AMENDMENT RECORD

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1. **PRELIMINARY**

1.1. **Definitions**

1.1.1. Words appearing in bold like this are defined in the Schedule.

1.1.2. References to *Australian Standards* are references to standards existing from time to time, or where they are superseded, their replacements.

1.2. **Authority**

1.2.1. This industry code is made by the *Commission* under section 28 of the *Essential Services Commission Act 2002*.

1.3. **Application**

1.3.1. This industry code regulates standards for *meters* and *metering installations* at *customer connection points* and *connection points* for *non-market generators*:

   (a) in respect of chapters 3 and 5 for all *connection points*; and

   (b) in respect to chapters 2 and 4 for:

      (i) unmetered *connection points* that have not been classified as *market load* in accordance with the *National Electricity Rules*;

      (ii) *connection points* to an *embedded network* where a *child* has not chosen its own *retailer*; and

      (iii) *connection points* to an *off grid distribution system*.

1.3.2. The persons bound by this industry code are *retailers*, *distributors*, persons exempt from holding a *distribution licence*, operators of *off grid distribution systems* and *generators* (to the extent provided in this industry code).

1.4. **Obtaining a Copy of this Industry Code**

1.4.1. A person responsible for the *metering installation* must, when asked by a *customer*, send to that *customer* within 10 *business days* a copy of this industry code (and any amendments from time to time), free of charge for the first request.

1.4.2. A person responsible for the *metering installation* may impose a reasonable charge for subsequent requests.
1.5. **Other Acts, Industry Codes and guidelines**

1.5.1. Not all aspects of a retailer’s, distributor’s, exemptee’s or generator’s obligations are regulated by this industry code. The retailer’s, distributor’s, person’s exempt from holding a distribution licence and generator’s obligations and some aspects of the relationship with a customer are also affected by:

(a) Acts of Parliament and Regulations (in particular, the Electricity Act 1996 and the Essential Services Commission Act 2002 (and associated regulations));

(b) the National Electricity Rules National Energy Retail Law, National Energy Retail Regulations and National Energy Retail Rules;

(c) the Electricity Distribution Price Determination;

(d) any guidelines or rules made by the Commission from time to time;

(e) the Electricity Distribution Code and Electricity Transmission Code; and

(f) relevant licences or authorisations (as the case may be).
2. METERING PROVISION SERVICES FOR CONNECTION POINTS NOT IN THE NATIONAL ELECTRICITY MARKET

2.1. Application of Chapter 2

2.1.1. This chapter applies to each metering installation installed at a connection point in accordance with clause 1.3.1(b).

2.1.2. Metering installations in service in South Australia immediately prior to 1 January 2003 will be deemed to comply with the requirements prescribed by this industry code.

2.2. Responsibility for metering provision

2.2.1. The person responsible for the metering installation at each connection point is:

(a) the distributor for an unmetered connection point to its distribution system;

(b) the person exempt from holding a distribution licence for that embedded network for a connection point to an embedded network where the customer has not chosen its own retailer; and

(c) the distributor or operator, as the case may be, in regard to an off grid distribution system for connection points to its off grid distribution system.

2.2.2. The person responsible for the metering installation must ensure that each connection point has a metering installation provided, installed, commissioned, tested and maintained in accordance with this industry code except for the metering installations in clause 2.2.3.

2.2.3. The person responsible for a metering installation in embedded networks is only required to install an interval meter when requested to do so by the customer or the customer’s retailer.

2.3. Unmetered Connection Points

2.3.1. A connection point must be metered in accordance with this industry code unless the person responsible for the metering installation determines that the connection point meets the criteria for the classification as a metering installation type 7 in accordance with Schedule S7.2.3 of the National Electricity Rules.
2.4. **Non-Market Generators**

2.4.1. The person responsible for the *metering installation* must ensure that the *metering installation* for a *non-market generator* meets the requirements of the *National Electricity Rules* and this industry code unless otherwise agreed to by the *Commission*.

2.4.2. A new *metering installation* for a *non-market generator* must be installed in accordance with this industry code and any reasonable requirements of the *distributor*.

2.5. **Changing Tariffs**

2.5.1. If the *distributor* or *retailer* wants to introduce a new distribution or retail tariff, or change an existing distribution or retail tariff, which requires new or different *metering installations* or for existing *metering installations* to be operated in a different manner, the *distributor* or *retailer* must seek agreement with the person responsible for the *metering installation* prior to the introduction of the new tariff or change to an existing tariff.

2.5.2. The person responsible for the *metering installation* must not unreasonably withhold its agreement to a request made under clause 2.5.1.

2.6. **Installation**

2.6.1. The person responsible for the *metering installation* must install a *metering installation* at or as near as practicable to the *connection point*.

