



BSI Standards Publication

**Specification for installation,
exchange, relocation,
maintenance and removal of
gas meters with a maximum
capacity not
exceeding 6 m³/h –**

**Part 1: Low pressure (2nd family
gases)**

Publishing and copyright information

The BSI copyright notice displayed in this document indicates when the document was last issued.

© The British Standards Institution 2016

Published by BSI Standards Limited 2016

ISBN 978 0 580 82774 7

ICS 91.140.40

The following BSI references relate to the work on this document:

Committee reference GSE/30

Draft for comment 14/30281818 DC

Publication history

BS 6400 first published January 1985

Second edition March 1997

BS 6400-1 first published September 2002

Second edition July 2006

Third (present) edition June 2016

Amendments issued since publication

Date	Text affected
------	---------------

Contents

Foreword *ii*

1	Scope	1
2	Normative references	1
3	Terms and definitions	2
4	Planning and consultation and installation of non-return valve	7
5	Competency	8
6	Design	9
7	Gas transporter appraisal of primary meter installations	19
8	Meter work	20
9	Gas tightness testing and purging	26
10	Commissioning of the meter installation	26
11	Notices	28
12	Meter exchange and/or replacement of other gas fittings	30
13	Meter relocation	31
14	Meter removal	35
15	Records	35
16	Post installation checks and actions	36
17	Maintenance	36

Annexes

Annex A (normative) Determination of required maximum capacity of a meter or meter installation 39

Bibliography 41

List of figures

Figure 1	Arrangement of a meter installation	10
Figure 2	Connections on a 6 m ³ /h metal case meter	14
Figure 3	Connections on 6 m ³ /h plastic case meters intended for semi-concealed installation	15
Figure 4	Typical examples of meter boxes	18
Figure 5	Non-contact voltage detector (single pole): Example	20
Figure 6	Typical meter installation	21
Figure 7	Arrangement of relocated meter and associated gas fittings	32

List of tables

Table 1	Approval bodies and statutory regulations by country/territory	8
Table 2	Competence requirements by country/territory	9
Table 3	Appliance gas flow rates for checking meter regulator performance	27
Table A.1	Diversity factors of appliances for meter installation maximum capacity calculations	39

Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, an inside front cover, pages i to iv, pages 1 to 44, an inside back cover and a back cover.

Foreword

Publishing information

This part of BS 6400 is published by BSI Standards Limited, under licence from The British Standards Institution, and came into effect on 30 June 2016. It was prepared by Technical Committee GSE/30, *Gas installations (1st, 2nd and 3rd family gases)*. A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

Supersession

BS 6400:2016 supersedes BS 6400-1:2006, which is withdrawn.

Relationship with other publications

BS 6400, *Specification for installation, exchange, relocation, maintenance and removal of gas meters with a maximum capacity not exceeding 6m³/h*, is published in three parts:

- *Part 1: Low pressure (2nd family gases);*
- *Part 2: Medium pressure (2nd family gases);*
- *Part 3: Low and medium pressure (3rd family gases).*

Terminology in this part of BS 6400 might not necessarily be consistent with BS 6400-3, which uses terminology that is consistent with that used in the liquefied petroleum gas industry.

This standard has been prepared as a supporting document to COP/1a, the Ofgas code of practice for low pressure meter installations with capacities not exceeding 6 m³/h [1].

Information about this document

This is a full revision of the standard to bring it up to date and to include a new clause on maintenance.

Hazard warnings

WARNING. This British Standard calls for the use of substances and/or procedures that can be injurious to health if adequate precautions are not taken. It refers only to technical suitability and does not absolve the user from legal obligations relating to health and safety at any stage.

Use of this document

It has been assumed in the preparation of this British Standard that the execution of its provisions will be entrusted to appropriately qualified and experienced people, for whose use it has been produced.

Presentational conventions

The provisions of this standard are presented in roman (i.e. upright) type. Its requirements are expressed in sentences in which the principal auxiliary verb is "shall".

Commentary, explanation and general informative material is presented in smaller italic type, and does not constitute a normative element.

Contractual and legal considerations

This publication does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

Compliance with a British Standard cannot confer immunity from legal obligations.

In particular, attention is drawn to the following specific legislation.

