Eastern Regional Power Committee

AGENDA
OF
236th OCC MEETING

Venue: ERPC Secretariat, Kolkata

Date: 20.02.2026

Contents

EASTERN REGIONAL POWER COMMITTEE

AGENDA FOR 236TH OCC MEETING TO BE HELD ON 20.02.2026 (FRIDAY) AT 10:30 HRS

1. PART-A: CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

1.1. Confirmation of Minutes of 235th OCC Meeting held physically at ERPC Secretariat on 21st January 2026

The Minutes of 235th Operation Coordination Sub-Committee meeting held on 21.01.2026 was circulated vide letter dated 30.01.2026.

Members may confirm the minutes of 235th OCC meeting.

2. PART-B: ITEMS FOR DISCUSSION

2.1 Update on follow up agenda: ERPC

a) Reconductoring of 400kV Talcher-Meramundali and 400kV Farakka-Kahalgaon D/C

☐ **Reconductoring of 400kV Talcher-Meramundali D/C (Importatnt for Odisha system)**

Reconductoring with HTLS conductors under ERES-43 is being executed by POWERGRID Odisha under the RTM route. Initially, it was decided to complete the 400 kV Talcher–Meramundali Circuit-I (shorter line of 52km). However, at the request of the POWERGRID Odisha project, shutdown of the LILO portion of Circuit-II was availed from 21.11.2025 onwards due to non-availability of the required materials for Circuit-I.

Deliberation in 235th OCC:

ERLDC informed that weekly monitoring meetings were being conducted. However, progress as on 15 January 2026 was reported to be only about 5 km out of 52 km, which was considered extremely slow.

Powergrid (Odisha) submitted:

- About 9.3 km had been completed and 5.3 km was under progress.
- Five gangs are currently deployed, with plans to deploy two to three additional gangs within a few days.
- Works in Circuit-II and LILO portion shall be taken up only after charging of Circuit-I.
- The target for completion of Circuit-I(52 km) by 15th February 2026 was reiterated, subject to deployment of additional manpower.

235th OCC Decision

- Powergrid Odisha was advised to expedite reconductoring works and make circuit-I of 400KV Talcher-Meramundali D/C along with bay equipment ready for service by 15th Feb 2026.
- Powergrid Odisha was advised to share the detailed work schedule i.r.o reconductoring, clearly delineating the details of constraints at each location.
- Powergrid Odisha was advised to coordinate with NTPC and OPTCL i.r.o bay upgradation at Talcher end in due course.

- POWERGRID was advised to return the LILO portion of Circuit-II and commence work on Circuit-I from the first week of January 2026 so that the valuable lean-demand period could be effectively utilized to complete reconductoring of at least one circuit before Summer-2026. Accordingly, shutdown of Circuit-I was availed on 06.01.2026, with a target completion by 15th February-2026
- SLDC Odisha was advised to grant shutdown of all transmission line crossings the Powergrid lines on priority on D-2 basis.
- OCC advised ERLDC to convene weekly monitoring meeting to assess the progress.

Update:

One Special online Meeting on Reconductoring of **400KV Talcher-Meramundali Ckt#1** was held on 12th February 2026, where ERPC, SRPC, ERLDC, SRLDC, NTPC, SLDC Odisha and POWERGRID were present. As updated in this meeting, **34km** out of **52 km** has been completed, with 5 km currently under progress.

It was concluded that shutdown of 400 kV Talcher–Meramundali Ckt#1 be extended up to **28th February 2026**. Minutes of the meeting are attached as Annexure B.2.1.

POWERGRID/NTPC/OPTCL may update. Members may discuss.

☐ **Reconductoring of 400KV Farakka-Kahalgaon D/C (Important for WB System)**

HTLS reconductoring of 400 kV Farakka–Kahalgaon D/C under ERES-43 is being executed by POWERGRID ER-I/ER-II. Shutdown was availed from 02.12.2025 after initial delays due to material non-availabilities with an agreed completion date of February 2026.

While discussing the progress of the lines during last OCC, it was emerged that for Bay upgradation works both buses shutdown required at NTPC FSTPP and KHSTPP end. The required planning to be done to complete the shutdown before Summer 2026.

Deliberation in 235th OCC:

Powergrid updated:

- ✓ Reconductoring for around 24 km is completed and about 10 km is under execution for one circuit.
- ✓ 5 gangs to deployed soon.

NTPC submitted that circuit breakers with PIR have already been procured for Farakka station and opined that at Kahalgaon station also similar circuit breaker may be installed by Powergrid.

On the Issue of PIR Requirement for Circuit Breakers, Powergrid apprised:

- As per CEA guidelines(2022), PIR is not mandatory for transmission lines shorter than 200 km.
- Insisting on PIR would lead to a 36-month procurement timeline, negating near-term benefits of reconductoring.
- Technical experience indicates that PIRs on short lines can sometimes create operational complications rather than benefits.

235th OCC decision:

- OCC took serious note of slow pace of reconductoring and emphasized that this line is critical for ISTS and West Bengal system reliability, particularly during Summer.

- OCC emphasized that in order to restore the line with HTLS by March 2026, Powergrid shall take all necessary measures to complete reconductoring as per previously agreed timelines.
- OCC also opined that shutdown of any circuit beyond March 2026 will not be permitted.
- OCC suggested that NTPC may abide by CEA Technical Standards for Construction of Electrical Plants &Lines Regulations, 2022 for procurement of circuit breakers. This will avoid further delay in completion of reconductoring works.
- It was advised that ERLDC may convene weekly monitoring meeting to assess the progress and share the informationn with ERPC.

Update:

✓ As deliberated in the review meeting dated 12.02.2026, 55kM has been completed and 14kM is under progress. As per progressive plan shared by POWERGRID, the reconductoring of 400kV FSTPP-KHSTPP Ckt-I will be **completed by 28th Feb'26**.

✓ At KHSTPP end, upgradation work of FSTPP-I main bay (being done by KHSTPP) are expected to complete by 14th Feb'26. Further line bay upgradation work at KHSTPP (being done by POWERGRID) are expected to be completed by 24th Feb'26.

✓ At FSTPP end, line bay upgradation works are in progress and expected to be completed by 22nd Feb'26. However, material supply for carrying out the jack bus reconductoring work is delayed and expected to reach site in last week of Feb'26. Upon receipt of materials at FSTPP, jack bus reconductoring work will be taken up and will be completed in 18 days as per plan shared by FSTPP.

Powergrid/ NTPC may update. Members may discuss.

b) Bus split operationalization at NTPC Kahalgaon

As decided in **219th OCC** Meeting, a committee comprising of members from ERPC and ERLDC visited NTPC Kahalgaon on 17-10-2024 to assess the status of Bus splitting at 400kV level and way forward for operationalization of 400 KV Bus sectionalizer.

Following works need to be done to complete the installation of ICT 3 & 4:

1. Determination of underground cable conduit path for 400/132 kV ICT-3, 4 and 5 allocated for stage 2 supply.
2. Excavating the existing cable and relaying from Stage-1 132kV to New Stage-2 132kV switchyard, where ICT 3 & 4 will be connected.
3. Laying of additional 22.8 ckt. km control cable for STs.
4. Jumpering of ICTs in 132kV & 400kV level.
5. Bay equipment testing.