2.6.2. The person responsible for the *metering installation* must ensure that new *metering installations* are installed and commissioned for:

(a) *connections points* under clause 1.3.1(b) (ii) in a safe manner only by a registered *metering provider*; and

(b) *connections points* under clause 1.3.1(b) (iii) in a safe manner by an appropriately qualified person.

2.6.3. The person responsible for the *metering installation* must install a *metering installation* in a position which allows safe and unimpeded access to any person whose obligation it is to test, adjust, maintain, repair, replace or collect *metering data* from the *metering installation*.

2.6.4. If the distribution or retail tariff payable for the supply of electricity in respect of a *connection point* of a *customer* changes, and the *metering installation* is thereafter incapable of appropriately measuring and recording the amount of electricity supplied to that *connection point*, the person responsible for the *metering installation* must provide, install, commission, test and maintain the
new **metering installation** to appropriately measure and record the amount of electricity supplied to the **customer’s connection point**.

2.6.5. The cost of providing and installing a new **metering installation** under clause 2.6.4 shall, to the extent permitted by this industry code or an **applicable regulatory instrument**, be paid by the party that initiates the change.

2.6.6. A **meter** and **data logger** (where required) must be mounted on an appropriately constructed panel in accordance with clause 7.3.1(b)(4) of the **National Electricity Rules**.

### 2.7. Metering installations

2.7.1. Subject to clause 2.1.2, the person responsible for the **metering installation** must ensure that each **metering installation** incorporates all the relevant requirements of the **National Electricity Rules** and the **Metrology Procedure** including, but not limited to:

   (a) the design and pattern approval requirements of Schedule S7.2 of the **National Electricity Rules**;

   (b) the **minimum standards** of accuracy in accordance with Schedule S7.2 of the **National Electricity Rules** taking into account, among other things, the **annual electricity consumption level** at the **connection point**;

   (c) display, settings and suitability in accordance with clause 7.3.1(a) and Schedules S7.2 5 and S7.4.1(e) of the **National Electricity Rules**; and

   (d) the capability to store internally records of the amount of electricity supplied in accordance with clause 7.3.1(a)(6) of the **National Electricity Rules**.

2.7.2. The person responsible for the **metering installation** must ensure that when a **metering installation** is installed, it is checked in accordance with clause 2.7.1(c) of Part A of the **Metrology Procedure**.

2.7.3. A person bound by this industry code must not tamper with or calibrate a **meter** with the purpose of introducing bias in the **meter**.

### 2.8. Meter Testing and Maintenance

2.8.1. The person responsible for the **metering installation** must ensure that **metering installations** are maintained and tested for:

   (a) **connections points** under clause 1.3.1(b) (ii) in a safe manner only by a registered **metering provider**; and
2.8.2. The person responsible for **metering installations** must carry out tests of **metering installations** in accordance with the relevant inspection and testing requirements of clause 7.6 and Schedule 57.3 of the *National Electricity Rules* and clause 2.6 of Part A of the *Metrology Procedure*.

2.8.3. The person responsible for the **metering installation** must keep records of tests under this clause 2.8 in accordance with clause 7.6.4 of the *National Electricity Rules*.

2.8.4. The person responsible for the **metering installation** must provide copies of the results from any testing of **meters**, or unmetered **connection points**, to the **retailer** on request.

2.8.5. The person responsible for the **metering installation** must conduct tests in respect of unmetered **connection points** in accordance with clauses 3.9.4 to 3.9.9 of Part A of the *Metrology Procedure*.

2.8.6. For the purpose of this clause 2.8, all references in the *Metrology Procedure* to:

(a) affected **Rule Participants** is a reference to affected parties;

(b) a **responsible person** is a reference to the person responsible for the **metering installation**;

(c) the financially responsible market participant are references to the relevant **retailer**;

(d) an asset management strategy are references to a maintenance plan;

(e) the local network service provider are references to the **distributor**; and

(f) type 7 **metering installation** are references to an unmetered **connection point**.

### 2.9. Repair or Replacement of Defective Meters

2.9.1. Unless otherwise agreed by the **Commission**, if a test conducted in accordance with this industry code demonstrates that any **meter** is **defective**, the person responsible for the **metering installation** must repair or replace that **meter** in accordance with clause 7.11.2(a) of the *National Electricity Rules*.

### 2.10. Switching and Time Keeping

2.10.1. Unless otherwise agreed by the **Commission**, where tariffs for the sale of electricity to a **customer** are based on different rates according to the time of
day, the person responsible for the *metering installation* must install and maintain an *interval meter*, or a *meter* that:

(a) includes a clock complying with **AS** 1284.7;

(b) has a clock that is automatically adjusted on each occasion it is accessed electronically, and effectively remain within the time-keeping standards imposed by **AS** 1284.7; or

(c) for multiple rate induction type *meters*, includes a time switch which has a tolerance of timekeeping of +/- 30 minutes.