- The Gas Safety (Installation and Use) Regulations 1998 [2]
- Gas Safety (Installation and Use) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2004 [3]
- The Gas Safety (Installation and Use) Regulations 1994, as amended and applied by the Gas Safety (Application) (Isle of Man) Order 1996 [4]
- The Gas Meters (Information on Connection and Disconnection) Regulations 1996 [5]
- The Gas Safety (Management) Regulations 1996 [6]
- The Gas Safety (Management) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1997 [7]
- The Gas (Meters) Regulations 1983, as amended [8]
- The Building Regulations 2010 (England and Wales), as amended [9]
- The Building (Scotland) Regulations 2004, as amended [10]
- The Building Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2012, as amended [11]
- The Measuring Instruments (EEC Requirements) (Gas Volume Meters) Regulations 1988, as amended [12]
- The Measuring Instruments (Gas Meters) Regulations 2006 [13]
- The Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmospheres Regulations 2002 (DSEAR) [14]
- The Gas (Calculation of Thermal Energy) Regulations 1996, as amended [15]
- The Measuring Instruments Directive 2004/22/EU [16]
- The Measuring Instruments Directive 2014/32/EC [17]

1 Scope

This British Standard specifies requirements for the installation, exchange, relocation, maintenance and removal of credit or prepayment diaphragm and ultrasonic gas meters with a maximum capacity not exceeding 6 m³/h.

NOTE 1 For the purposes of this British Standard, installation includes design, inspection and commissioning. It is recognized that each of these tasks can be performed by the same person.

This part of BS 6400 is applicable to primary and secondary meter installations:

- a) supplied with 2nd family gases from low pressure gas distribution systems with a maximum operating pressure not exceeding 75 mbar, a design minimum pressure of 19 mbar and a design maximum incidental pressure of 200 mbar;
- b) fitted downstream of the emergency control valve;
- c) that utilize a primary meter regulator downstream of the emergency control valve;
- d) where the operating pressure at the outlet of the meter is nominally 21 mbar.¹⁾

NOTE 2 Low pressure gas networks in Great Britain operate with a maximum operating pressure not exceeding 75 mbar, a design minimum pressure of 19 mbar and a design maximum incidental pressure of 200 mbar.

NOTE 3 Installation pipework is specified in BS 6891.

NOTE 4 Service pipes (including the emergency control valve) are specified in the Institution of Gas Engineers and Managers' publication on gas services, IGE/ID/4 [18].

NOTE 5 All pressures quoted in this standard are gauge pressures and all pressure absorption values are for natural gas unless otherwise specified.

NOTE 6 Additional guidance on domestic gas systems can be found in BS EN 1775, BS EN 1776 and BS EN 12279.

NOTE 7 Additional guidance on gas installations in multi-occupancy buildings is given in IGEM/IG/5 [N7].

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

Standards publications

BS 21, *Specification for pipe threads for tubes and fittings where pressure-tight joints are made on the threads (metric dimensions)*

BS 476-7:1997, *Fire tests on building materials and structures – Part 7: Method of test to determine the classification of the surface spread of flame of products*

BS 746:2014, *Specification for gas meter unions and adaptors*

BS 6891:2015, *Specification for the installation and maintenance of low pressure gas installation pipework of up to 35 mm (R1¼) on premises*

BS 7671, *Requirements for electrical installations – IET Wiring Regulations*

¹⁾ 1 bar = 10⁵ N/m² = 100 kPa.

BS 8499, *Specification for domestic meter boxes and meter bracket*²⁾

BS EN 1359, *Gas meters – Diaphragm gas meters*

BS EN 14236, *Ultrasonic domestic gas meters*

BS EN 60079-10-1, *Explosive atmospheres – Part 10-1: Classification of areas – Explosive gas atmospheres*

Other publications

[N1] INSTITUTION OF GAS ENGINEERS AND MANAGERS. IGEM/GM/7B, *Hazardous area classification for gas metering equipment*. 2008, Kegworth: IGEM.

[N2] INSTITUTION OF GAS ENGINEERS AND MANAGERS. IGEM/SR/25, *Hazardous area classification of natural gas installations*, Edition 2, 2010, Kegworth: IGEM.

