Minutes from 18th MAMCoP Board Meeting

3.1. It was agreed that several amendments needed to be made to the minutes. The appropriate amendments will be made and then published to the website.

4. Review of Action Log

Action	Person- by
Action (1)- Review MAMCoP and CoP 1a/b	
SR updated Board. 18th Sept. close date for OAMI tenders.	SR
Action (2)- Appeals Process for MAMCoP/AIGT	
SR updated Board. Appeals mechanism perhaps not as important as originally understood. Ofgem restructure will mean additional review to see where appeals process sits within organisation.	Ofgem
Action (3)- Moving Domestic Meters and OAMI CoPs	IGEM
Agenda Item	
Action (4)- I&C Meter Obligation	SR

Created 09/09/2009 14:32
Modified 10/09/2009 14:22

Clarification of whether work undertaken on behalf of shippers signed up to the IcoP follows and complies with MAMCoP. TC suggests to record list of companies that were compliant with MAMCoP, and other 3 non-active MAMs are shippers. JS asked what is in place to stop shippers who are not MAMs from doing this sort of work. Suggests letter from Ofgem to show I&C (Industrial and Commercial) work is undertaken by a MAM. SR does not think this is viable as they are already in the I&C voluntary code. IS asks how this sits with the original Risk Assessment, in which IGEM recommended that the MAMCoP should not reduce safety levels. (What is to stop a non-MAM from installing a meter? SR responds that under competitive market, which supplier would use a non-approved MAM?) IS: OAMI doesn't cover I&C, so there is opportunity to go outside current guidelines. TC quotes from website. Currently says 'ENSURE' compliance with MAMCoP. IS suggests that HSE should look at it if it's a safety issue to state that they MUST, if Ofgem is not in a position to close gaps. **Action SR**: Circulate links and Ofgem open letter and HSE response to review of License Conditions, to answer questions on current situation. SR proposes to close action at next meeting following letter circulation.	
Action (5)- Update on missing ECVH	TC
Action Complete	CLOSED
Action (6)- PEMs workshop	TC
Action Complete	CLOSED
Action (7)- Capita and HSE	SR
SR noted that all that was outstanding now was OAMI related; the item will remain as an action.	
Action (8)- CORGI/GSR Numbering	MR
MR updated that website carries technical bulletins. **Action MR** to send link. Action Complete.	CLOSED
Action (9)- Two flexes on meters	TS/AR
MR updated that technical bulletin is now on website. Bulletin only aimed at domestic I&C so still fuzzy area. MR: from GSR perspective, if industry provides info they will create bulletin. SG suggests that re-opening of 6400 to modify text would resolve the domestic meter issue. Historical issue is that there would be two flexible connections to meters. Currently inspections are not bringing up to current standards by leaving outlet pipework as a flexible connection. AR suggests flagging to consumers that it is not up to standard. SR questions whether this would impose undue cost to consumers given Smart Metering role out is coming up. TC points out that meter installers are all providing different points of	

view and outcomes, and suggests that some debate needs to take place to have a consistent approach. AR suggests GSR should take on this work as it is under G1. IS suggests to put it on IGEM committee 30-2 or 30-3 gas meter installations group in BSI will be able to answer questions. KS points out that it is not 'at risk', only 'not to current standards'. MR says, does industry want these to be improved, there are commercial benefits to fixing up to current standards, but this could be unnecessary and onerous on the domestic consumer. SR concludes that G1 covers domestic installations sufficiently. IS 'Meter Moves' by Ofgem in 2004 covered the drive of change along with G1, giving responsibility of the 2nd pipework to the consumer. AR has question on content of 6891 (domestic (to 35mm) version of UP2, domestic appliance pressure requirements). IS happy to take forward from an IGEM perspective. **Action AR to write scope of work.**	
Action (10)- Lloyds Register MAMCoP Audit	TM
Presentation highlighted nonconformities. TM was to provide account, based on BM's issues. TM provided Ofgem with specific details which showed no issues with Lloyd's audit. **Action TM to provide general details of major and minor deficiencies**. JS and TC ask for information on more explicit information about audit issues, and whether all clauses of audit are clear and robust. KB commented that MAMCoP is clear. Issue is that audit repeats itself many times throughout document. This has implications that auditor can place different focus on the same question in different locations. SR questions if there is a need to review to reduce questions on 'competency' on the same area of MAMCoP multiple times. KB thinks yes. 'Installation, Maintenance' etc. Competency, so could have a failure in every section, and then decide where to assign that, whether it's major or minor. As wording differs through audit as well, as it was completed by numerous people. End of audit is more prescriptive than start. Consensus that the audit is rigorous. KB suggests that major review is not necessary at this point only to fix minor wording issues. JS comments that MAMCoP is now behind the standard. Would expect audit to being any issues to the table. Because it is a process document rather than a technical document, more onerous to review. Agreed by Board that there is no need to review MAMCoP at this point.	
Action (11) - Meter Removals	PD
Ongoing. **Action on MR** to provide response.	
Action (12) - Smart Metering Specifications	All
Action on SR to send out Ofgem final version link, with consultation responses. Action Closed.	CLOSED
Action (13) – Smart Metering	MB
Agenda Item	
Action (14) - Permali Meter Boxes	TS
Agenda Item	

5. Permali Meter Boxes – Steve Gandy

5.1. Picture slideshow provided. SG identified that once a Supplier goes on site and identifies a Permali meter box, he could choose not to work on the unsafe situation. However, if an incident then occurs, the question arises of whether the Supplier is liable for walking away from an unsafe situation. Further to this, should the Supplier turn off supply?

5.2. MR points out that it is important to know the number of installations of this type. DT points out that NG has ongoing discussions about these. Normally located in North and East Midlands, and occasionally in the SW. SB says UU used to 'at risk' them (giving a safety notice to contact the GT, who provide a service relay), but do not proactively attend. SR points out that through 2year meter inspections should cover unsafe situations. HSE is aware of issue, and as there are policy or functionality changes, the problem is still going to come to a head in the future, and be changed out with Smart Metering.

Actions:

- **DT to see what information Grid has regarding installations of this type.**
- **SR to let NW at HSE know that this is taking place (Chris Chambers is replacement to NW).**

6. Structures built around external meter boxes – Steve Gandy

6.1. Issue where customer has been non-compliant with structures, and when GT's contacted, they are not interested. DT says that a technical bulletin and guidance was published. MR thinks that the view from GSR was that it was an 'At Risk' scenario. DT thinks that GT's are interested. Building Control should be checking for gas pipes, so GT should be writing to building control.

6.2. TC questions whether Meter Reader should be bringing it up as a safety issues, as they are best placed to see changes. SR suggests that MAMCoP Board bring to attention of HSE and the housing association/building regulator.

6.3. IS comments that there are many situations where there are many safety issues that are falling into a 'black hole' in terms of governance, which the consumer will ultimately pay for. SR responds that in this case the gas transporter, but that in general the HSE will be able to resolve most issues. IS commented that perhaps MAMCoP, as a body, should write to HSE informing that these problems are taking place.

Action: DT to provide contact within Call Centre for GTs to understand the step change in procedure to deal with these queries.

7. Sealing of Meter Installation Pressure Control components – Rodney Hancox

7.1. Exoteric presentation. See Appendix for document.

7.2. It was identified that there is a potential issue with regard to the sealing of meter installations. GW comments that he his happy with seal providing OAMI number is on tape, and adhesive is strong enough to peel off, or if tape peels can easily see evidence of tampering. AR agrees, especially given that there are risks to all sealants, including wire.

7.3. SR asks if there are any British Standards covering tape. RH is unsure, but JS comments that there may be one in aerospace industry. MB comments that surfaces required for tape to stick to, are numerous. GM8 covers sealing, and SR asks whether

there is a lifespan on sealants for their use in service. IS commented that GM8 only covers regulators with available mechanisms for sealing such as holes for wires.

7.4. TC comments that electricity meters are also required to be seals, and they moved from a hardened, more tensile wire, but have never used solely a paper seal (although they use one for indicative purposes. Ref.: BS7480 Security Seals).

Action: GW to provide RH with detail of provider of seals to NG Metering. (NG may have published some guidance on this).