2.10.2. Where tariffs for the sale of electricity are based on 30-minute demand integration period, then the start of each integration period will be on the hour, and on the half-hour.

### 2.11. Seals

2.11.1. The person responsible for the *metering installation* must:

(a) in respect of new *meters* provide seals or other appropriate devices to detect interference; and

(b) maintain a register of all relevant security fitting tools and seals.

### 2.12. Broken Seals

2.12.1. Following notification that a seal has been broken the person responsible for the *metering installation* must replace a broken seal on the earlier of:

(a) the first occasion the *metering installation* is visited to take a reading; or

(b) **70 business days**.

2.12.2. The costs of replacing seals which are broken are borne:

(a) if the seal was broken by the *retailer*, by the *retailer*; or

(b) otherwise by the person responsible for the *metering installation*.

2.12.3. If as a result of or in connection with the breaking of a seal, the relevant *metering installation* can no longer meet the relevant **minimum standards** of accuracy, the person responsible for the *metering installation* must:

(a) test the *metering installation* in accordance with clause 2.8; or

(b) replace the *metering installation* in accordance with clause 2.9.
3. METERING PROVISION SERVICES FOR ALL CONNECTION POINTS

3.1. Application of Chapter 3

3.1.1. This chapter applies to metering installations at all connection points.

3.1.2. In this chapter the person responsible for the metering installation may be the responsible person or the person responsible for the metering installation determined in accordance with clause 2.2.1.

3.1.3. The obligations on responsible persons in this chapter for metering installations at connection points are in addition to the obligations for responsible persons under the National Electricity Rules for those connection points.

3.2. Installing meters of a higher standard

3.2.1. The person responsible for the metering installation must not unreasonably withhold its consent to the request of a customer or a customer’s retailer to install a metering installation of a type that is different from that already installed, or that the person responsible for the metering installation otherwise would install, provided that the metering installation satisfies any applicable technical requirements (including those reasonably required by the distributor).

3.2.2. The cost of providing and installing a new metering installation under clause 3.2.1 shall, to the extent permitted by this industry code or an applicable regulatory instrument, be paid by the party that initiates the change.

3.3. Installation

3.3.1. The person responsible for the metering installation must ensure that all wiring for a metering installation complies with AS 3000 or, if AS 3000 is not applicable, good industry practice. All wiring must be undertaken with at least 2.5mm² copper equivalent cross-sectioned area single insulated cable.

3.3.2. The person responsible for the metering installation must ensure that where current transformers or voltage transformers form part of the metering installation, the test blocks and potential fuses are installed so as to allow future modification to the metering installation without interruption to the customer’s supply.

3.3.3. The person responsible for the metering installation must ensure that new metering panels meet the following requirements of AS 3000:
(a) ‘Construction of Switchboards’, clause 2.22; and
(b) ‘Material’, clause 2.22.1.2.

3.3.4. The person responsible for the metering installation must not allow panels to be constructed of materials containing asbestos.

3.3.5. The person responsible for the metering installation must ensure that any new metering installation does not interfere with the distributor’s distribution system.

3.4. Meter Testing and Maintenance Plan

3.4.1. Unless otherwise agreed by the Commission, the person responsible for the metering installation must annually prepare and submit to the Commission for approval a maintenance plan for metering installations for which it is responsible.

3.4.2. A maintenance plan prepared under clause 3.4.1 must be prepared in accordance with clause 2.6 of Part A of the Metrology Procedure.

3.4.3. The Commission will accept SA Power Networks’ annual Meter Testing and Maintenance Plan approved by AEMO. The AEMO approved plan must be provided to the Commission by SA Power Networks within 2 weeks of receiving AEMO’s approval.

3.4.4. The person responsible for the metering installation must, upon request by the Commission, provide the Commission with the results of any test conducted in accordance with this industry code or the National Electricity Rules.

3.4.5. A retailer or a customer may request that the person responsible for a metering installation make arrangements for the testing of a metering installation.

3.4.6. If the request for a test of a metering installation under clause 3.4.4 is reasonable the testing must be carried out:

(a) in accordance with clause 2.8.2 for connection points under clause 1.3.1(b); or

(b) in accordance with clause 7.6 of the National Electricity Rules for connection points registered under the National Electricity Rules.

3.4.7. If, as a result of the test requested by a retailer or a customer under clause 3.4.5 the metering installation is found to be:

(a) defective, the person responsible for the metering installation must bear the cost incurred in conducting the test; or
(b) not defective, the person responsible for the *metering installation* may seek to recover the cost incurred in conducting the test.