As per 55th TCC:

NTPC informed the forum that, as per the current progress of works, idle charging of ICT–3 and ICT–4 is expected to be completed by **December 2025**, and bus splitting at NTPC Kahalgaon is tentatively scheduled for completion by **April 2026**.

55th TCC Decision

TCC took serious note of the inordinate delay in implementation of the bus splitting operational scheme at NTPC Kahalgaon, which is critical for reduction of fault level at Kahalgaon.

TCC advised NTPC to:

- Share weekly progress reports with ERPC and ERLDC.
- Expedite the bus splitting works to ensure completion strictly as per the submitted timeline.

Deliberation in 235th OCC:

- NTPC updated on the long-pending bus split scheme at Kahalgaon, aimed at reducing fault levels.

It was informed that:

- Delays had occurred due to failure of station transformers.
- Shutdowns of 400 kV bus(Bus-3 & 4)are now planned on 30th&31st January 2026 respectively for testing and commissioning activities.
- Charging of new ICTs is planned by mid-February 2026, followed by phase-wise shifting of station transformers to new 132 kV system.
- Completion of the extension package is targeted by April 2026.

235th OCC decision:

✓ In view of continued operation of 400 kV bus in synchronized mode at NTPC Kahalgaon at high fault level, OCC expressed serious concern over the lack of desired progress and advised NTPC to strictly adhere to the submitted timeline.

✓ Further, NTPC was advised to submit fortnightly progress report.

NTPC may update. Members may discuss.

c) Intrastate Transmission Network Assessment & Mitigation – DVC:

☐ **Restoration of Koderma ICT**

400/220KV, 315 MVA Koderma ICT-2 has been under outage since 02.06.2025 due to burnout. DVC has transported the 315 MVA regional spare ICT kept at Muzaffarpur as a replacement. At present, Koderma S/S is N-1 non-compliant due to the availability of only one ICT, which is also critically loaded especially during Solar hours. Further, the existing Koderma ICT-1 (in service) is experiencing DGA violations. Restoration of ICT-2 has therefore become critical to cater to the summer load requirements of the DVC system.

☐ **Implementation of SPS scheme for N-1 compliance of ICTs at Bokaro**

Currently, Bokaro 400/220KV, 2x 315MVA ICTs are experiencing N-1 non-compliant. One SPS was proposed to safeguard the cascade tripping inside DVC system. A joint study was conducted on 22nd October 2025. Where SPS proposal and logic was discussed. Matters have been deliberated in all OCC meetings since 231st OCC meeting. **This SPS needs to be implemented before Summer 2026 on priority basis.**

As per 235th OCC:

DVC informed:

✓ ICT-I will be put to service by end of January, 2026. Delay due to multiple rectification works followed by inspection

✓ The 2nd ICT will be charged by 15th Feb 2026 as foundation works have been completed and new ICT will be commissioned in 1.5 years.

✓ The SPS logic has been finalized and will be operational once the ICTs come to service.

235th OCC decision:

It was advised that DVC may implement SPS as per submitted timeline and expedite putting the Koderma ICTs to service.

DVC may update. Members may discuss.

d) Intrastate Transmission Network Assessment & Mitigation-Odisha

Reference:
Implementation of the Under Voltage Load Shedding (UVLS) scheme in the Odisha system has been under review since the 231st, 232nd, 233rd, and 234th OCC Meetings held on 22.09.2025, 24.10.2025, 22.11.2025, and 23.12.2025 respectively. The matter was also discussed in the recently concluded 55th TCC/ERPC meeting held on 16.12.2025 and 17.12.2025 at Kalimpong, West Bengal. The continued delay in implementation is posing increasing risks not only to the Odisha system but also to the Eastern Region as a whole during the forthcoming Summer-2026 period.

As per 235th OCC:
OPTCL updated that an internal meeting was scheduled on 21.01.2026 with DISCOM to finalize UVLS scheme.

235th OCC Decision

- OPTCL was advised to convey outcome of the meeting to ERPC/ ERLDC within a week.
- In view of safeguarding reliability of Odisha intra-state network as well as ER grid as a whole, OCC urged Odisha to expedite UVLS implementation. A concrete plan and timeline may be submitted in the next OCC.

Update:
OPTCL has identified 400MW load in TPNODL & TPCODL (200MW each) area and has proposed for a joint meeting with all stakeholders for detailed discussion. Accordingly, one meeting is scheduled on 17.02.2026.

SLDC Odisha may update. Members may discuss.

e) Restoration of 2nd ICT at Tenughat and upgrading 400 KV PVUNL- Tenughat line end termination at Tenughat:

Reference:

- ✓ Jharkhand is meeting a maximum demand of about 2,100 MW during Winter (December 2025 and January 2026). However, on several days, shortages in the range of 200-300 MW have been reported in Jharkhand despite commissioning of the Patratu 800 MW unit.
- ✓ These shortages are primarily attributed to frequent tripping of Tenughat units and thereby load restrictions in the Dumka/Gobindpur area due to inadequate transmission capacity. The constraints are mainly due to the availability of only a single ICT at Tenughat and loading restrictions on the 400 kV PVUNL–Tenughat line (earlier charged as 220KV Tenughat-Patratu) arising from non-availability of terminal equipment at Tenughat for power evacuation at 400 kV level. Additionally with Integration of 2nd Unit of PVUNL this loading will increase further and will aggravate the situation.

The following issues need to be addressed before Summer-2026:

1. Restoration of the second 400/220 kV, 315 MVA ICT at Tenughat.
2. Upgradation of the 400 kV PVUNL–Tenughat line-end terminations at the Tenughat end.

As per 235th OCC:

TVNL submitted;

Third party testing of the 2nd ICT has been completed followed by inspection on 19.01.2026.

So, the ICT would be charged after rectification of the defective NIPS.

235th OCC Decision

- ✓ OCC advised TVNL to put the ICT to service by 15th February 2026.
- ✓ JUSNL and TVNL were advised to intimate the enhanced load carrying capacity of associated 220 kV lines so that the additional transformation capacity can add value to grid reliability.

JUSNL may update. Members may discuss.

2.2 Issues for follow-up: ERLDC

West Bengal System:

1. **Intrastate Transmission Network Assessment & Mitigation – West Bengal**

Modification of Existing SPS Scheme at Subhasgram (PG) with Undervoltage Logic

ERLDC Proposed modification of existing SPS at Subhasgram (PG) to include undervoltage logic with time delay to prevent voltage collapse. OCC advised SLDC, West Bengal, WBSEDCL and CESC to meet after puja to discuss the proposed modified SPS scheme at Subhasgram and share the outcome in next OCC.

State-level meeting already done by SLDC. WB may share the update.

235th OCC Meeting:

•OCC granted in-principal approval for implementing the SPS logic, subject to technical finalization and coordinated shutdown planning.

•It was also suggested that SPS signal needs be transmitted to ERLDC, CESC and Powergrid are required to ensure this jointly.

Update:

Logic implementation and testing have been done at Subhasgram (PG) end. Signal has been extended upto EMSS end (CESC premises). Load integration is pending at CESC end. As mentioned by CESC in Summer Preparedness meeting, it will be done after completion of all board exam, tentatively in March 2026.

ERLDC may explain. CESC & SLDC WB may update.