8. Moving Meters: Report to MAMCoP Board – Ian Smith

8.1. Documentation provided (see Appendix).

8.2. IS suggests giving the MAMCoP board a month to look at this document, with a view to publication after allowing time for comments. SR suggests the creation of a document to discover the rationale behind the document. Action on IS to produce list of assumptions/reasoning.

8.3. AR commented that if the designation of a room changes without the meter moving, the document does not cover the contact of the MAM about that change. The gas supplier should eventually work it out, given that the house owner will be present at a meter reading. It was considered that industry processes did not capture this.

9. Revised Meter Pulse Utilisation – Tom Chevalier

9.1. Presentation provided in Appendix.

9.2. JS asks about ongoing liabilities regarding Smart Metering given that currently, if pulse fails and there are no liabilities to fix the meter, who has responsibility. TC responds that this exercise is for the short term, but should be readdressed in the context of Smart Metering, but that that would be an action for Ofgem.

10. MAM Automated Meter Reading Service Provider Data HUB Briefing Note – Steve Mulinganie

10.1. TC provided update. Document provided in Appendix. Data owner is the MAM, who provides data into the ASP Hub. SPAA and ESTA are currently talking about who pays for this data service, and is ongoing. TC thinks that from a MAM perspective, discussions should be had to determine the costs/benefits of each option.

10.2. JH suggests that the document is not necessarily for comment, but that if MAMs would like to get involved, to bring issues to the debate.

11. Reports/Updates

Gas Safe Register – Phil Daniels

IGEM – Ian Smith

IGEM - Vertical Inlet height Dimension 'H'

BSI – Mike Buss

AMO – (ECV handles, PEMS, MPU Agreement) Tom Chevalier

SBGI – Garry Cottrell

Gas Safe Register

11.1. MR had no further update for the Board.

IGEM

11.2. IS gave the update that the GM6 I&C gas metering installations (2nd edition) will be published in early December.

11.3. Alignment of ECV with meter modules. There is an issue associated with the diagram in that the list of suitable fittings are very long and can lead to inaccuracies. RH said that if service layer has laid service in accordance with the diagram without reference to the dimensions in the table, then the height of the Riser doesn't match the dimensions in the table, therefore the skid may not fit its meter installation. Following a check, RH got different results, so sent a paper to relevant parties asking what the situation is. JS commented that they thought it was not a problem within GM6, but instead a problem between manufacturers and gas transporters. RH thinks that dimensions need to be revisited, as it has implications for the MAM, module manager, and manufacturer.

AR suggests that the solution to this is via DNOs. SR comments that this is an issue for the designer of the service, and making sure the right combination of components are used. IS says it will be raised at the Gas Industry Registration Scheme Accreditation Panel (collection of Gas Transporters).

BSI

11.4. BSI8499 Meter Boxes has been published.

Update on Smart Metering in general: Commission issued mandate M441, asking for an Interoperability of Meters report. Smart Metering Technical Report has been sent for final approvals. A Coordination group was started, including representatives from CEN/CENELEC and ETSI, looking at communication and additional functionality. There is now a core list of agreed additional functionality, with draft reports being written at present. A number of the communication issues relate to compliance with standards that are not European but global standards.

Remote-operable valves and prepayment systems with valves are currently being reviewed. JS comment that this is an unusual situation as standards are being used to generate initiatives for manufacturers, whereas normally it is the other way around. There is a question on whether timescales of proposed UK rollout will be met.

Action: MB to update board on smart metering progress.

AMO

11.5. From TC: ECV Handles; PEMS; MPU agreement. No new items.

12. Any Other Business

12.1. TC: In-Service Testing. NMO put out consultation at start of August. No comments as yet. Reminder to respond.

12.2. JS: Thank to PD, TS, NW, BC for their support on the MAMCoP board.

13. Date of next meeting

13.1. The next meetings are as follows;

- 15th December at Ofgem
- March 9th or 16th at Ofgem
- July – TBC (6, 13 or 20) - TBC

ACTION LOG

Action Ref	Issue	Date when originally raised	Action	Owner
1	**Review MAMCoP and CoP 1a/b**	18/10/2006	• Ongoing	All
2	**Appeals Process for MAMCoP/AIGT**	17/01/2007	• SR to keep everyone posted	All
3	**Moving Domestic Meters and OAMI CoPs**	16/10/2007	• IS/IGEM to keep everyone posted on report/progress.	IGEM
4	**I&C Meter Obligation**	22/01/2008	• SR: Circulate links and Ofgem open letter and HSE response to review of License Conditions, to answer questions on current situation.	SR
5	**OAMI**	28/08/2008	• SR to update the board on OAMI progress	SR
6	**CORGI/GSR Numbering**	27/03/2009	• MR to send technical bulletin web link	MR
7	**Two flexes on meters**	27/03/2009	• AR to write scope of work	TS/AR
8	**Lloyds Register MAMCoP Audit**	27/03/2009	• TM to provide general details of major and minor deficiencies.	SH
9	**Meter Removals**	16/06/2009	• MR to provide response.	PD
10	**Smart Metering Specifications**	16/06/2009	• SR to send out Ofgem final version link, with consultation responses.	Closed
11	**Smart Metering**	16/06/2009	• MB to update board on smart metering progress.	MB
12	**Permali Meter Boxes**	16/06/2009	• DT to see what information Grid has regarding installations of this type. • SR to let NW at HSE know that this is taking place.	TS
13	**Structures Built around External Meter Boxes**	8/09/2009	• DT to provide contact within Call Centre for GT's to understand the step change in procedure to deal with these queries	SG
14	**Sealing of Meter Installation Pressure Control components**	8/09/2009	• GW to provide RH with detail of provider of seals to NG Metering	RH

Attached: Supporting Materials

GAS INDUSTRY GUIDANCE ON WORK ON METER INSTALLATIONS

(applicable only to existing meter installations used to register the quantity of gas supplied to a consumer and connected to Natural Gas services of maximum operating pressure not exceeding 75 mbar)

DRAFT FOR MAMCOP BOARD

INTRODUCTION

When carrying out work involving a primary gas meter used to register the quantity of gas supplied to a consumer, there are legal requirements that must be complied with; there are national and industry Standards that shall be complied with; and there are established, recognised operational and management procedures that need to be adopted.

This Guidance has taken such requirements into account and Table 1 shows them in a simple, easy to follow format. Some requirements differ dependent upon the type of premises (domestic or commercial); the type and size of meter involved and the type of work being undertaken i.e. temporary removal and re-fitting without repositioning; repositioning but not relocating, and relocating.

The Guidance does not cover the exchange of meters i.e. the replacement of a meter with a different meter (when the work is only undertaken by an OAMI who is working on behalf of a meter asset manager (MAM)).

Table 2 gives guidance for non-gas work that could affect the correct operation of a meter installation.

SCOPE

The scope of this Guidance is limited to work on and associated with meter installations:

- in which the meter has a maximum capacity of 16 m^3/h
- where the meter is used to register the quantity of gas supplied to a consumer

  Note: The vast majority of these will be "primary" meter installations but there are a few "secondary" meter installations to which the Guidance will apply.

- connected to a Natural Gas service i.e. the pipe upstream of the emergency control valve (ECV) and which is operated by a gas transporter (GT) in which the maximum operating pressure does not exceed 75 mbar. These are often referred to as "low pressure services"

  Note: In domestic premises, the majority of meters will be diaphragm or electronic meters of 6 m^3/h capacity, but there will be some diaphragm meters of 16 m^3/h capacity. In commercial premises, there will also be rotary displacement meters.

- on domestic and commercial premises

Note: *The Guidance does not address industrial premises but it is recommended that the Guidance be applied in principle for such premises.*

The above scope means that all meters covered by Ofgem COP 1/a are in scope. In addition, relevant meters covered by Ofgem CoP 1/b and CoP 1/c and relevant meter installations from the Ofgem MAMCOP are in scope.

TYPE OF PREMISES

Some requirements differ dependent upon the type of premises. However, remember this is Guidance and the relevant legislation takes precedence. Working practices should always be the one offering the highest level of safety.

You can find more information on the meaning of each type of premises in the ACOP and Guidance to the Gas Safety (Installation and Use) Regulations (HS(L)56) available from HSE Books.

TYPE OF WORK BEING UNDERTAKEN

It is important to understand which category of work you are doing, because legislation, standards and competencies may be different from one category to another.