3.4.8. The person responsible for the *metering installation* must, upon request, provide the *customer* with the results of the test conducted under clause 3.4.5 or clause 2.8.2 in accordance with *National Electricity Rules* clause 7.6.1 paragraphs (h) and (i).

3.4.9. If a test carried out under clause 3.4.5 or clause 2.8.2 requires the injection of current, then the person responsible for the *metering installation* must ensure that the subsequent bill issued to the *customer* is adjusted so that no material amount is payable by the *customer* in respect of electricity consumed during the test.

3.4.10. If a test carried out under clause 3.4.5 or clause 2.8.2 is based on actual *customer loads*, then no adjustment is required under this clause.
4. METERING DATA SERVICES FOR CONNECTION POINTS NOT IN THE NATIONAL ELECTRICITY MARKET

4.1. Application of Chapter 4

4.1.1. This chapter applies to metering data services for metering installations installed at connection points in accordance with clause 1.3.1(b).

4.2. Non-reversion in metering data services

4.2.1. where an interval meter is installed the person responsible for the metering installation must ensure that interval energy data is collected from that interval meter in accordance with clause 4.3 unless otherwise approved by the Commission.

4.3. Collection of Metering Data

4.3.1. The person responsible for the metering installation must collect data stored in a metering installation by reading the meter at the customer's supply address in accordance with this Chapter 4.

4.3.2. A customer may arrange with the person responsible for the metering installation or its retailer that the data stored in the metering installation be collected by the person responsible for the metering installation:

(a) by inspecting the metering installation;

(b) where the metering installation is capable of providing data by electronic means, by electronic means; or

(c) where the metering installation is capable of providing data by any other means, by any other means.

4.3.3. The person responsible for the metering installation may charge a customer for the collection of metering data under clause 4.3.2 to the extent that its costs of collection are higher than they would otherwise be.

4.3.4. The person responsible for the metering installation must use its best endeavours to ensure that interval energy data or accumulated energy data is:

(a) collected from all metering installations at least quarterly or, where a greater frequency has been agreed with a customer or a customer's retailer, at that greater frequency; and

(b) collected from each manually read metering installation by means of an actual meter reading at least once in each 12 month period.
Where the person responsible:

(a) is required under clause 4.3.4(a) to use its best endeavours to collect interval energy data or accumulated energy data from a metering installation at least quarterly; and

(b) has not obtained an actual meter reading in respect of that metering installation for three successive quarters by reason of the denial of access to the metering installation by the customer,

then the person responsible must use its best endeavours to obtain an actual meter reading in respect of that metering installation for the subsequent quarter.

When interval energy data or accumulated energy data is not collected by a person responsible for the metering installation from a metering installation by way of an actual meter reading at the applicable meter reading frequency under clause 4.3.4(a), an estimated read must be obtained by the person responsible for the metering installation.

An estimated read obtained for the purposes of clause 4.3.5 must be provided to the retailer within 10 business days of the scheduled meter reading date under clause 4.3.4(a).

The person responsible for the metering installation must perform a special meter read at the request of a customer or a customer’s retailer.

The person responsible for the metering installation must perform a final read at the request of a customer or a customer’s retailer.

Where the metering data held in the metering installation is protected from direct or remote access by suitable password and security controls, such passwords and security controls must be used.

Passwords must be treated as confidential information in accordance with clause 5.4.

The original stored data in a meter must not be altered except when the meter is reset to zero as part of a repair or reprogramming.

If there is any discrepancy between:

(a) the data stored in a metering installation, or where the metering installation is not capable of storing data, data collected from the metering installation; and

(b) metering data in respect of that metering installation;
the data contained in the *metering installation* is to be prima facie evidence of the amount of electricity supplied to the facilities of the relevant *connection point*.

4.3.14. For an unmetered *connection point*, if there is an inconsistency between the data held in the *metering installation* database and the *physical inventory*, the *physical inventory* is to be taken as prima facie evidence of the actual data.

### 4.4. Validation and Substitution of Metering Data

4.4.1. The person responsible for the *metering installation* must ensure that *metering data* collected from a *metering installation type 5* or *type 6* under clause 4.3:

(a) is validated in accordance with clause 3.4.1 of Part A of the *Metrology Procedure*; and

(b) where necessary, is substituted in accordance with clause 3.5 of Part A of the *Metrology Procedure*.

4.4.2. The person responsible for the *metering installation* must ensure that *metering data* collected from a *metering installation type 1, 2, 3 or 4* under clause 4.3:

(a) is validated in accordance with section 9 of Part B of the *Metrology Procedure*; and

(b) where necessary, is substituted in accordance with section 2 of Part B of the *Metrology Procedure*.