2. **Commissioning of 500MVA ICT VI at Subhasgram (PG):**

On 10.01.2026, the 500 MVA ICT-6 at Subhasgram (PG) SS was successfully charged under no-load condition from the 400 kV side (with the 220 kV side EHV cables isolated), and no abnormality was observed. However, due to failure of the R-phase cable termination on the 220 kV side, the transformer could not be put into on-load operation and is likely to require additional time for normalization.

235th OCC Meeting:

It was advised that Power Grid may take appropriate action for charging the ICT #6 at the earliest.

Update:

Faulty phase cable was replaced by spare cable for charging of 6th ICT and another soak test was requested by POWERGRID. In this regard, an online meeting was convened on 06.02.2026 at 10:30hrs, with representatives from POWERGRIDER-II, WBSLDC, CESC, and ERPC for detailed deliberation & detailed action. Minutes of the meeting is attached as Annexure B.2.2.
As per plan, 220kV side cable of 6th ICT was charged to commence soak test via 220KV-NEW TOWN(AA-III)-SUBHASGRAM(PG)-1 (idle charged) from Newtown end at 15:00 Hrs on 07.02.2026.
After completion of 24hrs soak test, 400KV/220KV 500 MVA ICT 6 AT SUBHASGRAM(PG) was first time loaded on 13.02.2026.

POWERGRID/SLDC WB/CESC may update. Members may discuss.

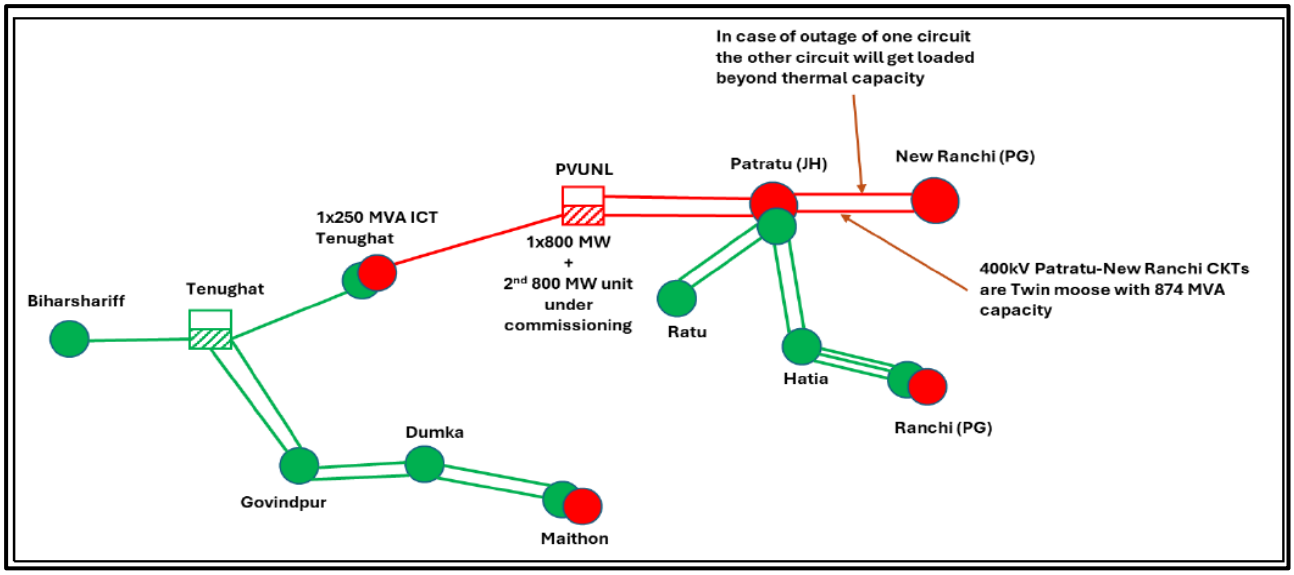
3. **Commissioning of Sagardighi Unit#5 (500MW)**

Sagardighi Unit-5 (500MW) was first synchronized with the grid on 27.09.2025 at 21:01 hrs, after which multiple test synchronizations were carried out. As per records, the unit has been kept out of service since 20:16 hrs on 20.12.2025. Commissioning of the unit before Summer-2026 would significantly benefit the WB system, as it would reduce dependency on the 400 kV FSTPP–KHSTPP D/C line, which is currently under reconductoring.
Trial run of Sagardighi Unit#5 will be done in end of January 2026 and COD is expected by end of Mar 26.
235th OCC Meeting:
WBPDCL was advised to adhere to the committed timeline.

SLDC WB/WBPDCL may update. Members may discuss.

2.3 SPS at PVUNL: ERLDC

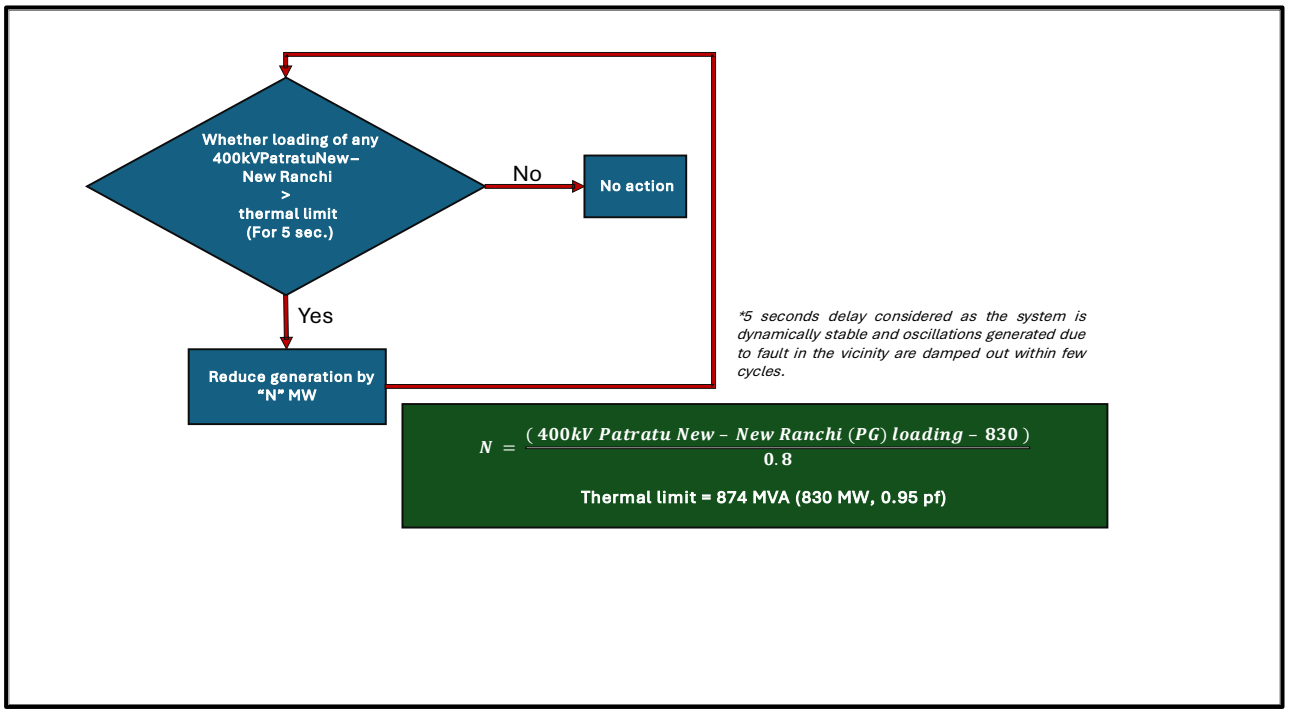
The second generating unit (800 MW) of PVUNL is under commissioning and is expected to be synchronized with the grid shortly. With full generation from PVUNL and both units of Tenughat in service, the loading on the 400 kV Patratu New – New Ranchi (PG) double-circuit line is expected to increase significantly. Under N-1 contingency, i.e., outage of one circuit of the 400 kV Patratu New – New Ranchi D/C (Twin Moose), the remaining circuit is likely to exceed its thermal limit.