The three categories of type of work being undertaken are:

- Category A. Following disconnection of an existing meter e.g. at the inlet and/or outlet connections on the meter, its reconnection not resulting in any change to the position of the meter. Generally, this represents **"temporarily removing and refitting a meter"**

  Note 1: *Minor unintentional shifts in the position of the meter may be treated as Category A work.*

  Note 2: *Such disconnection/reconnection would occur, for example to enable hot working or even simply to access décor behind the meter.* ***It does not*** *include refitting involving adding or taking away any component within the meter installation, for example a length of pipe.*

- Category B. **Repositioning** an existing meter by utilizing the existing fittings of the meter installation

  Note 1: *The resultant new* ***position*** *of the meter would be in the same location as the original position.*

  Note 2: *This does not include repositioning by adding or taking away any component within the meter installation, for example a length of pipe.*

- Category C. **Relocating** an existing meter, or repositioning an existing meter when different or additional fittings are used, or when fittings are removed.

  Note: *This means that the length of pipework between the outlet of the ECV and the inlet of the meter will change. This may affect, for example, pressure drop which in turn may have an impact on the performance of the whole gas installation. It is not permitted to make such alterations that would adversely affect the pressure delivered to appliances.*

The definitions of "temporarily removing and refitting", "repositioning" and "relocation" are given below.

Where a replacement meter is to be installed, i.e. a meter is to be exchanged, the relevant gas supplier has to be consulted. If a meter is substituted by another meter, whether that meter is new or second hand, it is classified as a "new" meter. This Guidance does not apply to the exchange of meters.

TYPE AND SIZE OF METER

These are straightforward and relate only to the type (diaphragm, electronic; rotary displacement, etc.) and to the maximum capacity of the meter. For any capacity not exceeding 6 m^3/h, the relevant installation standard is BS 6400-1. For capacities up to 16 m^3/h, the relevant installation standard is either IGE/GM/6 or IGE/GM/8.

COMPETENCY AND REGISTRATION OF PERSONS CARRYING OUT WORK

The Category of the type of work being undertaken (see above) dictates the requirement for competency and appropriate registration of the person undertaking the work.

Note: DIY work is not addressed by this Guidance.

Notwithstanding that you must be competent to carry out the work being undertaken, you will also need to be Gas Safe Registered and, for some work, be an Ofgem Approved Meter Installer (OAMI).

Note: This only applies in Great Britain. The appropriate authorities in other than Great Britain will need to be consulted for equivalent requirements.

NON-GAS WORK IN THE VICINITY OF A METER

Non-gas work in the vicinity of a meter but not involving the meter itself, potentially can impact upon the safety and correct operation of a meter installation. Table 2 addresses the more common aspects you should consider but the list is not comprehensive.

TIGHTNESS TESTING AND PURGING

If you disconnect a gas fitting (remember a meter is a gas fitting), all affected components have to be tightness tested and purged in accordance with the appropriate part of IGE/UP/1 (i.e. 1, 1A or 1B).

COMMUNICATING WITH MAMs

The Guidance indicates situations where you may need to contact the MAM.

Often, the contact information you need will be contained within notices and labels fitted within the meter installation or its enclosure. If it is not, or if the information proves to be out of date, you will probably be able to obtain details for the MAM by calling the Meter Number Enquiry Line on 0870 608 1524.

Before you call:

- ensure you can satisfy the Enquiry line that you have the authority of the gas user i.e. the person paying the bill, either directly or through their agent
- have to hand the post code and house number of the premises in which the meter installation is installed.

This service provides details of the meter point reference number (MPRN), the gas supplier and the GT. You will need details of the gas supplier from whom you should be able to obtain details of the MAM.

If you are dealing with multiple meter installations, for example in a block of flats, there may well be several different gas suppliers and, hence, MAMs. You will not be given details for more than one installation at a time – you will have to call again for another installation.

DEFINITIONS

You should understand the intent of the meaning of some of the terms used in Tables 1 and 2.

(a) **Relating to premises**

Refer to the Gas Safety (Installation and Use) Regulations (GS(I&U)R) or HS(L)56.

(b) **Relating to type of work being undertaken**

disconnection
The physical detachment or uncoupling of a fitting i.e. which involves breaking into a gasway.

non-gas work
Activities not covered by the definition of "work" as given in GS(I&U)R and which is summarised below and including any action that could affect in any way the level of gas safety of a gas fitting (whether new or existing and whether or not it contains gas).

reconnection
The physical attachment or joining of a fitting.

relocating a meter
Where the position of a meter is changed involving the use of a different fitting.

repositioning a meter
Where the position of a meter is adjusted or altered using fittings that are unchanged.

temporarily removing and re-fitting a meter
Where a meter is disconnected then put back and reconnected in that previous place or position.

work
In relation to a gas fitting includes any of the following activities carried out by any person, whether an employee or not:

- installing or re-connecting the fitting
- maintaining, servicing, permanently adjusting, disconnecting, repairing, altering or renewing the fitting, or purging it of air or gas
- where a fitting is not readily movable, changing its position

- removing the fitting but it does not include the connection or disconnection of a bayonet fitting or other self-sealing connector.

In relation to a meter, which is a gas fitting, all the above apply.

(c) **Relating to components**

emergency control valve (ECV)
A valve, not being an "additional emergency control valve" (AECV) for shutting off the supply of gas in an emergency, intended for use by a consumer of gas and being installed at the end of a service or distribution main. The outlet of the ECV terminates, and thus defines the end of, the Network.

gas fitting
Gas pipework, valves (other than the ECV), regulators, meters, fittings, apparatus and appliances designed for use by consumers of gas for heating, lighting, cooking or other purposes for which gas can be used, but is does not mean:

- any part of a distribution main or service
- any part of a pipeline upstream of a distribution main or service
- a gas storage vessel
- a gas cylinder or cartridge designed to be disposed of when empty.

meter installation
For a domestic sized meter, i.e. one of capacity not exceeding 6 m^3/h, this simple definition applies:

Installation that comprises a primary meter, valve, fitter, meter regulator and associated protection devices, pliable connection, interconnecting pipework, fitting and support.

Note: A meter installation commences at the outlet of the ECV. Depending on the type of meter installation, it terminates at:
a) the outlet connection of the meter
b) the outlet of the meter outlet adaptor if fitted; or
c) in the case of a semi-concealed meter with a pliable connection downstream of the meter; the outlet of the meter box outlet adaptor.

For meters of capacity exceeding 6 m^3/h, the definition embraces many other designs. These meters are markedly fewer in number than those of less capacity and it is sufficient to say that any meter not within the definition above (which is taken from BS 6400) is covered by IGEM/GM/6 or IGE/GM/8.

Note: The key point for any meter installation is that it starts at the outlet flange of the ECV and finishes at some point on the consumer's side of the meter.

premises (Health and Safety at Work etc. Act (HSWA))
Includes any place, and in particular, includes:

a) any vehicle, vessel, aircraft or hovercraft,
b) any installation on land (including the foreshore and other land intermittently covered by water), any offshore installation, and any other installation (whether floating, or resting on the seabed or the

subsoil thereof, or resting on other land covered with water or the subsoil thereof, and

c) any tent or movable structure.

Note: "Domestic premises" means premises occupied as a private dwelling (including any garden, yard, garage, outhouse or other appurtenance of such premises which is not used in common by the occupants of more than one such dwelling), and "non-domestic premises" are construed accordingly.

primary meter
Meter nearest to and downstream of a gas service for ascertaining the volume of gas supplied through that pipe by a gas supplier.

secondary meter
Meter, other than a primary meter, for ascertaining the volume of gas provided by a person for use by another person, whether or not there is also a primary meter in respect of the gas supplied.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACoP	Approved Code of Practice
ACS	National Accreditation Scheme
AECV	Additional emergency control valve
DIY	"Do it yourself"
ECV	Emergency control valve
GS(I&U)R	Gas Safety (Installation and Use) Regulations
GT	Gas transporter
HSE	Health and Safety Executive
HSWA	Health and Safety at Work etc. Act
MAM	Meter asset manager
MPRN	Meter point reference number
OAMI	Ofgem approved meter installer.

UNITS

m^3/h	cubic metres per hour.

REFERENCES

Legislation

Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974
Gas Safety (Installation and Use) Regulations 1998.

ACoPs

HS(L)56	Safety in the installation and use of gas systems and appliances. AcoP and Guidance.