4.4.3. Where tests under clause 4.4.1(a) or clause 4.4.2(a) demonstrate that there has been a failure of the *metering installation* or that a measurement error exists, the *metering data* must be substituted in accordance with clause 4.4.1(b) or clause 4.4.2(b) and the person responsible for the *metering installation* must provide the substituted *metering data* to the *retailer* so that the *retailer* can meet its billing obligations.

4.4.4. The person responsible for the *metering installation* must maintain a separate record of the substitution made under clauses 4.4.1 and clause 4.4.2 for 7 years and provide access to the record at reasonable times to the relevant *customer*.

4.4.5. For the purposes of this clause 4.4, all references in the *Metrology Procedure* to the *responsible person* are references to the person responsible for the *metering installation*.
4.5. **Calculation of Metering Data for Unmetered Connection Points**

4.5.1. Where it has been determined that a connection point does not require a meter in accordance with clause 2.3, the person responsible for the metering installation must ensure that metering data for the unmetered connection point is calculated in accordance with the distributor’s procedure which should be based on a methodology in the Metrology Procedure. If the unmetered connection point does not have a predictable load pattern, then the person responsible for that metering data must have regard to the methodology in the Metrology Procedure when calculating the metering data at such connection points.

4.5.2. The person responsible for the metering installation must ensure that the metering data for an unmetered connection point, which is calculated in accordance with 4.5.1, is validated in accordance with the distributor’s procedure which should be based on a methodology in the Metrology Procedure.

4.5.3. The person responsible for an unmetered connection point must ensure that the metering data is substituted in accordance with the distributor’s procedure, which should be based on a methodology in the Metrology Procedure, where the metering data calculated for an unmetered connection point fails the validation test conducted in accordance with paragraph 4.5.2.

4.6. **Access to Metering Installation**

4.6.1. The person responsible for the metering installation must give a customer access to data stored in a metering installation used to measure and record the amount of electricity supplied to its connection point, either by inspecting the metering installation or, where available, by electronic access to the metering installation.

4.6.2. The person responsible for the metering installation must, on request from a customer or a customer’s retailer, provide the customer with access to the energy data and the metering data in respect of the metering installation which measures and records the amount of electricity supplied to the connection point of the customer.

4.7. **Storage of Metering Data**

4.7.1. The person responsible for the metering installation must store metering data in respect of each metering installation and metering data in respect of each unmetered connection point, for a period of 7 years, in the form in which it was collected under clause 4.3 or calculated under clause 4.5.
4.8. **Access to Metering Data**

4.8.1. The person responsible for the *metering installation* must ensure that access is provided to *metering data* (whether actual or substituted under clause 4.4 at the frequency agreed under clause 4.3.4(a)).

4.8.2. The format of *metering data* provided under clause 4.8.1 must be in accordance with Schedule 4 reference 1.8 of Part A of the *Metrology Procedure*.

4.8.3. For the purposes of this clause 4.8, all references in the *Metrology Procedure* to:

(a) a Financially Responsible Market Participant are references to a *retailer*;

(b) “each *metering installation* for which the *financially responsible Market Participant* has registered with *AEMO*” in *Metrology Procedure* clause 3.8.1 are references to each *metering installation* associated with a *customer’s supply address*; and

(c) type 7 *metering installations* are references to unmetered *connection points*. 
5. METERING DATA SERVICES FOR ALL CONNECTION POINTS

5.1. Application of Chapter 5

5.1.1. This chapter applies to metering installations at all connection points.

5.1.2. In this chapter the person responsible for the metering installation may be the responsible person or the person responsible for the metering installation determined in accordance with clause 2.2.1.

5.1.3. The obligations in this chapter in regard to metering installations at connection points for responsible persons are in addition to the obligations for responsible persons under the National Electricity Rules.

5.2. Collection of Metering Data

5.2.1. If a substitution is made to metering data, the person responsible for the metering installation or the retailer must ensure that a bill issued to the relevant customer informs that customer that a substitution has been made.

5.3. Access to data

5.3.1. Where a sample meter has been installed at a connection point by the distributor, the person responsible for the metering installation must give a customer access to the data stored in that sample meter as accumulated energy data and not as interval energy data.

5.3.2. The person responsible for the metering installation must, on written request from a customer, provide facilities to enable the customer to access data stored in a metering installation by remote electronic means.

5.3.3. Where the person responsible for the metering installation has provided facilities to enable the customer to access data stored in a metering installation by remote electronic means, if remote electronic access to the metering installation is unavailable for a period of 5 consecutive business days due to the actions within the control of the person responsible for the metering installation, the person responsible for the metering installation must, if requested by the customer, obtain data locally from the metering installation and provide that data to the customer at the person responsible for the metering installation’s cost.