Hence, one SPS may be implemented to safeguard the other circuit from getting loaded beyond its thermal limit.

Details of SPS:

- Detailed steady-state, dynamic, and EMTP interconnection studies were carried out to determine the SPS requirement and design the operating logic under various system scenarios. The study results are enclosed as **Annexure-B.2.3**. Based on these studies, the following SPS logic is proposed for implementation.
- In case of loading of any 400kV Patratu New – New Ranchi circuit goes beyond thermal limit, the generation of PVUNL may be reduced to safeguard the network from further cascade tripping and in turn saving PVUNL generation.



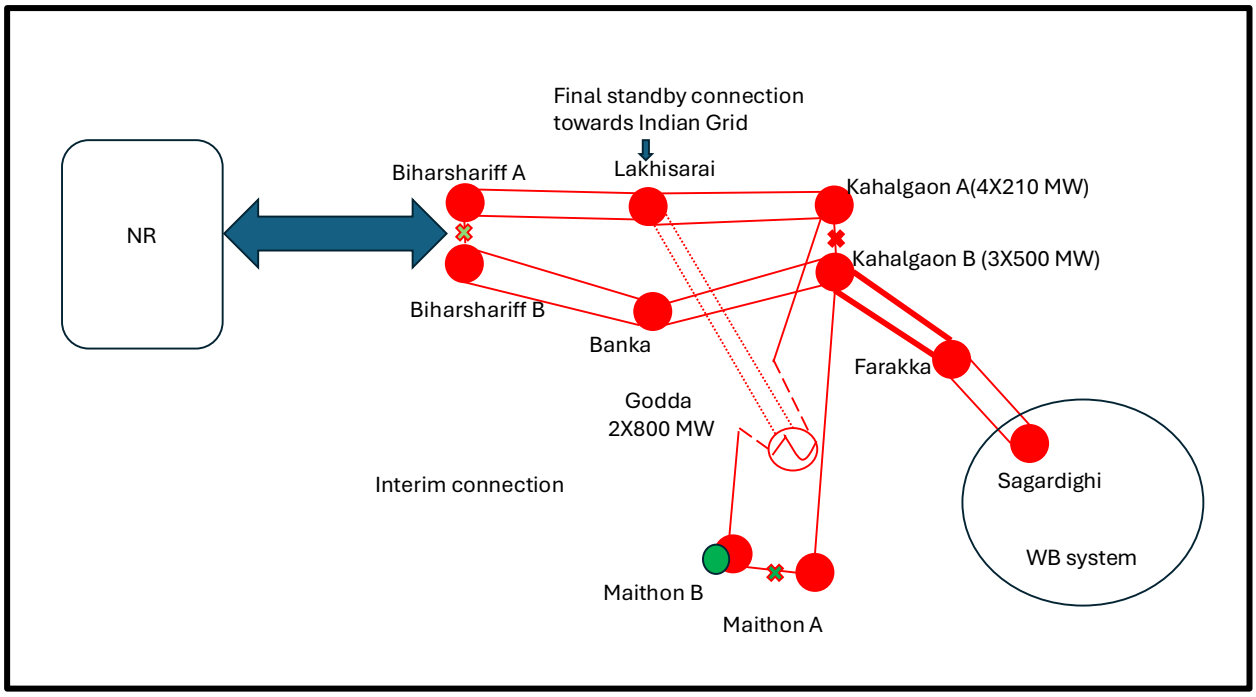
Accordingly, implementation of SPS at PUVNL to be ensured prior to interconnection of unit.
One meeting is scheduled on 17.02.2026 to discuss implementation of SPS scheme with PVUNL, SLDC Jharkhand, ERLDC & ERPC.

ERLDC may explain. Members may discuss.

2.4 Interim ISTS Connectivity and SPS Implementation for Godda Ultra Supercritical Thermal Power Plant (2 × 800 MW): ERLDC

Godda Ultra Supercritical Thermal Power Plant (2 × 800 MW), owned by APL, located in Godda district of Jharkhand, which currently connected with Bangladesh Grid, has applied for ISTS connectivity of 1600 MW and sought interconnection of the project with the Indian grid.

In the meeting held under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Power), Ministry of Power on 10.08.2024, and subsequently under the Chairmanship of Member (Power System), CEA on 11.09.2024, the matter of standby connectivity of Godda USCTPP with the Indian grid was deliberated. Interim ISTS connectivity of Godda USCTPP was allowed through LILO of 400 kV Kahalgaon A – Maithon B line at Godda Generation Switchyard (forming 400 kV Godda – Kahalgaon A line and 400 kV Godda – Maithon B line).



The above interim ISTS connectivity arrangement was also agreed in the Special CMETS-ER meeting held on 21.08.2024 and the 34th CMETS-ER meeting held on 29.08.2024 alongwith final ISTS connectivity at 400/220/132 kV Lakhisarai (POWERGRID) Substation through 400KV quad moose D/C DTL.

In the meeting held under Chief Engineer, CEA, on 10.09.2024, and subsequently in the Special CMETS-ER meeting held on 11.02.2026, it was deliberated and further agreed that 400 kV Kahalgaon bus splitting shall be a mandatory prerequisite prior to interconnection of Godda units. It was also brought out through steady-state interconnection studies (**Annexure – B.2.4**) that evacuation of full generation from Godda TPS results in thermal limit violations of 400 kV corridors under both:

- Normal (N) operating conditions, and
- Contingency (N-1) conditions.

In view of the above, it was agreed that a Special Protection Scheme (SPS) shall be implemented prior to injection of Godda plant as an interim system protection measure, to ensure secure grid operation and to avoid cascade tripping and loss of generation.

The SPS at Godda TPS shall be designed to operate under both N and N-1 conditions, as follows:

- **Under N-1 outage** of anyone evacuating 400 kV line from Godda TPS, entire Godda generation flows through the remaining healthy circuit. Since both evacuating lines are of twin moose conductor configuration with a thermal limit of approximately 830 MW, the SPS shall restrict Godda generation to within 830 MW, so as to keep the loading on the remaining circuit within its thermal capability.

- Even with both evacuating lines in service (**N-condition**), steady-state studies indicate that the 400 kV Godda – Kahalgaon line may exceed its thermal limit under certain operating scenarios. Accordingly, the SPS shall also operate under N-condition to reduce Godda generation whenever loading on the Godda – Kahalgaon line approaches or exceeds 830 MW, ensuring continuous operation of the corridor within permissible thermal limits.

The steady-state interconnection studies establish the requirement and broad philosophy of SPS implementation, while the final SPS logic, including arming conditions, delays, and trigger thresholds, shall be finalized based on dynamic and EMT simulation studies, incorporating generator, exciter, and governor models of Godda TPS units, upon receipt of the requisite data.