Ofgem

Ofgem CoP 1/a	Code of Practice for Low Pressure Diaphragm and Electronic Meter Installations with Badged Meter Capacities Not Exceeding 3 m^3/h (212 ft^3/h)
Ofgem CoP 1/b	Code of Practice for Low Pressure Diaphragm and Rotary Displacement Meter Installations with Badged Meter

	Capacities Exceeding 6 m^3/h (212 ft^3/h), But Not Exceeding 1076 m^3/h (38,000 ft^3/h)
Ofgem CoP 1/c	Code of Practice for all High Pressure and all Low Pressure Meter Installations Not Covered By COP/1a and COP/1b
Ofgem MAMCoP	Code of Practice for Meter Asset Managers.

BSI (abbreviated titles)

BS 6400-1	Domestic-sized meter installations - low pressure Natural Gas
BS 7671	IEE Wiring Regulations.

IGEM

IGE/GM/6	Specification for low pressure diaphragm and rotary displacement meter installations with badged meter capacities exceeding 6 m^3/h (212 ft^3/h) but not exceeding 1076 m^3/h (38000 ft^3/h)
IGE/GM/7A	Electrical connections for gas metering equipment
IGE/GM/7B	Hazardous area classification for gas metering equipment
IGE/GM/8	Non-domestic meter installations
IGE/UP/1 Edition 2	Strength testing, tightness testing and direct purging of industrial and commercial gas installations
IGE/UP/1A Edition 2	Strength and tightness testing and direct purging of small low pressure industrial and commercial Natural Gas installations
IGE/UP/1B Edition 2	Tightness testing and direct purging of small Natural Gas installations.

ACS modules

CCN 1	Core Domestic Gas Safety Assessment. NG
CMA 1	Meter Installer Core Gas Safety Assessment. NG
CESP 1	Emergency Core Gas Safety Assessment. NG
MET 1	Installation Exchange Remove and Commission Domestic Gas Meters
MET 2	Installation Exchange Remove and Commission Domestic Gas Meters
MET 4	Install Exchange Remove and Commission Diaphragm Gas Meters up to and including U40.

TABLE 1 - GUIDELINES ON METER WORK

	CATEGORY OF TYPE OF GAS WORK BEING UNDERTAKEN IN A DOMESTIC OR COMMERICAL PREMISES					
	A. TEMPORARILY REMOVING AND REFITTING AN EXISTING METER		**B. REPOSITIONING AN EXISTING METER USING SAME FITTINGS**		**C. RELOCATING A METER, OR REPOSITIONING A METER USING DIFFERENT FITTINGS**	
WHO CAN DO THE WORK?	GAS SAFE REGISTERED		GAS SAFE REGISTERED		GAS SAFE REGISTERED + OAMI	
DO YOU NEED TO HAVE THE WORK PRE-AUTHORISED?	NO		NO		YES. OBTAIN PRE-AUTHORISATION OF THE MAM.	
DO YOU NEED TO NOTIFY ANYONE OF THE WORK?	NO		NO		YES. NOTIFY THE MAM. The MAM may waive post notification at the time of pre-authorisation.	
WHAT ARE THE MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS YOU NEED? (APPROPRIATE NVQs ARE EQUALLY ACCEPTABLE)	**DOMESTIC**	**COMMERCIAL**	**DOMESTIC**	**COMMERCIAL**	**DOMESTIC**	**COMMERCIAL**
	CCN 1 or CMA 1	CESP 1 or CMA 1	CCN 1 or CMA 1 + MET 1 or MET 2 as appropriate	CESP 1 or CMA 1 + MET 1 or MET 2 as appropriate	CCN 1 or CMA 1 + MET 1 + MET 2	CESP 1 or CMA 1 + MET 1 or MET 2 or MET 4 as appropriate
WHAT STANDARDS APPLY FOR INSTALLING?	BS 6400 or IGE/GM/6	IGE/GM/6 or IGE/GM/8	BS 6400 or IGE/GM/6	IGE/GM/6 or IGE/GM/8	BS 6400 or IGE/GM/6	IGE/GM/6 or IGE/GM/8
WHAT STANDARDS AND QUALIFICATIONS DO YOU NEED TO TIGHTNESS TEST AND PURGE?	IGE/UP/1B TPCP 1/B	IGE/UP/1A TPCP 1/A	IGE/UP/1B TPCP 1/B	IGE/UP/1A TPCP 1/A	IGE/UP/1B TPCP 1/B	IGE/UP/1A or IGE/UP/1 TPCP 1/A or TPCP 1
DO YOU NEED TO LEAVE A RECORD OF WORK YOU HAVE DONE?	IT IS NOT MANDATORY. However some kind of permanent record on site may assist another operative in the future. It is strongly recommended that a label or tie-on tag is used. This should include date, your name and contact details, and a brief detail of the work undertaken.					
ARE YOU ALLOWED TO ADJUST THE METER REGULATOR?	NO, NOT UNLESS YOU HAVE PRE-AUTHORISATION FROM THE GT.					
ARE YOU CARRYING OUT NON-GAS WORK IN THE LOCATION OF THE METER INSTALLATION?	YES? REFER TO TABLE 2.					

TABLE 2 - GUIDELINES ON NON-GAS WORK THAT COULD AFFECT THE CORRECT OPERATION OF THE METER INSTALLATION

TYPE OF WORK	LEGISLATION AND STANDARDS TO CONSIDER (AS APPLICABLE)
THAT AFFECTS VENTILATION	BS 6400-1 IGE/GM/7B IGE/GM/6 IGE/GM/8
THAT AFFECTS HAZARDOUS AREA CLASSIFICATION (COMMERCIAL ONLY)	IGEM/GM/7A IGEM/GM/7B
ON ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND MAINTAINING ELECTRICAL CONINUITY	BS 7671 BS 6400-1 IGEM/GM/7A
THAT AFFECTS ACCESS TO THE METER INDEX	BS 6400-1 IGE/GM/6 IGE/GM/8 Ofgem CoPs 1/a, b, c. Ofgem MAMCoP
THAT COULD INTERFERE WITH ACCESS TO MAINTAIN THE METER INSTALLATION	BS 6400-1 IGE/GM/6 IGE/GM/8
THAT ALTERS ACCESS TO THE ECV	GS(I&U)R BS 6400-1
THAT COULD DAMAGE OR OBSCURE NOTICES AND LABELS	BS 6400-1 IGEM/GM/6 IGEM/GM/8

GAS INDUSTRY GUIDANCE ON WORK ON METER INSTALLATIONS

REPORT TO MAMCOP BOARD

29th September 2009

Background

During the Proceedings of the MAMCoP Management Board, an issue was raised by CORGI regarding confusion and possibly unawareness among installers as to the limits of "meter work" which can be carried out by the then CORGI, now Gas Safe, registered installers without the need to hold OAMI or MAM registration under Ofgem CoPs 1/a, 1/b, 1/c and MAMCoP.

The Board asked CORGI to investigate further. CORGI at the time was embroiled in its bid to retain registration body status so IGEM offered to facilitate meetings of industry representatives to consider the situation and report back to the Board.

The Working Group

The Working Group set up by IGEM comprises:

Mark Burrows	(National Grid Metering for MAMCoP Board)
Lawson Bunn	(Npower for the Gas Forum)
Tom Chevalier	(Association of Meter Operators)
Steve Gandy	(E-on for SBGI)
Steve Mullin	(Connaught for gas installers)
Ralph Reekie	(Envoy for Association of Independent Gas Transporters)
Mark Rolfe	(Gas Safe)
Steve Rowe	(Ofgem)
Jim Sibley	(GL Ind. Services and BSI Panel Chair)
Trevor Smallpiece	(initially for Gas Safe)
Dave Thorley	(Network Strategy for Distribution Network Operators)
Nicola Wade	(HSE)
Ian Smith	(IGEM).

Four meetings were held leading to the production of the Gas Industry Guidance on Work on Meter Installations, which is supplied with this Report.

Scope of work and rationale for limiting the scope

The Working Group reviewed all relevant legislation, Standards, Competency requirements and types of meter installations and work likely to be encountered and undertaken.