[N3] INSTITUTION OF GAS ENGINEERS AND MANAGERS. IGEM/GM/7A *Electrical connections for gas metering equipment*. Edition 4, 2008, Kegworth: IGEM.

[N4] ADVANTICA TECHNOLOGIES LTD. PRS 1/E: *Brass and copper fittings* (Issue 3). Loughborough: Advantica. 2002. (Available from IGEM publications.)

[N5] INSTITUTION OF GAS ENGINEERS AND MANAGERS. PRS 3/E, *Meter regulators for gas flow rates not exceeding 6 m³/h and inlet pressures less than 75 mbar*. 2004, Kegworth: IGEM.

[N6] INSTITUTION OF GAS ENGINEERS AND MANAGERS. PRS 6/E, *Semi-rigid and flexible meter connectors*. 2004, Kegworth: IGEM.

[N7] INSTITUTION OF GAS ENGINEERS AND MANAGERS. IGEM/G/5, *Gas installations in multi-occupancy buildings*. Edition 2. 2012, Kegworth: IGEM.

[N8] INSTITUTION OF GAS ENGINEERS AND MANAGERS. IGEM/UP/1B, *Tightness testing and direct purging of small liquefied petroleum gas/air, natural gas and liquefied petroleum gas installations*. Edition 3 with amendments, 2012, Kegworth: IGEM.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this British Standard, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1 additional emergency control valve (AECV)

valve, not being the emergency control valve (ECV), for shutting off the supply of gas in an emergency, intended for use by a consumer of gas

NOTE 1 An AECV may be located within either the meter installation or installation pipework and, as such, may not isolate all of the meter installation or consumer's pipework.

NOTE 2 An AECV does not denote the end of the Network and is always fitted downstream of the ECV. The existence of an AECV does not affect the existence of an ECV (which is always required).

[SOURCE: IGEM/G/4 Edition 2 [19]]

3.2 badged meter

meter approved by the National Measurement and Regulation Office or a metrological authority acceptable to them that is stamped prior to delivery

NOTE The capacity of such a meter is known as its stamped or badged capacity.

²⁾ This standard also gives informative references to BS 8499:2009.

3.3 design maximum incidental pressure (DMIP)

maximum pressure that a system is permitted to experience under fault conditions, limited by safety devices, when the system is operated at design pressure

NOTE In the case of a low pressure gas network in Great Britain the DMIP is 200 mbar.

3.4 design minimum pressure (DmP)

minimum pressure that can occur at the end of the service pipe at the system design flow rate under extreme gas supply and maintenance conditions

NOTE 1 The DmP of a low pressure gas network in Great Britain can be obtained from the gas transporter and can be as low as 19 mbar.

NOTE 2 In the case of a meter installation the system design flow rate is the badged capacity of the meter.

3.5 design pressure (DP)

pressure on which design calculations are based

NOTE In the case of a low pressure gas network in Great Britain the DP is 75 mbar.

3.6 emergency control valve (ECV)

valve, not being an additional emergency control valve (AECV), for shutting off the supply of gas in an emergency, intended for use by the consumer of gas and being installed at the end of a service or distribution main

NOTE The outlet of the ECV terminates, and thus defines, the end of the network
[SOURCE: IGEM/G/4 Edition 2 [19]]

3.7 excess flow valve (EFV)

valve, selected to close at a predetermined flow to prevent gas from escaping in dangerous quantities once the integrity of the gas system downstream of the EFV has been significantly breached

3.8 filter

device fitted upstream of the meter regulator to capture particles in the gas stream

3.9 gas fitting

pipework, valve, regulator, meter, fitting apparatus or appliance

NOTE This definition differs from that given in Regulation 2 of the Gas Safety (Installation and Use) Regulations 1998 [2].

3.10 gas transporter (GT)

company, licensed by Ofgem, which transports gas through its network on behalf of a gas shipper

[SOURCE: IGEM/G/1 [20]]

3.11 index

series of dials or rows of figures indicating the volume of gas that has passed through the meter

3.12 installation pipework

pipework and/or fitting from the outlet of the primary meter installation to points at which appliances are to be connected

NOTE This definition differs from that given in Regulation 2 of the Gas Safety (Installation and Use) Regulations 1998 [2].