Accordingly, implementation of SPS at Godda TPS and Kahalgaon bus splitting shall be ensured prior to interconnection of Godda units.

2.5 Godda Thermal Power Station (2x800MW) connectivity to Indian Grid.:Adani Power

Godda Thermal Power Station (2x800MW) of M/s Adani Power Jharkhand Ltd. (APJL) is presently dedicatedly connected to Bangladesh grid through a 400kV D/c line from our switchyard to Rahanpur S/s of Bangladesh.

A meeting under the chairmanship of Secretary (Power), MoP was held on 10-08-2024 regarding standby connectivity to Godda Thermal and subsequently the scheme was approved.

In view of the recent geopolitical situation in Bangladesh M/s APJL approached, CTUIL to expeditiously provide connectivity.

CTU vide letter dated 30-08-2024, provided standby ISTS connectivity to M/s APJL at Lakhisarai (POWERGRID) S/s through Godda (APJL) - Lakhisarai (POWERGRID) 400kV D/C (quad) line as Dedicated Transmission Line.

M/s APJL vide mail dated 29-08-2024 requested for interim connection to the ISTS i.e. prior to physical connection to ISTS at Lakhisarai (POWERGRID) S/s. Accordingly, a meeting was held at CEA on 11-09-2024 under chairmanship of Member (Power System), CEA, wherein LILO of Kahalgaon A - Maithon B (having ICTs and connection to Mejia) 400kV line at Godda generation switchyard was agreed as interim arrangement.

Standby connectivity and interim connectivity was granted on dated 30-08-2024 and 01.10.2024 subsequently in absence of amendment in CBTE regulation. Amendment in regulation was published on 09.12.2025. Application for connectivity in CTU was applied on 05.01.2026.

Process at CTU is as follows: -

1. In principal connectivity letter.
2. Conn BG submission.
3. Grant of connectivity letter from CTU.
4. Connectivity agreement CAT-1 to be signed.
5. Technical data submission to CTU
6. Connectivity agreement CAT-2 to be signed.

1). Overall Project Status (Godda Substation -GIS Work)

Major milestones including, technical specifications, contract awards, and engineering activities are fully completed. Material procurement and supply finished, with GIS material and HV equipment delivered at site. GIS Substation equipment erection work is under progress, shall be completed in Mar 2026.

2). Overall Status of (Godda APJL Kahalgaon A to Maithan B LILO Line Construction)

All major contracts, including PO, EPC, and material supply, are fully completed along with engineering activities. Supply works finished, with stubs and earthing completed, conductor, OPGW, and hardware fully supplied. Statutory approvals secured, with Section 68 & Section 164 approvals completed. Taping approval from Powergrid is received.
Out of total Tower 29 Numbers tower foundations 28 Numbers completed, while stringing work is in Progress and shall be completed in Feb 2026.
Proposal : -

1. Process of Fees and Charges to be started in absence of Grant of connectivity letter.
2. Process of First time Charging to be started in absence of Grant of connectivity letter.

Adani Power may explain. Members may discuss.

2.6 Shutdown proposal of Thermal generating units from the month of January to March 2026: ERPC

The approved shutdown schedule as per 235th OCC is as below:

Maintenance Schedule of Thermal Generating Units of ER during 2025-26									
System	***Station***	***Unit***	***Capacity (MW)***	***LGBR Approved***		***No. of Days(as per OCC)***	***OCC Approved***		***Reason***
				From	***To***		***From***	***To***	
NTPC	*NABINAGAR STPP*	*2*	*660*	*5-Jan-26*	*18-Feb-26*	*_*	*Not required.*		*AOH*
	FARAKKA STPS	*6*	*500*	*15-Jan-26*	*18-Feb-26*	*30*	*15.01.2026*	*14.02.2026*	*AOH*
	BARAUNI TPS	*9*	*250*	*01.12.2025*	*30.12.2025*	*45*	*01.01.2026*	*15.02.2026*	*AOH*
	BARAUNI TPS	*8*	*250*	*15.03.26*	*31.03.26*	*_*	*Not required.*		*AOH*
DVC	*MEJIA TPS*	*8*	*500*	*11-Jan-26*	*4-Feb-26*	*_*	*Not required.*		*BOH*
	MEJIA TPS	*6*	*250*	*03-12-2025*	*06-01-2026*	*34*	*28.12.2025*	*31.01.2026*	*AOH-R&M*
	MEJIA TPS	*7*	*500*	*29-08-2025*	*25-09-2025*	*34*	*06.02.2026*	*12.03.2026*	*AOH-R&M*
	KODARMA TPP	*2*	*500*	*11-Feb-26*	*17-Mar-26*	*_*	*Not required.*		*AOH*
	KODARMA TPP	*1*	*500*	*05-10-2025*	*01-11-2025*	*34*	*10.12.2025*	*13.01.2026*	*AOH*
WBPDCL	*BANDEL TPS*	*5*	*210*	*3-Feb-26*	*9-Mar-26*	*7*	*05.02.2026*	*12.02.2026*	*Boiler License renewal*
	SANTALDIH	*5*	*210*	*27.12.25*	*30.01.26*	*34*	*03.01.2026*	*06.02.2026*	*BTG OH+De-Nox*
	SAGARDIGHI	*1*	*210*	*05.08.25*	*08.09.25*	*34*	*04.01.2026*	*07.02.2026*	*AOH*
	KOLAGHAT	*3*	*210*	*10.02.26*	*16.03.26*	*35*	*08.12.2025*	*11.01.2026*	*AOH*

	KOLAGHAT	4	210	15-07-2025	08-08-2025	25	Not required now. To be availed in next FY.	ESP R&M

All ER thermal generating units may peruse and update on any modification.

NTPC vide mail dated 15.01.2026 has requested:

- ✓ The agency engaged for OH works of Boiler of Unit-6 has now refused to take up the job. So we are in the process of engaging new agency for the work and propose to defer the OH. It is now proposed to take the AOH of **Unit-6** from 01.03.2026.
- ✓ Overhauling of **FSTPS Unit-6** may please be allowed from **01.03.2026** to **31.03.2026**.

235th OCC Decision

It was suggested that shutdown of NTPC Farakka Unit-06 may be allowed subject to ensuring equivalent quantum of power (as per share allocated) to West Bengal DISCOM during the said period i.e 01.03.2026 to 31.03.2026. For this purpose, ERPC may write a letter to CEA for allocating 170MW UA power to West Bengal from ER UA pool.

Shutdown Program of NKSTPP: NTPC

NKSTPP Unit - 2 Annual OH from 20.03.2026 for a duration of 40 days to address the following issues:

- LP Turbine inlet compensator replacement
- TG bearing 1 shaft vibration
- IP Turbine inner casing thermocouple replacement

The proposed Unit planned outage is in line with NTPC Guideline for mandatory Turbine and Generator checks after 2 years of COD. This will be the 1st planned outage of Unit-2 after COD on 20.03.2024.

The details were submitted in annual LGBR.

Members may discuss/update.

