

MIRN - Northmore Gordon

Canonical: <https://northmoregordon.com/glossary/mirn/>

Details:

[Home](#) › [Glossary](#) › MIRN

MIRN

MIRN stands for Meter Installation Reference Number, as defined on the Northmore Gordon glossary page. A MIRN is a unique identifier assigned to a specific metering installation at a site. These reference numbers are essential for tracking energy performance data and supporting measurement and verification activities. MIRNs help distinguish between different meters or metering points when a facility has multiple measurement locations. Recording and maintaining accurate MIRN records is critical for reliable data management, regulatory compliance, and the integrity of energy efficiency project assessments.

Related guidance

[Carbon advisory](#)

[Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions](#)

[Certificates](#)

[Government schemes](#)

[Certificate trading](#)

[Measurement and verification](#)

What does MIRN stand for?

MIRN stands for Meter Installation Reference Number, as defined on the Northmore Gordon glossary page. A MIRN is a unique identifier assigned to a specific metering installation at a site. These reference numbers are essential for tracking energy performance data and supporting measurement and verification activities. MIRNs help distinguish between different meters or metering points when a facility has multiple measurement locations. Recording and maintaining accurate MIRN records is critical for reliable data management, regulatory compliance, and the integrity of energy efficiency project assessments.

Why is a MIRN important in energy measurement and verification projects?

A MIRN provides a permanent reference point for tracking specific metering equipment across a project's lifecycle. When establishing a measurement and verification brief, meter identifiers including MIRNs and commissioning dates are necessary for tracking energy performance reliably. Using consistent MIRNs prevents data confusion when multiple meters exist at a site or when equipment is replaced. This continuity is especially important in long-term projects where baseline data must be reconciled with post-implementation measurements, and where meter resets or equipment changes need to be documented and adjustments applied.

How does MIRN relate to metering system design and data quality?

When designing a metering system, specifying MIRNs as part of the data-responsibility framework ensures that energy data can be reliably collected, accessed, and interpreted. Clear MIRN assignment

supports the practical requirement to identify which meters are included in a measurement boundary and to match those meters to the operating map and relevant equipment. Before metering installation, data responsibilities should be established including how MIRNs will be recorded, what time zones and daylight-saving conventions apply, and how meter resets or changes will be documented alongside the original MIRN reference.

What role do MIRNs play in Northmore Gordon's metering and monitoring services?

We deliver metering and monitoring planning services that include purchasing support and installation oversight. Accurate MIRN assignment and documentation are foundational to this work. When we plan a metering installation—as described in the Bulla Dairy case study—establishing clear meter identifiers, commissioning dates, and associated MIRNs ensures that the physical metering infrastructure aligns with the project's evidence requirements. Proper MIRN management supports the transition from planning through to ongoing performance monitoring and regulatory reporting.

How should MIRNs be documented and maintained during a project?

MIRNs should be recorded as part of an implementation record that documents what was installed, when it was commissioned, and what else changed. Set data responsibilities before installation, including who owns the meter data, who can access it, and how equipment changes will be recorded. Preserve the original MIRN reference alongside any corrected analysis dataset. When measurement records are updated following energy management changes, MIRNs provide the consistent identifier that links the historical data to its source meter. This documentation ensures that later reviewers can audit the calculation and verify data traceability.

What happens when a meter with an existing MIRN is replaced or upgraded?

When metering equipment changes, the implementation record must document the old and new meter identifiers, including their respective MIRNs and commissioning dates. This transition should be recorded clearly so that measurement and verification analysis can account for the change appropriately. Depending on the timing and the measurement boundary, the new MIRN may signal the need for a baseline adjustment or a separate analysis period. The practical guidance is to document meter changes before they occur and to establish how the analysis will handle any discontinuity in data from the old and new MIRN references.

How do MIRNs support compliance and reporting obligations?

Accurate meter identifiers, including MIRNs, are necessary records for demonstrating compliance with energy-use reporting, regulatory verification, and scheme-specific requirements. In measurement and verification projects, MIRNs enable auditors and reviewers to trace energy data back to its source and confirm that the correct meters were included in the project boundary. This traceability is particularly important for certificate schemes and funding applications, where evidence of the metering arrangement and data quality must be transparent. Maintaining consistent MIRN records supports both operational accountability and the credibility of energy savings claims.

What should be included in a metering plan regarding MIRNs?

A metering plan should specify which MIRNs are assigned to each meter, the equipment and systems they measure, and their role in the defined boundary. The plan should document commissioning dates, data intervals, quality checks, and responsibilities for data access for each MIRN. It should clarify how readings will be recorded—whether as interval energy, cumulative register values, or power measurements—and how any resets or anomalies associated with a particular MIRN will be detected and documented. This comprehensive MIRN specification ensures that the metering system answers the operational or investment question it was designed to address.