

CMVP - Northmore Gordon

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Details:

Home › Glossary › CMVP

CMVP

CMVP stands for Certified Measurement and Verification Professional. This credential relates directly to measurement and verification (M&V;) practice, which is the process of determining the effect of an energy improvement using an agreed boundary, data and analysis. We provide M&V; services that establish baselines, verify energy savings, and produce credible evidence of project outcomes for investment decisions, reporting and certificate schemes.

Related guidance

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What does CMVP stand for?

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Why is a Certified Measurement and Verification Professional important for energy projects?

A CMVP ensures that measurement and verification work meets professional standards and produces credible, defensible results. Under certain schemes like NSW's Project Impact Assessment with Measurement and Verification (PIAM&V;), an independent M&V; professional must deem baseline measurement procedures appropriate and provide written explanatory reasoning before the implementation date. This professional oversight distinguishes verified outcomes from engineering estimates and supports funding, certificate and reporting claims.

How does Northmore Gordon apply M&V; professional expertise in its service delivery?

We advertise M&V; services including project-boundary selection, baseline modelling, savings calculation and reporting. Our delivery approach integrates measurement and verification into the 'Deliver' stage, where approved projects are implemented and results verified through project management and M&V.; We help establish the baseline conditions, measure boundaries, and verify energy savings from projects, supporting evidence-based decision-making across industrial facilities and buildings.

What are the key components of a practical M&V; brief that a professional would establish?

A practical M&V; brief includes six components: purpose (stating whether evidence is for internal performance, investment contracts, reporting or certificate schemes); boundary (identifying equipment, meters and energy streams included); baseline (establishing pre-project conditions and how operating changes are treated); measurement (specifying instruments, intervals and data quality); implementation record (documenting what was installed and commissioned); and reporting (showing calculations, uncertainty and adjustments). This structure ensures another competent reviewer can follow the analysis and verify the outcome.

How does measurement and verification differ from engineering estimates in project assessment?

Measurement and verification establishes actual outcomes under an agreed M&V; approach and period, distinguishing this verified result from an engineering estimate (a modelled expectation before or during project design) and a certificate result (a quantity issued under the relevant scheme process). We emphasize keeping these three outputs distinct because they serve different purposes: an analysis prepared for one purpose should not be assumed to satisfy another. This separation is critical for credible investment decisions and scheme compliance.

What does early measurement planning achieve for energy projects?

Early measurement planning ensures proper data collection, baseline establishment and full operating cycles before equipment changes are made. The NSW Government's M&V; guide and our guidance emphasize that postponing measurement until immediately before installation can make the intended analysis difficult or impossible. Planning early allows project teams to identify which operating variables matter, set data responsibilities, confirm meter installation and preserve evidence needed to demonstrate actual savings and distinguish verified results from forecasts.

Why is an electricity bill alone insufficient evidence for energy savings?

An electricity bill can fall for reasons unrelated to equipment improvement: production may decline, operating hours may shorten, weather may change, or prices may fluctuate. Measurement and verification separates these possibilities from the equipment improvement by establishing a boundary, defining baseline conditions and documenting relevant operating variables. A CMVP or M&V; professional ensures the correct period, data quality and analysis method are chosen to explain the effect being claimed, producing credible evidence suitable for investment decisions and certificate schemes.

How does Northmore Gordon support measurement and verification for scheme eligibility?

We deliver M&V; services across Victorian Energy Upgrades, NSW Energy Savings Scheme and other programmes. We help establish project boundaries, develop baseline models and calculate verified savings, then provides reporting suitable for scheme requirements. Our guidance emphasizes that certificate schemes have their own rules and specifications: an analysis prepared for internal performance must also meet applicable scheme requirements. We help clients navigate these dual requirements and coordinate evidence gathering before installation.