2.7 Shutdown Program of Hydro power plants

Annual maintenance of Tashiding Hydroelectric Project (THEP) and Jorethang Loop Hydroelectric Project (JLHEP)

DANS & SHIGA Energy has submitted maintenance schedule as follows:

- Shutdown of THEP Unit-1 from **06.02.2026 to 08.03.2026** (annual maintenance).
- Complete plant shutdown of THEP from **10.03.2026 to 31.03.2026** for essential maintenance.
- Shutdown of THEP & JLHEP during **24.02.2026 to 26.02.2026** as requested by Power Grid Corporation of India Limited for shutdown of 220 kV Bus-1 & Bus-2 at Rangpo Substation for HV testing under TL-01 Package.

Plant	Unit	Shutdown Type	Start Date	End Date	Reason / Remarks	

Tashiding Hydroelectric Project (THEP)	Unit-1	Approved (234th OCC)	01-02-2026	28-02-2026	Annual maintenance	Approved in 234th OCC
Tashiding Hydroelectric Project (THEP)	Unit-2	Approved (234th OCC)	01-02-2026	28-02-2026	Extension of annual maintenance	
Tashiding Hydroelectric Project (THEP)	Unit-1	Revised Proposal (236th OCC)	06-02-2026	08-03-2026	Annual maintenance	Proposed for 236th OCC Agenda
Tashiding Hydroelectric Project (THEP)	Both Units	Complete Plant Shutdown	10-03-2026	31-03-2026	Annual maintenance	
Tashiding Hydroelectric Project (THEP)	Both Units	PGCIL Requested Shutdown	24-02-2026	26-02-2026	220kV Bus-1 & Bus-2 shutdown at Rangpo S/s for HV Test	
Jorethang Loop Hydroelectric Project (JLHEP)	Both Units	PGCIL Requested Shutdown	24-02-2026	26-02-2026	220kV Bus-1 & Bus-2 shutdown at Rangpo S/s for HV Test	

The above is submitted for kind consideration and approval.

DANS Energy may update. Members may note.

2.8 Declaration of high Inflow Season of Rangit and Teesta-V Power station for FY 2026-27: NHPC

Regulation 45(8)-a of the CERC (Indian Electricity Grid Code) Regulations, 2023 stipulates as under:

The regional entity generating station other than the WS seller shall declare ex-bus Declared Capacity limited to 100% MCR less auxiliary power consumption, on day ahead basis as per the provisions of Regulation 49 of these regulations: Provided that the hydro generating stations may declare ex-bus Declared Capacity more than 100% MCR less auxiliary power consumption limited to overload capability in terms of sub-clause (a) of clause (10) of this Regulation during high inflow periods:

Provide further that a high inflow period for this purpose shall be notified by the respective RPC.

For FY 2025-26 the high inflow season was notified by 226th OCC MINUTES Dt 06.05.25.

In view of **Regulation 45(8)-a of the CERC (Indian Electricity Grid Code) Regulations, 2023**, it is proposed that the **High Inflow Season for Rangit** and **Teesta-V Power Station** may be defined as below for **FY 2026-27.**

Power Station	High hydro season (FY 2026-27)	Duration
Rangit Power Station	June, July, August, September, October	05 months
Teesta-V Power Station	June, July, August, September, October	05 months

NHPC may update. Members may discuss.

2.9 Short-Term Resource Adequacy Assessment for Eastern Regional States for Apr-26 to Jun-26): ERLDC

As per the minutes of the meeting held under the chairmanship of Secretary (Power) on 15 January 2026 to review the power supply position in the country, Grid-India was advised to carry out short-term Resource Adequacy (RA) assessment for the States and to take up the matter with those States that have projected shortages in their control areas.

Accordingly, ERLDC carried out the Resource Adequacy assessment for the summer months (April-June 2026) at the State level, using both the stacking method as well as the PRAS software. In the absence of inputs from the States, the initial RA study was conducted by ERLDC based on its own inputs and assumptions. Subsequently, inputs were received from all the States.

An online meeting was held on 05 February 2026 with the Eastern Regional States to discuss the RA assessment (MOM attached in **Annexure B.2.9**). The issue of resource adequacy was deliberated at length, and the States were requested to undertake advance procurement planning to reduce reliance on the DAM and the RTM. All the States have since shared their procurement plans with ERLDC.

Based on the updated data submitted by the States, the approximate peak resource shortages anticipated for each State during April, May, and June 2026 are presented in the table below:

State	April (Max anticipated Shortage in MW)	May (Max anticipated Shortage in MW)	June (Max anticipated Shortage in MW)
Bihar	726	930	1415
Jharkhand	0	76	189
DVC	360	378	353
Odisha	989	1367	1946
West Bengal	2737	2701	3186
Sikkim	0	0	0

The States have secured short-term power procurement contracts and planned hydro resource utilization to minimize the identified resource gaps. However, peak shortages are still anticipated in all States except Sikkim. Accordingly, the States are once again requested to undertake proactive and timely procurement planning to ensure the availability of adequate resources during the identified periods.

ERLDC may explain. Members may discuss.

2.10 Establishment of Transmission Asset Management System (TAMS) Control Centres in DVC

DVC proposes to establish the Transmission Asset Management System (TAMS) for its entire Transmission Assets covering EHV Substation equipment & Transmission Lines along with its protection and control systems as a strategic move towards advanced and technology-driven transmission asset monitoring & maintenance.

The systems which shall be implemented under TAMS project includes the following:

SCADA (Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition),
RAS (Remote Accessibility System),
AFAS (Automated Fault Analysis System),
VMS (Visual Monitoring system).

Further, the works in existing systems in Substations shall include Upgradation &/or Replacement of Substation Automation Systems (SAS) or Conversion of conventional substations to SAS based substation, retrofitting of switchgear, Conventional control panels, Replacement of Protection relays Supporting IT infrastructure and Cyber security systems.

The TAMS project will enable centralized visibility, monitoring and control in real time of all the transmission assets in substations of DVC. These systems shall provide a digital platform which will enable implementation of transmission asset management practices such as condition-based maintenance and predictive maintenance. The system will enable identification of incipient faults through continuous and automated analytics. This will enhance the life of the assets as well as reduce unplanned outages and disruption of power to the customers. The restoration of power supply shall also be quicker as the operator shall have the real time field data related to faulted power system from both ends, equipment alarms, and fault information, in addition to access to historical data and test reports.

Specific Objectives & Benefits of the project are mentioned in detail in the Annexure-B.2.10.

The implementation of Transmission Asset Management System (TAMS) Control Centres is a strategic initiative aligned with DVC's objective of ensuring reliable, efficient, and sustainable power transmission. It will serve as an important step toward digital transformation, proactive asset management, and enhanced grid resilience. M/S POWERGRID has been engaged as consultant for the execution of the TAMS Project.

The total estimated implementation cost is Rs. 139.60 Crore including all necessary infrastructure, buildings etc (Proposed Main control centre at Maithon and back-up control centre at Howrah).

Kind approval of ERPC OCC forum is requested for phased implementation of the Transmission Asset Management System (TAMS) in DVC to achieve long-term operational and financial benefits for the Corporation.

DVC may update. Members may discuss.

2.11 System Restoration Procedure for Eastern Region-2026: ERLDC

- The **System Restoration Procedure (SRP)** document is updated annually in accordance with Clause 34 of the Indian Electricity Grid Code (IEGC).
- Accordingly, the System Restoration Procedure for Eastern Region has been updated. Updates received from various utilities have been duly incorporated in the current version.
- The updated document (System Restoration Procedure for Eastern Region-2026) has been made available on 30.01.2026 in PDF format on the Eastern Regional Load Despatch Centre (ERLDC) website at: https://erldc.in/systemoperation/restoration-procedure-of-er
- Utilities are requested to review the document and may forward their suggestions or comments, if any, to ERLDC for further consideration and incorporation.