3.13 insulation joint

gas fitting, with a high electrical resistance, to minimize the flow of any stray electrical current

3.14 interconnecting pipework

pipework assembled within the meter installation, additional to the pliable connector

3.15 low pressure (LP)

maximum operating pressure of 75 mbar

3.16 lowest operating pressure (LOP)

lowest pressure at which a system can be operated under normal operating conditions

NOTE 1 The gas transporter will be able to advise on the LOP of the gas supply.

NOTE 2 The design should be based on a LOP of 25 mbar, and the meter designer will need to confirm that the network LOP is greater than or equal to this value.

3.17 maximum operating pressure (MOP)

maximum pressure at which a system can be operated continuously under normal operating conditions

NOTE In the case of a low pressure gas network in Great Britain the MOP is 75 mbar.

3.18 meter

instrument designed to measure, memorize and display the quantity of gas that has passed through it

3.18.1 credit meter

meter in which the volume registered by the index is the basis of a periodic account rendered to the consumer

3.18.2 diaphragm meter

positive displacement meter in which the measuring chambers have deformable walls

3.18.3 positive displacement meter

meter that directly measures the volume of gas passing through it

3.18.4 prepayment meter

meter fitted with a mechanism that, on the insertion of a coin, mechanical token or smartcard, or by the use of other electronic means, permits the passage of a predetermined volume of gas

3.18.5 primary meter

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

3.18.6 secondary meter

meter, other than a primary meter, for ascertaining the quantity of gas provided by a person for use by another person

3.18.7 semi-concealed meter

meter designed and manufactured for use in a semi-concealed meter box

3.18.8 smart meter

meter with additional functionalities one of which is data communication

[SOURCE: PD CEN/CLC/ETSI TR 50572:2011, 3.41]

- 3.18.9 ultrasonic meter**
meter that infers the volume passing through it by means of the behaviour of an ultrasonic beam
- 3.19 meter box**
purpose-made compartment designed and prefabricated to accommodate a meter installation
[SOURCE: BS 8499:2009, 3.12]
- 3.19.1 built-in meter box**
purpose-made meter box, fitted with a meter bracket, for inseting into a building wall, normally during the construction of the wall
[SOURCE: BS 8499:2009, 3.1]
- 3.19.2 semi-concealed meter box**
purpose-designed meter box intended to be installed partially below ground level
NOTE This box is to be installed against a wall or existing structure.
[SOURCE: BS 8499:2009, 3.17]
- 3.19.3 surface-mounted meter box**
purpose-designed meter box fitted with a meter bracket and intended for attaching to the outside face of an existing wall
[SOURCE: BS 8499:2009, 3.20]
- 3.19.4 universal meter box**
multi-purpose meter box fitted with a meter bracket and intended to be installed either surface-mounted or partially buried into the ground
NOTE This box is to be installed against a wall or existing structure.
[SOURCE: BS 8499:2009, 3.23]
- 3.20 meter bracket**
purpose-made support incorporating a means of securing meter unions from which a meter can be suspended
[SOURCE: BS 8499:2009, 3.14]
- 3.21 meter compound**
area or room designed and constructed to contain one or more meters with their associated gas fittings
- 3.22 meter exchange**
situation where a meter on an existing installation is replaced with another of similar capacity without modification to the associated gas fittings
- 3.23 meter housing**
meter box or meter compound external to the building
NOTE The meter housing is not part of the meter installation.

3.24 meter installation

installation that comprises a meter, and any associated valve, filter, meter regulator and associated protection devices, pliable connector, 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; or

b) in the case of a semi-concealed meter installation, the outlet of the meter box outlet adaptor or the outlet of the meter where no meter-box outlet adaptor is fitted.

3.25 meter liner

metal fitting with a flanged end to take a union washer

3.26 meter regulator

device located in close proximity to a primary meter, which is solely to control the pressure of the gas within the gas meter and installation pipework

3.27 non-return valve

device to prevent the reverse flow of gas, air or other extraneous gas

3.28 operating pressure

pressure at which a system is operating

3.29 pliable connector

stainless steel tube formed with annular corrugations and having factory fitted end connections

NOTE Pliable connectors are sometimes referred to as semi-rigid connectors.

