

**Redlined BSCP504 'Non Half Hourly Data Collection for SVA Metering Systems
Registered in SMRS' changes for CP1361 'Removal of Extreme EACs'**

The CP proposes changes to BSCP504 sections: 3.4.3 Compensating Crystallised Errors – step 3.4.3.4 only; Section 4.14.4 Gross Volume Correction Process – step 4.14.4.7 only.

We have redlined these changes against version 28.0 of the BSCP.

3.4.3 Compensating Crystallised Errors

REF.	WHEN	ACTION	FROM	TO	INFORMATION REQUIRED	METHOD
3.4.3.1	In the circumstances defined in Appendix 4.14	Request that Gross Volume Correction is carried out	Supplier	NHHDC	Details of Meter register readings to which Gross Volume Correction should be applied.	Fax / Email / Post
3.4.3.2	As soon as possible after 3.4.3.1	Where NHHDC believes that request for Gross Volume Correction does not meet the criteria in Appendix 4.14, refer request back to Supplier along with supporting rationale Return to 3.4.3.1	NHHDC	Supplier	Appendix 4.14 – Gross Volume Correction Details of application of Gross Volume Correction in 4.14.3 – ‘Use of Gross Volume Correction’	Fax / Email / Post
3.4.3.3	As soon as possible after 3.4.3.1 or as otherwise agreed with the Supplier	Where appropriate, carry out Gross Volume Correction ¹	NHHDC		Appendix 4.14 – Gross Volume Correction	Internal Process
3.4.3.4	Following completion of Gross Volume Correction	Send notification of Deemed Meter Readings used for Gross Volume Correction	NHHDC	Supplier	D0010 Meter readings	Electronic or other method as agreed

¹ Please note that, whilst Gross Volume Correction is usually requested by the Supplier, the NHHDC can initiate Gross Volume Correction, although only with the approval of the relevant Supplier or Suppliers. Such approval can be obtained on per-instance or a delegated authority basis, as agreed with the Supplier.

REF.	WHEN	ACTION	FROM	TO	INFORMATION REQUIRED	METHOD
		Send notification of revised EAC / AAs The revised AA/EAC will be calculated in accordance with section 3.3.11. The EAC value sent to the NHHDA and Supplier will normally be that calculated in accordance with step 3.3.11.3, but may <u>must</u> be substituted <u>where the relevant conditions</u> in accordance with step 4.14.4.7 <u>apply</u>.	NHHDC	Supplier, NHHDA	D0019 Metering System EAC/AA Data Process EAC / AA in accordance with section 3.5	

Ref	Action
4.14.4.1 Mandatory Step	A Deemed Meter Reading, D1, should be calculated in the RF Window to freeze the error that has already crystallised. This shall be calculated using the actual, valid Meter register reading, A1 and the EAC / AA that crystallised in the RF ² for the Deemed Meter Advance Period starting on the date that the realistic reading A1 was obtained and ending on the date for which D1 was deemed. D1 and A1 may then be used to calculate an AA between D1 and A1. This AA will be the same value as the AA that has already crystallised in the period between A1 and D1.
4.14.4.2 Mandatory step	If there are any invalid Meter readings in the fluid period, these should be withdrawn.
4.14.4.3 ³ Optional step	If there is a second actual reading in the fluid period (A2) an AA can be calculated between A1 and A2. Use this to deem a correcting read (D2) for a date as long after the date of the error freezing read as is practical (ideally 60 WD or longer, if possible). The Deemed Meter Advance Period starts on the date of A1 and ends on the day before the Date of D2.
4.14.4.4 Mandatory step if 4.14.4.3 not completed or there is no valid actual reading A2, otherwise optional	If there is no valid Actual reading (A2) in the fluid period, a realistic reading, D3, should be generated in the fluid period, for a Settlement Date as long after the date of the error freezing reading as is practical (ideally 60 WD or longer, where possible). This should be a Deemed Meter Reading (created from the previous actual, valid Meter register reading, A1 and an EAC that is representative of demand for that Metering System (i.e. a previous valid EAC) or, if not available, an initial (class average) EAC).
4.14.4.5 Mandatory step	An AA should be calculated between either D1 and D2 or D1 and A2 or D1 and D3. If the AA has been calculated between D1 and D2, a second AA should be calculated between D2 and A2.
4.14.4.6 Mandatory step	If the deeming process has created a negative forward EAC, this will be replaced by a replacement EAC in accordance with Appendix 4.5.2 e.
4.14.4.7 Optional <u>Mandatory</u> step	If the forward EAC is demonstrably inconsistent with normal generation or demand for that Metering System and is likely to lead to failure to validate subsequent readings, the EAC going forwards from A2, D2 or D3 may <u>must</u> (subject to the exception below) be replaced with a realistic EAC (i.e. an EAC that has been based on a previous valid AA or, if none are available, an initial (class average) EAC). Please note that an EAC should <u>does not have to</u> only be replaced where no later <u>valid</u> readings exist that would allow for the calculation of a further AA that would bring the EAC back into line with previous valid demand or generation trends. Any replacement EACs should be subject to a robust audit process to identify how the replacement EAC was derived.

² This may involve reference to D0095 Non-Half Hourly Data Aggregation Exception Report and / or D0023 Failed Instructions data flows to determine if EACs / AAs have been rejected or default EACs applied.

³ Note that if there has been a discontinuity in the effective Meter reading (e.g. due to a Meter fault or incorrect standing data or processing) within the crystallised period that was not previously taken into account, the corrective Meter Advance (and AA) will need to be adjusted to allow for this.