Members may note.

2.12 Review of AUFLS in Eastern Region: SCADA Integration & Data Updation: ERPC

Based on the recommendation and decisions in 14th NPC meeting held on 05.02.24, 214th OCC meeting and special meeting on 10.07.2024, a load relief quantum of 6916MW was finalized for Eastern Region. UFR Feeders real time monitoring has been discussed in NPC as well as various fora of ERPC.

Further, with new IEGC 2023 the same has been mandated as quoted below: IEGC 2023, Clause 13.d: "SLDC shall ensure that telemetered data of feeders (MW power flow in real time and circuit breaker status) on which UFR and df/dt relays are installed is available at its control centre. SLDC shall monitor the combined load in MW of these feeders at all times.

SLDC shall share the above data with the respective RLDC in real time and submit a monthly exception report to the respective RPC. RLDC shall inform SLDCs as well as the concerned RPC on a quarterly basis, durations during the quarter when the combined load in MW of these feeders was below the level considered while designing the UFR scheme by the RPC. SLDC shall take corrective measures within a reasonable period and inform the respective RLDC and RPC, failing which suitable action may be initiated by the respective RPC."

A list is prepared highlighting present status of UFR feeders and is attached as Annexure B.2.12.

All STUs are also requested to update UFR testing & SCADA Integration status.

2.13 Data Collection for monitoring Pan-India Captive Generating Capacity: ERPC

- In the meeting taken by **Secretary (Power**), Govt of India on **17.12.2025**, it was decided that the State Chief Electrical Inspectors (CEIs) / State Load Despatch Centres (SLDCs) shall act as the nodal agencies for collection of **Captive Generation** & **Open Access** data for their respective States.
- It was further decided that the **Regional Power Committees (RPCs)** shall act as the nodal coordinating agencies for consolidation and compilation of the data at the regional level on **monthly basis**.

Deliberation in 235th OCC:
ERPC requested all SLDCs to send the CPP generation data at the earliest.
OCC Decision
All SLDCs were advised to collate captive generation data of CPPs (as per format enclosed in Annex B.2.13) in their respective states and share it with ERPC secretariat on monthly basis.

Hence, all **SLDCs** are requested to send the data of the particular month by **10th** of the subsequent month as per the format shared via email.

Members may discuss.

3. PART-C: ITEMS FOR UPDATE/FOLLOW-UP/INFORMATION

3.1. ER Grid performance during January 2026

The average and maximum consumption of Eastern Region and Max/Min Demand (MW), Energy Export for the month January -2026 were as follows:

AVERAGE CONSUMPTION (MU)	MAXIMUM CONSUMPTION(MU)/ DATE	MAXIMUM DEMAND (MW)	MINIMUM DEMAND (MW)	SCHEDULE EXPORT	ACTUAL EXPORT
		DATE / TIME	DATE / TIME	(MU)	(MU)
491 MU	510.2 MU, 10.01.2026	25060 MW, 10.01.2026 at 17:58 Hrs.	14905 MW, 02.01.2026 at 04:04 Hrs.	5962.33	5846.12

ERLDC/ERPC may highlight the performance of the ER grid.

3.2. Non-Submission of FRC data in stipulated time-frame: ERLDC

Adhering to IEGC clauses 30.8 and 30.10.(a) to 30.10.(q), generating stations within the Eastern region are required to submit essential data to ERLDC within two days of receiving a notification regarding a reportable frequency event. Additionally, according to clause 30.10.(n), all control areas within the eastern region must assess their frequency response characteristics and share the evaluation, along with high-resolution data, with the ERLDC. Therefore, timely submission of primary response data is crucial for compliance with the IEGC.
Hence all are again requested to follow the stipulated timeline and submit the data to ERLDC and also fill the google sheet below to include the email address where notifications of reportable events should be sent.

The latest data receipt status is given below: (as on **14.01.2026**):

STATIONS		11-05-2025 16:51 HRS	12-06-2025 13:34 HRS	16-06-2025 11:51 HRS	22-07-2025 19:46 HRS	29-07-2025 14:55 HRS	01-09-2025 14:57 HRS	24-09-2025 11:04 HRS	24-09-2025 11:32 HRS	15-10-2025 12:11 HRS
FSTPP #STG 1 & 2	ISGS									
FSTPP # STG 3	ISGS									
KhSTPP #STG 1	ISGS									
KhSTPP #STG 2	ISGS									
TSTPP #STG 1	ISGS									
Barh stage-1	ISGS									
Barh stage-2	ISGS									
BRBCL	ISGS									
Darlipalli	ISGS									
North Karanpura	ISGS									
NPGC	ISGS									
TEESTA V	ISGS									
Dikchu										
IBEUL (JSW UTKAL)/INDBHARAT	IPP									
GMR	CPP									
MPL	CPP									
ADHUNIK	CPP									
JITPL	CPP									
TEESTA III	CPP									
Bihar	STATE									
Jharkhand	STATE									
DVC	STATE									
OPTCL	STATE									
WB	STATE									
Updated as on	15.12.2025									
	Received									
	Not Received									
	Plant Out									
	Data freeze at plant									

Hence all are again requested to follow the stipulated timeline and submit the data to ERLDC and also fill in the google sheet below to include the email address where notifications of reportable events should be sent.

https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1slvAOmQIEQVlMn0LnB78eKMa2sz2QYICZ-sPEpeV_jk/edit?usp=sharing

234th OCC Decision: -

- All generators were advised to regularly share high resolution data against each reportable frequency event with ERLDC on time to facilitate accurate assessment of FRP for respective control areas.
- All generating utilities were also urged to update the google sheet (link mentioned above) with email address where notifications of reportable events will be shared.

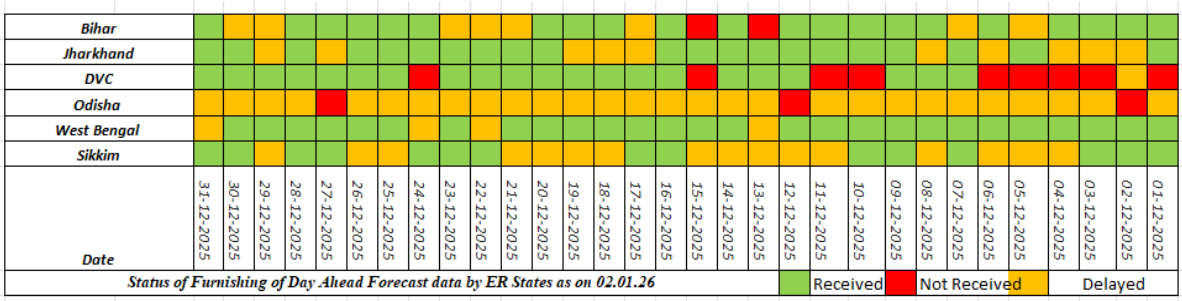
ERLDC may explain and all SLDCs may update. Members may discuss.