3.30 pressure absorption

difference between the pressures measured at the inlet and outlet of one or more gas fittings

3.31 pressure test point

gas fitting provided for the temporary connection of a pressure gauge

3.32 protective bonding conductor

protective conductor provided for protective equipotential bonding

3.33 service pipe

pipe for distributing gas to premises from a distribution main, being any pipe between the distribution main and the outlet of the first emergency control valve downstream from that distribution main

3.34 thermal cut-off device

safety device designed to stop the flow of gas when the air temperature in the vicinity of the device has exceeded a predetermined value

3.35 Zone 0

area in which an explosive air/gas mixture is continuously present or is present for long periods

[SOURCE: IGEN/G/4 Edition 2 [19]]

3.36 Zone 1

area in which an explosive air/gas mixture is likely to occur in normal operation occasionally

[SOURCE: IGEM/G/4 Edition 2 [19]]

3.37 Zone 2

area in which an explosive air/gas mixture is not likely to occur in normal operation and, if it occurs, it will exist only for a short time

[SOURCE: IGEM/G/4 Edition 2 [19]]

4 Planning and consultation and installation of non-return valve

4.1 Consultation

4.1.1 At the initial stages of the building design and/or planning of the meter installation, the party responsible for design and planning, e.g. the architect, shall consult the relevant gas supplier or gas transporter to verify that the gas service pipe is supplied at low pressure and the supply is of sufficient capacity to meet the needs of the proposed appliances. An assessment shall be made of the potential gas load to determine the required maximum capacity of the meter installation. This assessment shall be carried out in accordance with Annex A.

4.1.2 The designer/planner shall also ensure that the proposed meter installation is capable of providing a gas supply adequate for the immediate needs of the proposed appliances.

4.1.3 The designer/planner shall establish the DmP, LOP, MOP, DP and DMIP of the gas supply. When requesting pressure and capacity information from the gas supplier or gas transporter, the request shall be made using an appropriate form obtained from the relevant gas transporter or gas supplier.

4.1.4 The gas transporter or gas supplier shall be consulted to ensure that adequate provision is made for siting, installing and housing the meter installation.

NOTE The Gas Act 1986, as amended [21] requires that the gas transporter's approval be obtained with respect to the suitability and acceptability of the proposed meter housing.

4.1.5 The relevant gas transporter's authorization shall be obtained to break the seal, set the pressure and reseal the meter regulator in accordance with Clause 7.

4.2 Non-return valve

Where an installation uses a gas compressor, pre-mixed blown or compressed air or extraneous gas in conjunction with the gas supply, the gas meter and incoming gas supply shall be protected by a non-return valve approved by the relevant gas transporter. The non-return valve shall be fitted downstream of the meter installation.

NOTE The Gas Safety (Installation and Use) Regulations 1998 [2] place requirements on consumers intending to use gas in a way which might cause pressure fluctuations in the supply, which could endanger other consumers. For example, Regulation 38 includes a requirement for the consumer to notify the relevant gas transporter 14 days in advance of the intended activity and comply with any directions from the gas transporter.

5 Competency

Persons carrying out work covered by the scope of this standard shall have the competence relevant for the task such as not to compromise the requirements of this standard and, in particular, the safe installation, commissioning and operation of gas equipment.

COMMENTARY ON CLAUSE 5

Competence requires sufficient knowledge, practical skill and experience to carry out the job in hand safely, with due regard to good working practice. The installation should also be left in a safe condition for use. Knowledge should be kept up to date with changes in law, technology and safe working practice.

There are three principal aspects to competence for work associated with gas equipment; these are:

- a) knowledge of the relevant Building Regulations [9], [10], [11];*
- b) ability to ensure that associated electrical work is to the standard required by BS 7671;*
- c) registration for "gas work" with an appropriate authority.*

It is a statutory requirement in Great Britain, the Isle of Man, Northern Ireland and Guernsey (see Table 1) that all "gas work" [item c)] be carried out by a business or self-employed person that is a member of a "class of persons" registered with a registration body which has been approved by an approval body (see Table 1) to operate and maintain such a register.

At the time of publication, the only body with approval to operate and maintain a register of individuals/businesses who are "members of a class of persons" is the Gas Safe Register. Thus, it is essential that all businesses or self-employed gas engineers are registered with the Gas Safe Register.