5.3.4. For connection points at which the annual electricity consumption level is less than 160MWh per annum, the energy data or metering data provided to the customer or the customer’s retailer must be provided within the timeframes
to enable a retailer to discharge its minimum obligations under the National Energy Retail Law.

5.4. Confidentiality

5.4.1. The distributor, a person responsible for the metering installation and retailers must keep metering data confidential and use reasonable endeavours to protect and preserve the confidential nature of the metering data and must comply with any applicable regulatory instrument.

5.4.2. The distributor, the person responsible for the metering installation and retailers:

(a) must not disclose a customer’s metering data to any person except as permitted by this industry code, the National Electricity Rules or the Metrology Procedure;

(b) must only use or reproduce a customer’s metering data for the purpose for which it was collected under this industry code or another purpose contemplated by any other code, the National Electricity Rules or the Metrology Procedure;

(c) must not permit unauthorised persons to have access to a customer’s metering data;

(d) must not disclose a customer’s metering data to any person without the explicit informed consent of the customer; and

(e) must ensure that the metering data and other information obtained from a customer is treated in accordance with the explicit informed consent of the customer and in accordance with any applicable regulatory instrument.

5.4.3. This clause 5.4 does not prevent:

(a) the disclosure, use or reproduction of metering data if the metering data is at the time generally and publicly available otherwise then as a result of breach of confidence by the distributor, a person responsible for the metering installation or a retailer or its disclosees;

(b) the disclosure of metering data by the distributor, a person responsible for the metering installation or a retailer or its disclosees to:

(i) its employees or the employees of its related bodies corporate subject to any applicable regulatory instrument;
(ii) or its legal or other professional advisor, auditor or other consultant, requiring the metering data for the purposes of this industry code or any other code or for the purpose of advising the distributor, the person responsible for the metering installation or the retailer or disclosee in relation to those purposes;

(c) the disclosure, use or reproduction of metering data with the explicit informed consent of the relevant customer;

(d) the disclosure, use or reproduction of metering data to the extent required by law or by lawful requirement of:

(i) any government or governmental body, authority or agency having jurisdiction over the distributor, a person responsible for the metering installation or a retailer or its related bodies corporate;

(ii) any stock exchange having jurisdiction over the distributor, a person responsible for the metering installation or a retailer or its related bodies corporate; or

(iii) the Commission;

(e) the disclosure, use or reproduction of metering data required in connection with legal proceedings, arbitration, expert determination or other dispute resolution mechanism under this industry code or any other code, the National Electricity Rules or the Metrology Procedure;

(f) the disclosure, use or reproduction of metering data which is trivial in nature;

(g) the disclosure use or reproduction of metering data required to protect the safety of personnel or equipment; or

(h) the disclosure use or reproduction of metering data by or on behalf of the distributor, the person responsible for the metering installation or a retailer to the extent it is reasonably required in connection with the distributor’s, the person responsible for the metering installation’s or the retailer’s financing arrangements, investment in the distributor, the person responsible for the metering installation or the retailer or disposal of the distributor, the person responsible for the metering installation or the retailer.

5.4.4. In the case of a disclosure under clause 5.4.3(b) and clause 5.4.3(h), the distributor, a person responsible for the metering installation or the retailer making the disclosure must inform the relevant disclosee of the confidentiality
of the *metering data* and use reasonable endeavours to ensure that the *disclosee* keeps the *metering data* confidential.
6. SCHEDULE: DEFINITIONS AND INTERPRETATION

6.1. Definitions

In this industry code:

“accumulation meter” means equipment capable of measuring and recording electricity supplied to a connection point in periods in excess of a trading interval;

“accumulated energy data” means the data that results from the measurement of the flow of electricity in a power conductor where the data represents a period in excess of a trading interval. The measurement is carried out at a connection point;

“actual meter reading” means the physical collection of energy data by way of a scheduled meter reading or a special meter reading and, in the case of an interval meter, includes the collection of energy data by remote means;

“annual electricity consumption level” has the meaning given to that term in the Act;

“applicable regulatory instrument” means any Act or regulatory instrument made under an Act, or regulatory instrument issued by the Commission, which applies to a distributor, a retailer or a generator;

“Act” means the Electricity Act 1996;

“AEMO”) means the Australian Energy Market Operator A.C.N. 072 010 327, the company which operates and administers the wholesale energy market in accordance with the National Electricity Rules;

“Australian Standard” or “AS” means a standard published by the Standards Association of Australia;

“business day” has the meaning given to that term in the National Energy Retail Law;