The decision was taken to limit the scope of the Guidance to achieve maximum impact for as great a proportion of meter installations as possible. This meant omitting installations where: the meter capacity exceeds $16m^3/h$; the upstream (supply) pressure exceeds 75 mbar, and where the installation is on an industrial premises. To include such installations would be to cater for a small proportion of all installations at the cost of adding significant complexity and length to the Guidance.

The Group also omitted work involving exchanging a meter i.e. replacing an existing meter with another meter, as the work always has to be carried out with the authority of a gas supplier and, hence, a MAM.

These limitations enabled the Group to avoid introducing complexities that may have arisen in the light of legislation such as The Connections and Disconnections Regulations and to limit applicable legislation to the Gas Act and the Gas Safety (Installation and Use) Regulations and Codes of Practice to HS(L)56, Ofgem CoPs, MAMCoP and relevant Standards.

Type of Work

The limited scope left the Group with work on existing meters only i.e. ranging from temporary disconnection and replacement, to relocating a meter a substantial distance from its original position. The original issue was raised relating to the former and it was here that the Group found most diverse views, with particular respect to OAMI registration. The remaining relevant legislation for all the limited scope was the Gas Safety (Installation and Use) Regulations and the Gas Supplier's Licence, and the Approved Codes of Practice HS(L)56, Ofgem CoP 1/a, 1/b and 1/c and the Ofgem MAMCoP.

Having determined three distinct categories of work, A, B and C, it was clear that Category C (relocating or repositioning a meter using different fittings), requires OAMI registration in addition to Gas Safe registration. Simply temporarily disconnecting and reconnecting a meter without changing its position (Category A) is not classified as meter work with respect to the OAMI scheme hence only Gas Safe registration is required. The Group decided that the same applies when the meter is repositioned using the same fittings (Category B) and that the only difference between Category A and B work is the competency levels required.

The Guidance

As well as addressing the original issue of just Gas Safe, or Gas Safe and OAMI registration, the Group included in Table 1 (covering meter work) information on authorisation, notification, competencies, Standards, and records. It also addressed, in Table 2, guidelines on non-gas work that could affect the correct operation of a meter installation.

Recommendation

The Working Group recommends to the Ofgem MAMCoP Board that it approves the draft Guidance and authorises its reproduction in any forum considered appropriate, for example as a Gas Safe Technical Bulletin, in revised related Standards, and within the communications systems (for example websites) of associated industry bodies such as IGEM, CIPHE, CORGI etc.

Revised MPU Consultation

Presentation to MAMCoP Scheme Board on 8th Sept 2009

Tom Chevalier, AMO Consultant

Background

- The Association of Meter Operators is the Trade Association for Meter Operators
  - It was formed in 1996 to represent the common interests of Meter Operators
  - A Meter Operator contracts either with the Customer or an Energy Supplier to maintain the gas and/or electricity meter
  - All the active electricity meter operators and the large gas MAMs are members

Purpose

- To create a MPU agreement appropriate for the current competitive metering environment
  - DECC trigger for 'advanced metering'
  - Increased number of MAMs
  - Increased number of parties wishing to make connections
  - ESTA AMR Service Provider arrangements
  - Keep it simple and consistent

Background

- Existing agreements generally derive from National Grid original agreement
- Existing framework possibly too restrictive
- IGEM GM/7 has been revised (Nov 08)
- ESTA ASP - work in progress
- Initial review at AMO Gas Metering Forum
- Initiated small group to produce straw man to consult upon

Key Questions

- Ideally document becomes 'de-facto' template agreement, but parties could modify
- Bilateral agreement between MAM & company making connection
- Requires compliance with IGEM GM/7
- No payment for use of pulse
- No assurance that pulse will work
- On signature, all existing meters with connections are included
- Information to be exchanged between parties

Process

- Consultation document & draft agreement were issued to stakeholders on 7th Sept 2009

  www.meteroperators.org.uk/news.php

- Comments to AMO by 18th Oct 2009
- All comments will be considered
- Next stages depend on volume and nature of comments – supportive through to fundamental disagreement!

Revised MPU Consultation

Presentation to MAMCoP Scheme Board on 8th Sept 2009

Tom Chevalier, AMO Consultant

IGEM/TSP/09/239
Date: 12/08/2009

IGEM

TECHNICAL SERVICES PAPER

IGE/TD/4, SER 8 and IGEM/GM/6 (Draft) Vertical inlet Height Requirements 'H'

COMMITTEE/PANEL		For:	RESPONSES AT NEXT MEETING ON:
GMC	✓	Discussion	10/11/2009 (GMC)
GTDC	✓	Discussion	3/11/2009 (GTDC)

TO:

Technical

Tel: 0844 375 4436
Fax: 01509 678198
Email: technical@igem.org.uk

COMMENTARY:

The following are comments from Rodney Hancox of Exoteric on the requirements given in Appendix 7 of IGE/TD/4 Edition 4 (and the draft of IGEM/GM/6 Edition 2) for the vertical inlet connection height dimension.

As the tables are also in DNO documents this issue is of particular relevance to DNO's and GT's.

This will be on the next agenda for each committee meeting, in the meantime if anyone has any comments please let me know.

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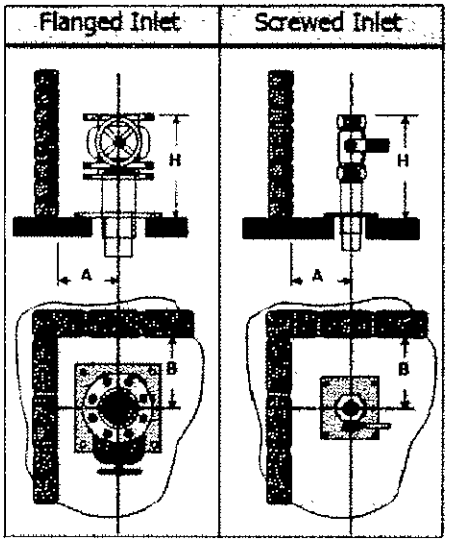
Note to IGEM TD4 Panel re Appendix 7

&

GDNOs re SER 8 Vertical Inlet Heights

Appendix 7of IGE/TD/4 and each GDNO's version of SER 8 contains the following diagrams and table:

Vertical Inlet Connection Heights for LP/MP/IP



Vertical Inlet					
Size of ECV "D" Ø	Pressure Tier	Connection Type	Dim A Minimum distance	Dim B Minimum distance	Dim H Tolerance ±5mm
≤ 50mm	LP / MP	SCREWED	2D	300	265
≤ 50mm	IP	FLANGED	2D	350	350
80mm - 100mm	LP/ MP/ IP	FLANGED	2D	350	500
150mm	LP/ MP/ IP	FLANGED	2D	450	500
> 150mm	LP/ MP/ IP	FLANGED	2D	750	550

Example of Dim A

80mm PN16 ECV - Dim A = 2 x 80mm = 160mm

Pressure Tier

LP = Low Pressure not exceeding 75 mbar
MP = Medium Pressure not exceeding 2bar
IP = Intermediate Pressure not exceeding 7bar

Exoteric, which is both an OAMI and MAM, has had problems fitting prefabricated meter modules to services laid by others because the top of the ECV has not been in accordance with the above Dimension "H".

It will be noted that the puddle flange of the riser fitting is shown as sitting on top of the concrete base and not embedded in the concrete as recommended by the manufacturer.

The transition fitting below the ECV is either a Governor Riser Transition Fitting or a Base Plate Transition Fitting.

The purpose of this note is to raise the issue and to recommend relevant parties to review the dimensions given in the standards.

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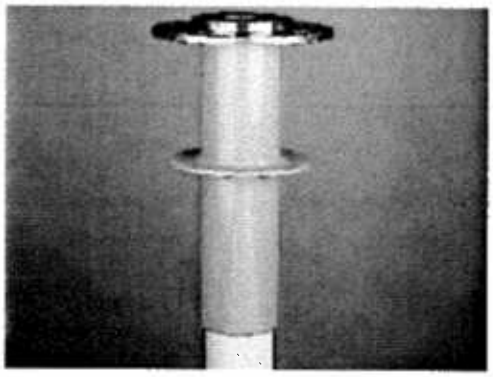

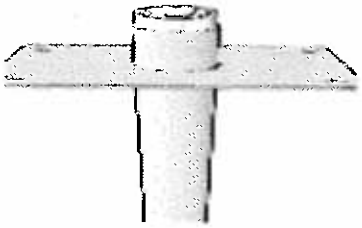

Wask, the manufacturer of the Governor Riser Transition Fitting, has kindly provided the following dimensions table.