The qualifications which persons need to have to be deemed competent to carry out gas work are given in Table 2.

Table 1 Approval bodies and statutory regulations by country/territory

Country/ territory	Approval body	Statutory regulations
Great Britain	Health and Safety Executive (HSE)	Gas Safety (Installation and Use) Regulations 1998 [2]
Isle of Man	Health and Safety at Work Inspectorate (HSWI)	Gas Safety (Installation and Use) Regulations 1994, as amended and applied by the Gas Safety (Application) (Isle of Man) Order 1996 [4]
Northern Ireland	Health and Safety Executive Northern Ireland (HSENI)	Gas Safety (Installation and Use) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2004 [3]
Guernsey	Health and Safety Executive for the States of Guernsey [HSE (Guernsey)]	Health and Safety (Gas) (Guernsey) Ordinance 2006 [22]

Table 2 Competence requirements by country/territory

Qualifications	Great Britain and Isle of Man	Northern Ireland	Guernsey
Current certificate(s) of competence in the type of gas work to be conducted, issued by an awarding body accredited by the United Kingdom Accreditation Service (UKAS) Accredited Certification Scheme (ACS)	✓	✓	✓
National/Scottish Vocational Qualification (N/SVQ accredited by Ofqual), which is aligned in matters of gas safety	✓	✓	✓
National/Scottish Vocational Qualification (N/SVQ accredited by Ofqual), which is aligned under the HSC ACoP arrangement ^{A)} as approved with the registration body	✓	✓	✗
Any other scheme recognized by the gas registration body for registration purposes	✓	✓	✓

^{A)} Guidance on the individual competence required for gas work is given in IGEM/IG/1 [23].

There are three principal aspects to competence for work associated with gas meters. These are:

- 1) be competent in their installation; and*
- 2) have an understanding of their use; and*
- 3) have an awareness of the necessary safety actions and appropriate regulations (e.g. the Gas Safety (Installation and Use) Regulations 1998 [2]).*

This competence can be demonstrated by satisfactory completion of the relevant ACS assessment(s), which cover the installation, maintenance, removal and use of domestic low pressure natural gas meters.

NOTE Under the provisions of the Gas Suppliers Licence Conditions, as specified in the Gas Act 1986, as amended [21], either an approved meter installer has to connect a gas meter, or the work has to be inspected by an approved meter installer. The authority that approves a meter installer in Great Britain is Ofgem and an approved installer is referred to as an Ofgem Approved Meter Installer (OAMI).

6 Design

6.1 General

6.1.1 Hazardous area classification

COMMENTARY ON 6.1.1

Domestic installations are exempt from DSEAR [14]. However, DSEAR does apply to non-domestic installations. These require that, prior to the fitting of a meter installation in a non-domestic premises, a hazardous area assessment has to be undertaken. More information on the application of DSEAR can be found in HSE document, L138 [24].

For the purposes of design, meters installed in domestic premises, in either an internal location or in a meter housing, are deemed to be in a Zone 2 hazardous area.

6.1.1.1 For any meter installation to be installed in non-domestic premises, confirmation shall be obtained from the responsible person for the site of any existing hazardous area classification for the proposed location. Prior to the fitting of such a meter installation, a hazardous area assessment shall be undertaken in accordance with BS EN 60079-10-1 or IGEM/GM/7B [N1], or, if

appropriate, IGEM/SR/25 [N2]; this might determine a hazardous area of Zone 0, Zone 1 or Zone 2. Meter installations shall not be fitted in a Zone 0 environment.

6.1.1.2 The meter and any equipment electrically connected to it shall be suitable for use in a Zone 2 area or be suitable for use in the zone in which it is to be used, whichever is the more onerous requirement. Any other equipment fitted inside the meter housing shall be suitable for use in the zone in which it is to be used and shall be connected in accordance with IGEM/GM/7A [N3].

6.1.2 Arrangement of the meter installation

6.1.2.1 The meter installation shall be arranged in accordance with Figure 1.

6.1.2.2 Where an electrical insulation joint (see 3.13) is fitted downstream of the ECV (in a legacy installation), this shall only be removed with the consent of the Network Operator and where a safe method of working has been established.

NOTE A generic consent for the removal of the insulation joint might be in place.

Figure 1 Arrangement of a meter installation