“child” means a person other than a parent who has or seeks supply from an embedded network, and children has a corresponding meaning;

“Commission” means the Essential Services Commission established under the Essential Services Commission Act 2002;

“connection point” means:

  (a) the same meaning given to that term in the National Electricity Rules;
  (b) the agreed point of supply established between an off grid distribution system and a customer; and
  (c) until a date notified by the Commission, for the purposes of this industry code, where a distribution network is operated pursuant to an exemption from holding a licence, the connection point is the agreed point of supply between the embedded network operator and a Registered Participant, Non-Registered Customer or customer;

“current transformer” has the meaning given to that term in AS 1675;

“customer” has the meaning given to that term in the Act;
“data logger” means a metering installation database or a device that collects electronic signals from a measurement element, and packages it in to 30 minute intervals (or sub-multiples) this device may contain data storage capability, be a separate item of equipment and/or be combined with the energy measuring components within one physical cycle;

“defective” means:
   (a) in relation to a new meter, that it is not meeting the minimum standards; and
   (b) in relation to an existing meter, that it is not meeting the minimum standards of accuracy that it was designed to meet;

“disclosee” means a person to whom a distributor or a retailer has disclosed or wishes to disclose metering data;

“distributor” means a person holding a licence under the Act to operate a distribution network;

“distribution licence” means the licence issued to a distributor under the Act to operate a distribution network;

“distribution system” means a system of electric lines and equipment used in connection with the distribution of electricity, and includes connection assets;

“embedded network” means a distribution system to which an end-use customer is connected and where the energy supplied to that end-use customer (the child) has also been registered by a meter used to record the consumption of another end-use customer (the parent);

“energy data” means interval energy data or accumulated energy data;

“estimated energy data” means the data that results from an estimation of the flow of electricity in a power conductor where the data applies to a trading interval or a period in excess of a trading interval. The estimation is made in relation to a market load and would not apply to a metering point, where accumulated energy data or interval energy data is not ordinarily available;

“estimated read” means an estimate used in lieu of a meter reading;

“explicit informed consent” has the meaning given to that term in the National Energy Retail Law;

“generator” means a person holding a licence under the Act to generate electricity;

“guideline” means a guideline published by the Commission;

“interval energy data” means the data that results from the measurement of the flow of electricity in a power conductor where the data is prepared by a data logger into intervals which correspond to a trading interval or a sub-multiple of a trading interval;

“interval meter” means a meter that records interval energy data;

“load” means a connection point or defined set of connection points at which electrical power is delivered to a person or to another network or the amount of electrical power delivered at a defined instant at a connection point, or aggregated over a defined set of connection points;

“market load” has the meaning given to that term in the National Electricity Rules.
“meter” means equipment to measure, record and, in certain cases, read records of the amount of electricity (active energy and/or reactive energy) supplied through a customer’s connection point;

“metering data” means the data obtained from a metering installation, the processed data or substituted data;

“metering data services” means the collection and collation of energy data from the meter or meter and associated data logger, the processing of the energy data in the metering installation database, storage of the energy data in the metering installation database and the provision of access to the data to the data to those parties that have rights of access to the data;

“metering installation” means a meter together with current transformers and voltage transformers, wiring and any computing or communications equipment designed to facilitate electronic access;

“metering installation type 1” means a metering installation installed at a connection point through which the annual electricity consumption level is greater than 1,000 GWh that meets the requirements specified for type 1 metering installations in the National Electricity Rules;

“metering installation type 2” means a metering installation installed at a connection point through which the annual electricity consumption level is equal to or greater than 100 GWh and less than or equal to 1,000 GWh that meets the requirements specified for type 2 Metering installations in the National Electricity Rules;

“metering installation type 3” means a metering installation installed at a connection point through which the annual electricity consumption level is equal to or greater than 750MWh and less than or equal to 100 GWh that meets the requirements specified for type 3 Metering installations in the National Electricity Rules;

“metering installation type 4” means a metering installation installed at a connection point through which the annual electricity consumption level is less than 750 MWh that meets the requirements specified for type 4 Metering installations in the National Electricity Rules;

“metering installation type 5” means a metering installation installed at a connection point through which the annual electricity consumption level is less than 160 MWh that meets the requirements specified in for type 5 Metering installations in the National Electricity Rules;

“metering installation type 6” means a metering installation installed at a connection point through which the annual electricity consumption level is less than 160 MWh that meets the requirements specified for type 6 Metering installations in the National Electricity Rules;

“metering installation type 7” means a metering installation installed at a connection point that meets the requirements specified for type 7 Metering installations in the National Electricity Rules;

“metering provider” has the meaning given to that term in the National Electricity Rules;

“meter provision services” means the supply, installation and maintenance of metering installations;