Gover Riser Fittings - 23.6.09

Part No.	Size	Distance to Puddle Flange Top From Gasket Face	Puddle Flange Thk
AD2022	63/11 x 50NP16	225	6
AD2023	63/11 x 50NP16	225	6
AD2029	90/11 x 100NP16 table D thk	210	8
AD2077	90/11 x 100NP16	210	8
AD2076	90/17 x 3" table D thk	205	8
AD2026	90/11 80NP16 table D thk	205	8
AD2027	90/11 80NP16	205	8
AD2043	125/11 150NP16 table D thk	210	8
AD2073	125/11 4" Table D thk	210	8
AD2031	125/11 100NP16 Table D thk	205	8
AD2032	125/11 100NP16	205	8
AD2042	180/11 200NP16 table D thk	210	10
AD2040	180/11 150NP16 table D thk	210	10
AD2041	180/11 150NP16	210	10
AD2037	180/17 200NP16 table D thk	210	10
AD2033	180/17 150NP16 table D thk	205	10
AD2074	180/17 6" TD	205	10
AD2067	250/11 200NP16 table D thk	350	10
AD2069	250/11 250NP16	220	10
AD2060	250/11 200NP16 table D thk	350	10
AD2044	250/17 250NP16 table D thk	225	10
AD2035	250/17 200NP16 table D thk	330	10
AD2078	315/11 300NP16	275	10
AD2080	315/11 250NP16	275	10
AD2036	315/17 300NP16 table D thk	275	10
AD2039	315/17 250NP16 table D thk	275	10
AD2075	355/17 350NP16 table D thk	350	10
AD2038	355/17 300NP16 table D thk	350	10
AD2061	400/17 450NP16 table D thk	220	10
AD2079	400/17 400NP16 table D thk	200	10

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From the published literature for the Cast Iron Donkin Fig 555 Valve we have the following dimensions.

Nominal Size of ECV	Flange to Flange Measurement of ECV
50mm	178mm
80mm	203mm
100mm	229mm
150mm	267mm
200mm	292mm

Combining the two tables above we have the following dimensions for H

Riser Pipe size (mm)	Size of ECV (mm)	Dimension "H" (mm) ± 25mm
63	50	409
90	80	416
90	100	447
125	100	442
125	150	477
180	150	487
180	200	502

It can be seen that when an UIP or GDNO Service Provider terminates a service as per the drawing on page 1 with the puddle flange sitting on the concrete base and when the meter module manufacturer fabricates his modules with Dimension H in mind, there a significant gap to be bridged.

Recommendations

Exoteric recommends

1. Each GDNO reviews the Vertical Inlet Height Dimensions in its SER 8 document and
2. IGEM keeps a watching brief so that amendments are issued to relevant standards as and when required.

Rodney Hancox
Senior Engineering Consultant
13th July 2009

Meter Asset Manager (MAM) Automated Meter Reading Service Provider (ASP) Data HUB Briefing Note

Purpose

This paper has been created to further engage Meter Asset Managers (MAM's) in the development of a robust industry solution to the increasing roll out of Automated Meter Reading Solutions (AMR) which is being provided by AMR Service Providers (ASP's) in increasing numbers.

Background

Since 6th April 2009 Industrial and Commercial Suppliers have had a Licence obligation to install AMR Equipment on all new installations and exchanges were the meter will be supplying greater than 25,000 Therms per annum and all these meters will be required to have AMR in situ prior to the 6th April 2014. The Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC) have yet to decide on the timelines and roll out for the Sub 25,000 Therms market however commercial drivers including the Carbon Reduction Commitment (CRC) are leading to the broader roll out of Advanced & Smart solutions across the whole I&C sector. The I&C Market, including SME's, represents circa 1,400,000 Meter Assets of which approximately 40,000 Meter Assets sit within the 25,000+ Therm plus Market and 400,000 sit within the 2,500+ Therm Market.

The SPAA AMR Group has been meeting for some time to discuss the interoperability between Suppliers and AMR Service Providers (ASP's). SPAA was identified as the appropriate Forum for the discussion as it is responsible for managing Supplier flows and the RGMA Baseline and it was originally felt that ASP Data Items could be added to the existing RGMA Baseline Document. Discussions have led to the recognition that modification of the RGMA Baseline is not the appropriate vehicle to manage ASP Data Items, though the group is considering utilising RGMA flows for certain ASP flows. ASP's will not necessarily be MAM's and vice versa, and existing meter reading file formats provide a more cost effective and fit for purpose solution.

Overview

The SPAA AMR Group has been working with a number of interested parties including MAM's (including National Grid Metering who are developing the Generic MPU Agreement), ASP's, Suppliers, Energy Services Technology Association (ESTA - who are developing the ASP COP), Association of Meter Operators, Ofgem and Consumer representation.

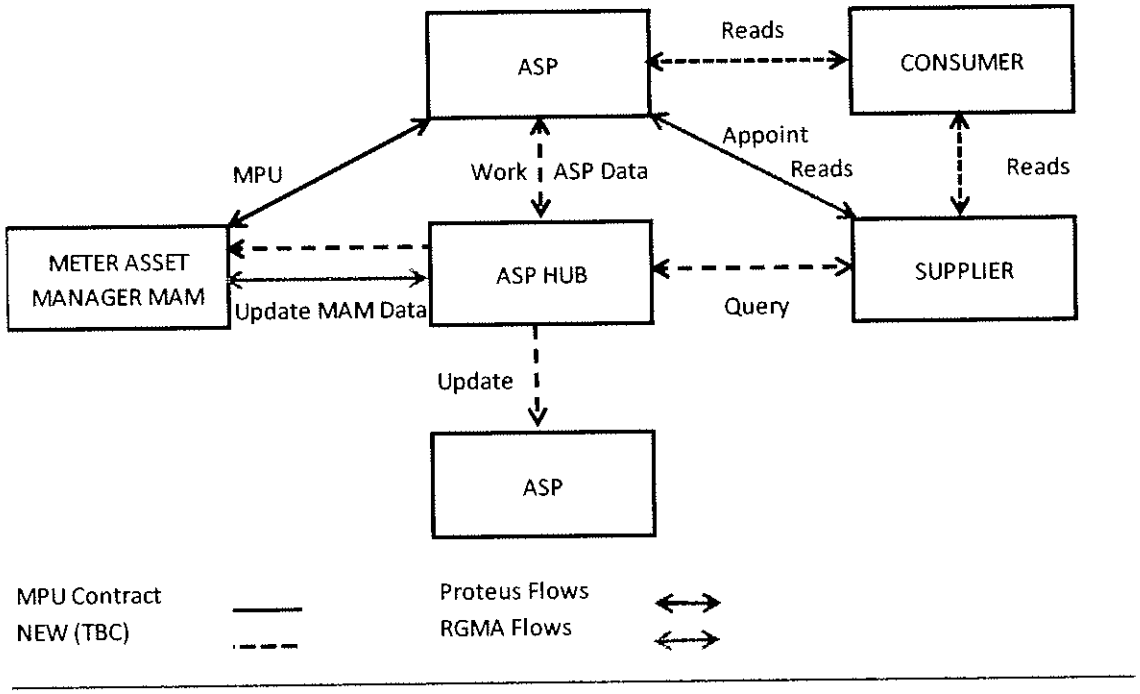
The Group has identified the need for an ASP Data Hub (ASP Hub) which would contain a number of additional Data Items to those already managed by the Industry and would also be "Event Driven" i.e. it would trigger notices to relevant parties based on the nature of the interaction with the Hub.

E.g. If the MAM was to inform the Hub that it was going to carry out work on a Meter where two AMR devices were present the Hub would notify both parties of the intended works.

It is proposed that these notices would, where possible, take the form of existing industry RGMA Data Flows i.e. the MAM could send the ONJOB completion to the ASP Hub without modification and the ASP Hub will update relevant Data Items within the ASP Hub and if necessary will forward the ONJOB to any relevant affected parties.

The ASP Hub has the potential to manage updates from the ASP relating to the Installation, Removal and Maintenance activities and to pass information to the relevant MAM in a consistent manner. Thus the ASP Hub could assist MAM's with managing ASP's in the evolving AMR Market.

