

Applicability

- 1 Section 503.17 applies to:
 - (a) the legal owner of a revenue meter; and
 - (b) the **ISO**.

Requirements

Revenue Metering System

2(1) The legal owner of a revenue meter must install and operate a revenue metering system that allows for financial settlement as required by the ISO rules and ISO tariff.

Substations that Connect to an Electric Distribution System

3(1) The **legal owner** of a **revenue meter** must install, at a minimum, all measurement transformers, associated wiring, and rack space required for a **revenue metering system** at each switchgear in a switchgear lineup if:

- (a) the switchgear lineup connects a **transmission facility** to an **electric distribution system**; and
- (b) the complete switchgear lineup is installed after December 31, 2024.

Measurement Point Definition Record

4(1) The **legal owner** of a **revenue meter** must, where such **legal owner** requires a new **measurement point definition record** or an amendment to an existing **measurement point definition record**, submit a complete application form to the **ISO** prior to energizing the new or altered **revenue metering system**.

(2) The ISO must issue a measurement point definition record for a measurement point to the legal owner of the revenue meter, or to a person designated by the legal owner of the revenue meter, if the information in the application form submitted in accordance with subsection 2(1):

- (a) is complete;
- (b) allows for the proper measurement of **metered energy**, measurement of **metered demand**, and calculation of **apparent power** as required by the **ISO rules** and **ISO tariff**; and
- (c) avoids a metering configuration that results in a deductive totalizing calculation for the **measurement point**.

Revenue Meter

5(1) The **legal owner** of a **revenue meter** must ensure that the **revenue meter** has an accuracy class rating that is less than or equal to 0.2% for Watthour measurement if:

- (a) the capacity of the **metering point** of the **revenue meter** is greater than or equal to 1.0 MVA; and
- (b) the **revenue meter** is not the subject of a dispensation under the *Electricity and Gas Inspection Act*, RSC 1985 c E-4, as amended.



(2) The legal owner of a revenue meter must ensure that the revenue meter has an accuracy class rating that is less than or equal to 0.5% for Varhour measurement if:

- (a) the capacity of the **metering point** of the **revenue meter** is greater than or equal to 1.0 MVA; and
- (b) the **revenue meter** is not the subject of a dispensation under the *Electricity and Gas Inspection Act*, RSC 1985 c E-4, as amended.

Measurement Transformer

6(1) The **legal owner** of a **revenue meter** must ensure that the measurement transformer has an accuracy class rating less than or equal to 0.3% if:

- (a) the capacity of the **metering point** of the **revenue meter** is greater than or equal to 1.0 MVA; and
- (b) the measurement transformer is not the subject of a dispensation under the *Electricity and Gas Inspection Act*, RSC 1985 c E-4, as amended.

(2) The legal owner of a revenue meter must, unless the ISO approves otherwise, ensure that the measurement transformer:

- (a) is located and connected without compensation methods;
- (b) produces a real metering point; and
- (c) has a dedicated current transformer core for measurement.

Metering Data

7(1) The legal owner of a revenue meter must retain metering data from the revenue metering system, including a record of final estimates and adjustments and the method used to perform the estimates or adjustments, for a period of at least 8 years.

(2) The legal owner of a revenue meter must process metering data for each measurement point in accordance with the algorithm in the measurement point definition record issued in accordance with subsection 2(2).

(3) The legal owner of a revenue meter must, within 30 days of energizing the revenue meter for the first time, validate the metering equipment and the metering data.

(4) The legal owner must maintain validation records until the date of the next in-situ test.

Revenue Meter Testing and Reporting

8(1) The legal owner of a revenue meter must perform in-situ testing:

- (a) upon a change of any **metering equipment** associated with the **revenue meter**; and
- (b) as per the testing intervals set out in Table 1:



Table 1 – In-situ Testing Frequency Based on Revenue Meter MW Class

MW Class		Testing Interval	
(i)	Greater than 20 MW	(A)	Every 2 years from the date of commissioning; or
		(B)	For existing revenue meters, every 2 years from the date of the previous insitu test.
(ii)	Greater than or equal to 5 MW and less than or equal to 20 MW	(A)	Every 4 years from the date of commissioning; or
		(B)	For existing revenue meters, every 4 years from the date of the previous in- situ test.

(2) The legal owner of a revenue meter must calculate the MW class in subsection 6(1)(b) as follows:

- (a) determine the total active energy in MWh at the **measurement point** for the calendar year; and
- (b) divide the total active energy determined in subsection 6(2)(a) by the number of settlement intervals in the same calendar year, including the intervals in which active energy is zero.

(3) The legal owner of a revenue meter must provide the results of the in-situ test performed in subsection 6(1) to the **ISO** if the test resulted in an error measurement of +/- 3%.

(4) Notwithstanding subsections 6(1), 6(2) and 6(3) above, the **legal owner** of a **revenue meter** must, at the request of the **ISO**, complete and report the results of an in-situ test for the **metering equipment** within 30 **days** of receiving the **ISO**'s request or within a mutually agreed time frame.

Measurement Data Corrections

9 The **legal owner** of a **revenue meter** must, if the **legal owner** discovers an error in measurement data, where the net difference in consumption from the measurement data previously submitted to the **ISO** is:

- (a) 100 MWh or greater, for sites other than large micro-generation; or
- (b) 100 kWh or greater for large micro-generation sites,

notify the **ISO** in writing of the reason for the error.

Restoration

10(1) The **legal owner** of a **revenue meter** must, upon becoming aware of a failure of the **revenue metering system**, restore the **revenue metering system** within 30 **days**.

(2) The legal owner of a revenue meter must notify the ISO in writing of the failure if the legal owner is unable to restore the revenue metering system within 30 days in accordance with subsection 8(1).

(3) The legal owner of a revenue meter must include a plan to restore the revenue metering system when notifying the **ISO** in accordance with subsection 8(2).



(4) The legal owner of a revenue meter must notify the ISO in writing after completing the restoration of the revenue metering system in accordance with the plan referred to in subsection 8(3).

Revision History

Date	Description	
	Future Effective Amended, as approved in Commission Decision 28441-D02-2024 issued on April 11, 2024.	
2025-01-01	 new subsection 2 to require legal owners of revenue meters to install revenue metering that will allow for appropriate financial settlement. new subsection 3 to require infrastructure required for feeder metering to be installed at substations that connect to electric distribution systems to implement the adjusted metering practice. removed installation requirement under subsection 4 as redundant to new subsection 2. 	
	Amended, as approved in Commission Decision 28176-D01-2023 issued on June 13, 2023.	
2024-04-01	See Table of Concordance for the Transition from Division 502 to Division 503 on www.aeso.ca for further information regarding the change from Division 502 – Technical Requirements to Division 503 – Technical and Operating Requirements.	
2021-03-18 Initial release.		