“metering services” means meter provision services and metering data services;
“Metrology Procedure” means the Metrology Procedure, Parts A and B, published by AEMO under the National Electricity Rules, as amended from time to time;

“minimum standards” means, in respect of relevant meters, the minimum standards referred to in clause 2.7 in this industry code;

“MSATS” means AEMO’s Market Settlement and Transfer Solution system;

“National Energy Retail Law” has the meaning gien to that term in the National Energy Retail Law (South Australia) Act 2011 as in force from time to time;

“National Energy Retail Regulations” means the Regulations made under Part 11 of the National Energy Retail Law;

“National Energy Retail Rules” means the Rules made under Part 10 of the National Energy Retail Law;

“National Electricity Rules” has the meaning given to that term in the National Electricity Law referred to in the National Electricity (South Australia) Act 1996;

“National Metering Identifier” or “NMI” means a National Metering Identifier as described in clause 7.3.1(d) of the National Electricity Rules;

“non-market generator” means a generator who has classified a generating unit as a “non-market generating” unit as defined under the National Electricity Rules;

“off grid distribution system” means either a distribution system that is not connected to the interconnected national electricity system as contemplated in the National Electricity Law or if the distribution system is connected to the interconnected national electricity system then it is exempt from the requirement of being a registered participant under clause 11(2)(b) of the National Electricity Law set out in the Schedule to the National Electricity (South Australia) Act 1996.

“parent” means a person in an embedded network where the energy that passes through the parent’s meter is apportioned to more than one end-use customer (child), and that apportionment is made through the use of one or more children’s metering installations and the parent’s metering installations;

“physical inventory” means a physical count of devices;

“rated current” has the meaning given to that term in AS 1284.9;

“related body corporate” means in relation to a body corporate, a body corporate that is related to the first mentioned body by virtue of the Corporations Act 2000 (Cth);

“Responsible Person” has the meaning given to that term in the National Electricity Rules;

“retailer” means a person holding a licence under the Act or a retailer authorisation under the National Energy Retail Law (as the case may be) for the sale of electricity;

“sample meter” means an interval meter that has been installed at a connection point for the purpose of determining a controlled load profile under the Metrology Procedure;

“scheduled meter reading” means an actual meter reading on a cycle that equates to the end-use customer’s billing cycle, usually monthly or quarterly;
“special meter reading” means an actual meter reading performed outside of the usual reading cycle for the meter;

“supply address” means:

a) the address for which a customer purchases electricity from a retailer where there is only one connection point at that address; or

b) where there is more than one connection point at the address, each connection point through which the customer purchases electricity from the same retailer;

“trading interval” means a thirty minute period ending on the hour (EST) or on the half hour, and, where identified by a time means the thirty minute period ending at that time;

“voltage transformer” has the meaning given to that term in AS 1243;

6.2. Interpretation

6.2.1. In this industry code, unless the context otherwise requires:

(a) headings and footnotes are for convenience or information only and do not affect the interpretation of this industry code or of any term or condition set out in this industry code;

(b) words importing the singular include the plural and vice versa;

(c) an expression importing a natural person includes any company, partnership, trust, joint venture, association, corporation or other body corporate and any governmental agency and vice versa;

(d) a reference to a clause or appendix is to a clause or appendix of this industry code;

(e) a reference to any statute includes all statutes varying, consolidating, re-enacting, extending or replacing them and a reference to a statute includes all regulations, proclamations, ordinances, by-laws and determinations issued under that statute;

(f) a reference to a document or a provision of a document includes an amendment or supplement to, or replacement of or novation of, that document or that provision of that document;

(g) a reference to a person includes that person’s executors, administrators, successors, substitutes (including, without limitation, persons taking by novation) and permitted assigns;

(h) other parts of speech and grammatical forms of a word or phrase defined in this industry code have a corresponding meaning;

(i) a period of time:

(i) which dates from a given day or the day of an act or event is to be calculated exclusive of that day; and
(ii) which commences on a given day or the day or an act or event is to be calculated inclusive of that day.

(j) a reference to:

(i) time in the National Electricity Market is a reference to the time at the 150th meridian of longitude east of Greenwich in England, or Co-ordinated Universal Time, as required by the National Measurement Act (1960);

(ii) time, when not referring to the National Electricity Market, is a reference to Standard Time within the meaning of the Daylight Saving Act 1971 (SA) and not Summer Time within the meaning of that Act;

(iii) a day is a reference to a period commencing immediately after midnight and ending the following midnight; and

(iv) a month is a reference to a calendar month.

(k) an event which is required under any term or condition set out in this industry code to occur on or by a stipulated day which is not a business day, may occur on or by the next business day.