The Diagram below sets out to show, at high level, the proposed interaction between the various parties and the ASP Hub.



For ASP Hub to MAM the flow from the Hub could include AMR updates relating to Installation, Removal and Maintenance activities. This would be a new flow and is thus shown separately. Note existing RGMA flows could, subject to agreement, facilitate this requirement without the need for MAM's to build new flows.

For Supplier to ASP Hub the Query and Response formats are yet to be defined but it is suggested the Query would contain the MPRN and the Response would include a full set of the Data Items held in the Hub.

For ASP to ASP Hub the flows could include AMR updates relating to Installation, Removal and Maintenance activities. These formats are yet to be defined.

Initial Data Population

As most installations will involve retro fitting a device to an insitu asset under a generic MPU agreement the issue of initially populating the HUB has been raised. Some MAM's, who operate in both Domestic and I&C markets, have raised a concern over identifying the relevant Meter for which updates need to be sent to the HUB. This may lead to the potential to have to send ALL flows into the HUB which could lead to congestion at the HUB.

A proposed solution to this problem could be for the ASP to be responsible for sending the "first" update to the HUB. The ASP would on completion of the Works issue the HUB with an UPDATE file which would populate HUB and in so doing so would send a notice to the MAM that the MPRN is now a Relevant MPRN. The MAM can then flag the MPRN accordingly within their systems and send an Update to the HUB as required.

An extension of the above proposal could be to allow either the ASP or the MAM to interact with the HUB and this would allow a degree of flexibility for both ASP's and MAM's.

An alternative solution to this problem could be to use an existing platform which then minimises both risk and costs as the base data is already held. Further, it provides added benefits in terms of not replicating Industry data in another disparate system and all the data issues which follow

Data Hub Content

The following Table contains a list of Draft Data Items which the Group has identified as appropriate to be held within the ASP Hub.

To avoid duplication across industry data bases the content of the Hub has been limited to those items deemed necessary to allow effective market operation.

	Freq.	Data Item	Description of Data Item	Data Item Owner	Source of Data Item
1	S	MPRN	The Unique industry reference point	Supplier	MAM – new meter installation ASP – new AMR installation
2	S	MAM ID	The MDD identifier of the	MAM	MAM – new meter installation, new MAM

	Freq.	Data Item	Description of Data Item	Data Item Owner	Source of Data Item
			MAM		appointed to existing meter
3	S	Meter Serial Number (MSN)	The Meter Serial number associated with the Meter	MAM	MAM – new meter installation, exchange of existing meter
4	S	Meter Install Date	The Date the Meter was installed	MAM	MAM – new meter installation, exchange of existing meter
5	S	Meter Removal Date	The Date the Meter was removed	MAM	MAM – Meter Removal or Exchange
6	S	Convertor Serial Number (CSN)	The Serial number associated with the Convertor	MAM	MAM – new convertor installation, exchange of existing convertor
7	S	Convertor Install Date	The Date the Convertor was installed	MAM	MAM – new convertor installation, exchange of existing convertor
8	S	Convertor Removal Date	The Date the Convertor was removed	MAM	MAM – Convertor Removal or Exchange
9	M	ASP ID	The MDD identifier of the ASP	ASP	ASP – new AMR installation, new ASP appointed to existing AMR
10	M	AMR Serial Number	The AMR Serial Number associated with the AMR	ASP	ASP – new AMR installation, exchange of existing AMR
11	M	AMR Install Date	The Date the AMR was installed	ASP	ASP – new AMR installation, exchange of existing AMR
12	M	AMR Removal Date	The Date the AMR was removed	ASP	ASP – AMR Removal or Exchange
13	M	Contract	Consumer,	ASP	ASP

	Freq.	Data Item	Description of Data Item	Data Item Owner	Source of Data Item
		Relationship	Supplier, Transporter, None		

Note 1: Frequency identifies data items which can occur only Singularly or in Multiple instances. A Meter could have several AMR devices attached to it so the Hub would have to hold multiple instances of AMR devices.

Note 2: The Contract Relationship identified the nature of the "active" relationship between the ASP and the relevant party e.g. the ASP could be providing services to the Consumer and this information would allow the Supplier to potentially contract with the Consumer's ASP for Read Services.

Note 3: ASP ID, AMR Serial Number, AMR Install Date, AMR Removal Date and Contract Relationship are not currently held by the Industry

Note 4: In addition to the listed Data items the Hub may need to keep a record of all the details contained within flows to enable retransmission and other exception management.

Next Steps

The Group has developed the following "Road Map"

Task	Owner / Comments
Process Maps	The SPAA AMR Group are currently developing Process Maps
File Formats	The SPAA AMR Group is currently developing File Formats for Supplier to ASP Flows. Supplier to ASP Hub, MAM to ASP Hub, ASP to ASP Hub flows have yet to be developed.
Governance of File Formats	The arrangements for appropriate Governance of the File Formats developed needs to be put in place e.g. SPAA Change Control
Development of the ASP Code of Practice (ASPCoP)	ESTA are currently drafting the ASPCOP (version 0.9 is out for comment)
Development of the Generic Meter Pulse Utilisation (MPU) Agreement	National Grid Metering (NGM) are undertaking a review of the existing MPU arrangements with the intent of developing a Generic MPU agreement

Task	Owner / Comments
ASP Data Hub	The Specification for the ASP Data Hub needs to be completed (this can then be achieved either through the extension to existing service or development of a new bespoke service)
Stake Holder Engagement	While the SPAA AMR Group already includes a number of market participants and Groups the need for Broader engagement needs to be undertaken
RAID Log	SPAA AMR Group have implemented a Risk, Assumptions, Issues and Dependancies Log to provide visibility of problems arising

As part of this process the SPAA AMR Group are seeking the views of Meter Asset Managers in relation to the proposals developed to date and would welcome further engagement with MAM's through the SPAA AMR Group.

For details of the Next Meeting of the SPAA AMR Group contact
Helena Runesson
Governance Services Co-ordinator
020 7432 3005
07747 444 854
spaa@electralink.co.uk

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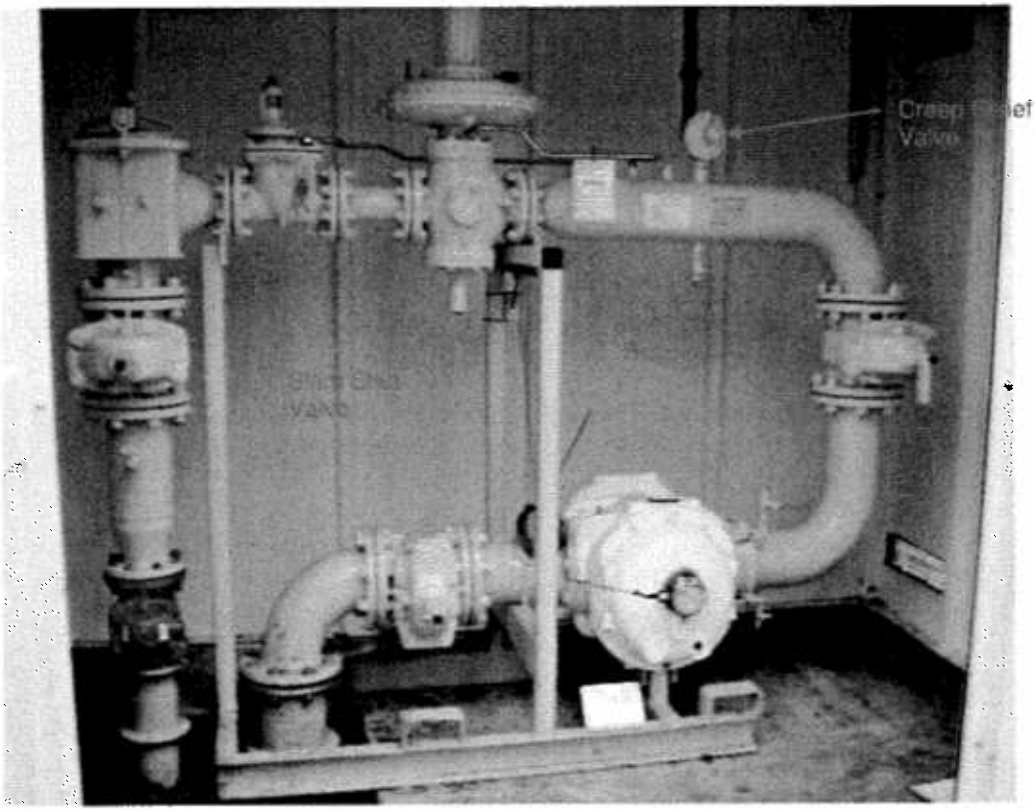
EXOTERIC GAS SOLUTIONS LTD

Note to MAMCOP Board Meeting – 8th September 2009

Sealing of Meter Pressure Control Components



Exoteric Gas Solutions Ltd.,
Exoteric House,
11 Osram Road,
East Lane Business Park,
Wembley.
HA9 7NG

Tel: 0208 908 2777

Ref: KT/RDH/Mamcop – 01/09/09

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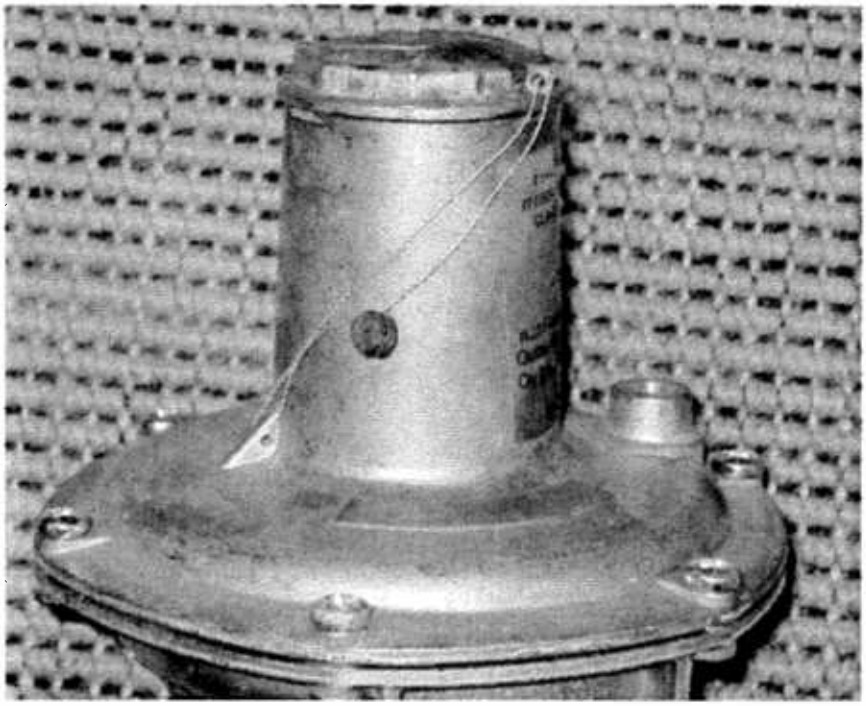
Introduction

Exoteric Gas Solutions Ltd is a Meter Asset Manager, Meter Asset Provider and OAMI operating almost exclusively in the non-domestic metering market. It owns Reactive Flow Controls Ltd which is a company that designs and constructs gas meter modules to order.

Components, such as regulators and slam-shut valves, are purchased from Gas Industry stalwarts such as Bryan Donkin RMG Ltd, Elster Jeavons Ltd and Fischer Francel Ltd. The relevant standards that relate to the pressure control components are:

- IGE/GM/6
- IGE/GM/8 Part 1
- BS EN 14382
- BS EN 334
- GIS/V9-1

It is a requirement of the Gas Act that pressure control components must be sealed. Annex 8 of MAMCOP describes seals and sealing methods, all of which require a thin wire or similar to be inserted through two holes.



Example of a sealed regulator

In recent years there has been a tendency for manufacturers to cease putting holes into the relevant parts of such components for the fitting of "wire" seals. Consequently, Exoteric has been investigating the possibility of using adhesive tape, such as is used in parts of the Aerospace industry, as an alternative method of sealing components that do not have holes through which a sealing "wire" can be inserted.

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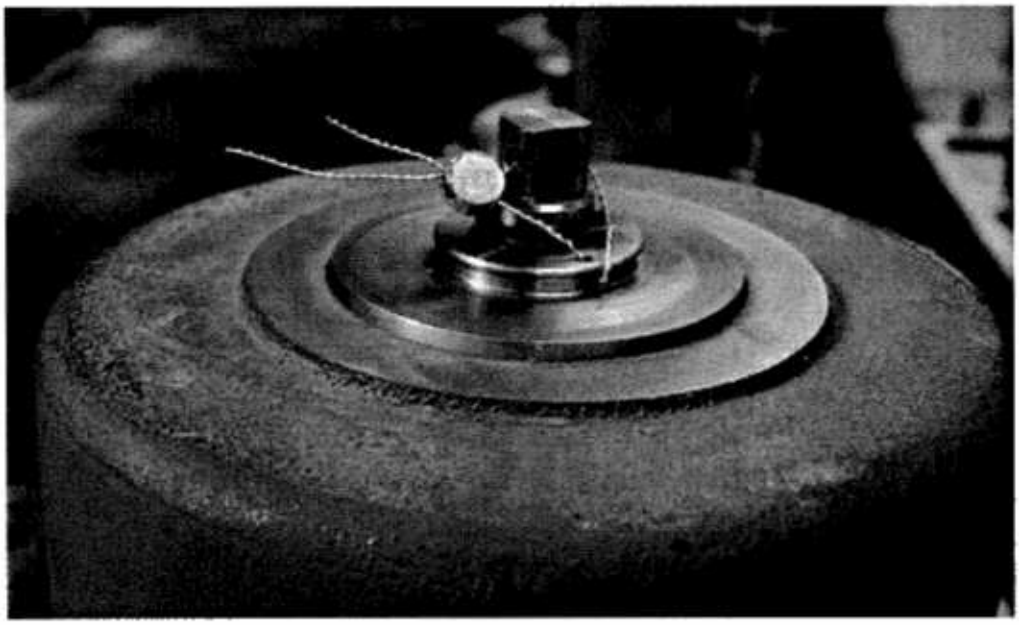
The purpose of this note is to bring the issue of components being manufactured without holes through which a sealing "wire" can be inserted to the MAMCOP Board so as to bring industry wide pressure to bear on the manufacturers and to raise the possibility of using suitably marked adhesive tapes as an alternative method of sealing.

Bryan Donkin RMG Ltd

Following representations to BDRMG they have advised Exoteric that in respect of those components used in its meter modules

- The Figure 226 series of regulators either have or will have the facility for wire seals to be fitted. As appropriate they are being introduced as each batch new of components are machined.
- Similarly for the 680 series of regulators.



DN 150 Series 226 Regulators (Photograph courtesy of BDRMG)

- The design modifications to the 270 series of regulators have still to be finalised.
- The 305 series of slam shut valves will have the facility for wire seals to be fitted. They are being introduced as each batch new of components are machined.
- The 309 LP series of slam shut valves have the facility for wire seals to be fitted.
- The design modifications to the 309 MP series of slam shut valves have still to be finalised.

Fiorentini

The Fiorentini FE25 and FEX regulators have the facility for wire seals to be fitted.

Mooney

The Flowguard regulators do not have the facility for wire seals to be fitted.

Elster Jeavons (IGA)

The 10L creep relief valve does not have the facility for wire seals to be fitted.

exoteric

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Fisher Francel

The 1805 creep relief valve does not have the facility for wire seals to be fitted.

Alternative Sealing Methods

Exoteric has been investigating the possible use of strong adhesive tapes as an alternative form of seal. It is understood that that such tape is commonly used in the Aerospace Industry. Investigations are ongoing to find a suitable source that would be able to print Exoteric's MAM Identification Details on to the adhesive tape.

One drawback that needs to be considered before adopting this alternative method of sealing is that it is possible to line up the two parts of a broken seal such that the break may not be readily apparent to anyone undertaking a casual visual inspection of the installation. However, they are not able to be removed and re-applied.

Example of potential adhesive seal

Recommendations

1. Industry wide pressure is brought to bear on the manufacturers to ensure pressure control components have the facility for wire seals to be fitted.
2. The Board agrees to suitably marked adhesive tape seals being an appropriate sealing method and Annex 8 of MAMCOP being updated as appropriate.