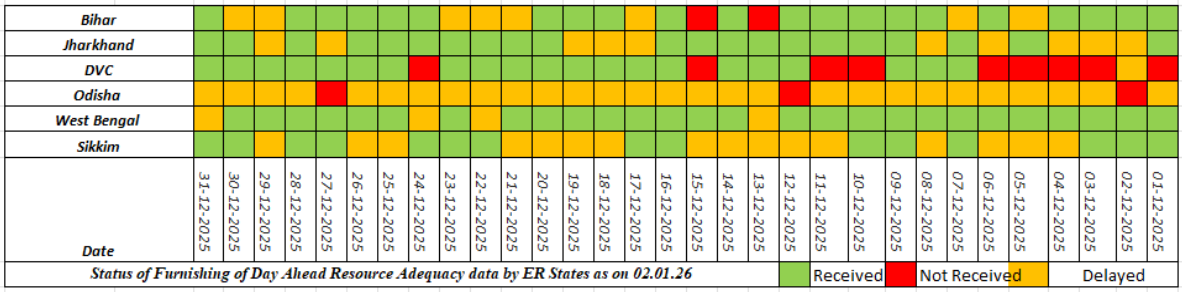
3.3. Regarding Non-Submission of Forecasting Data from States: ERLDC

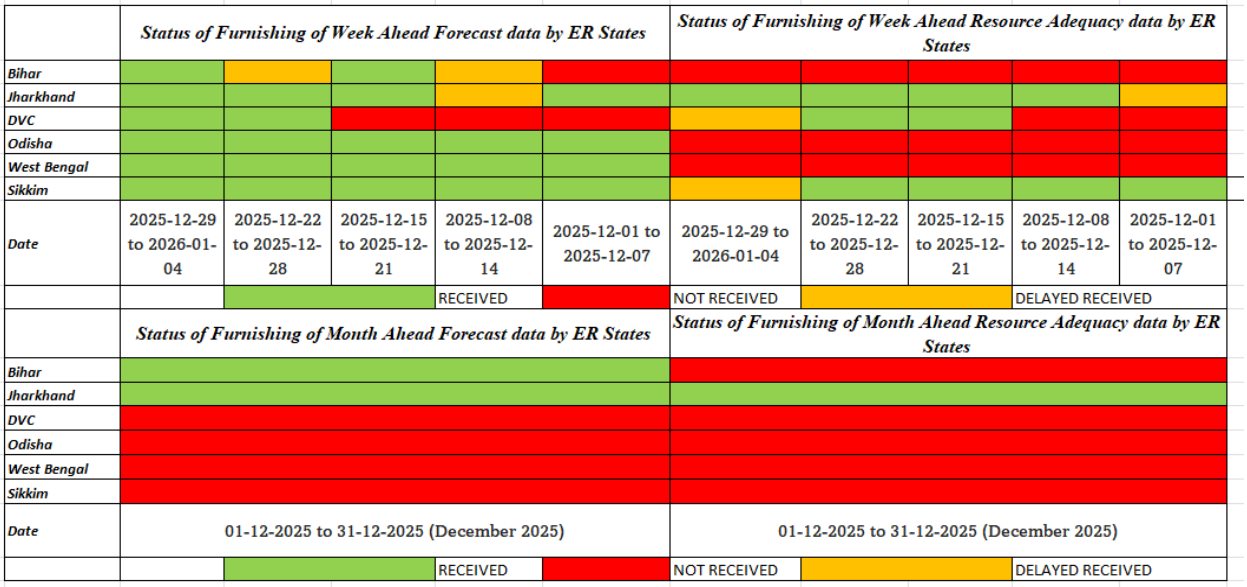
Clause 2 of **Regulation 31** of **IEGC 2023** has mandated all the SLDCs to timely submit the demand estimate data to the respective RLDC and RPC.

Current data submission status is given in the table below: Hence it is again requested to all the concerned for timely submission of demand estimation data to ERLDC. This collaboration is essential for effective planning and preparedness to meet the region's electricity demands efficiently and reliably.

Latest Forecast and Resource Adequacy Data receipt status at ERLDC is shown below:







235th OCC Decision: -

- ✓ OCC advised all SLDCs for strictly adhering to the schedule of demand estimation as mandated in IEGC 2023, timely sharing with ERLDC in specified format as well as uploading of forecasting error on their respective websites.
- ✓ SLDCs who are submitting day ahead forecast was advised to also share the forecasting data for their respective control areas on weekly as well as monthly basis with ERLDC.
- ✓ All SLDCs were urged to regularly furnish resource adequacy data besides demand forecast.

ERLDC may explain and all SLDCs may update. Members may discuss.

4. PART-D: OPERATIONAL PLANNING

4.1. Anticipated power supply position for February-2026

The abstract of peak demand (MW) vis-à-vis availability and energy requirement vis-à-vis availability (MU) for the month of February-2026 is prepared by ERPC Secretariat (**Annexure D.1**) on the basis of LGBR for 2025-26 and feedback of constituents, keeping in view that the units are available for generation and expected load growth etc.

Members may update.

4.2. Major Thermal Generating Units/Transmission Element outages/shutdown in ER Grid (as on 13-01-2026)

SL No	STATION	STATE	AGENCY	UNIT NO	CAPACITY (MW)	REASON(S)	OUTAGE DATE
1	BARH	BIHAR	NTPC	1	660	Initially taken out on 18-01-2026 due to High vibration in main turbine bearing, later taken into maintenance and overhauling-related works from 19-01-2026	18-Jan-2026
2	Sterlite	ODISHA	SEL	3	600	Annual Overhauling	20-Jan-2026
3	MEJIA TPS	DVC	DVC	6	250	Annual Overhauling	16-Jan-2026
4	SANTALDIH TPS	WEST BENGAL	WBPDCL	5	250	Capital Overhauling	12-Jan-2026
5	SAGARDIGHI	WEST BENGAL	WBPDCL	1	300	Annual Overhauling	04-Jan-2026
6	JSWEUL	ODISHA	JSWEUL	1	350	Excitation failure	15-Feb-2026
7	KHSTPP	BIHAR	NTPC	4	210	HEAVY GENERATOR HYDROGEN LEAKAGE	15-Feb-2026
8	MEJIA TPS	DVC	DVC	8	500	Boiler Tube Leakage	13-Feb-2026
9	SAGARDIGHI	WEST BENGAL	WBPDCL	4	500	MFT OPERATED DUE TO REHEAT PROTECTION.	30-Jan-2026
10	MEJIA TPS	DVC	DVC	2	210	Stator earth fault	07-Jan-2026

All Generating stations are requested to update expected restoration time and reason outage to ERLDC/ERPC on weekly basis in case of any change at their end.

Major Generating stations Out on Reserve Shutdown due to low system demand:

SL No	STATION	STATE	AGENCY	UNIT NO	CAPACITY (MW)	REASON(S)	OUTAGE DATE
NA							

Hydro Unit Outage Report: -

S. NO	STATION	STATE	AGENCY	UNIT NO	CAPACITY (MW)	REASON(S)	OUTAGE DATE
1	RANGIT HPS	SIKKIM	NHPC	3 1	20 48.5	Capital Maintenance Annual Maintenance	10-Feb-2026 06-Feb-2026
2	TASHIDING	SIKKIM	DANS	1 1	55 50	Annual Maintenance Annual Maintenance	01-Jan-2026 12-Feb-2026
3	CHUZACHEN	SIKKIM	GATI	5	43.65	Annual Maintenance	19-Jan-2026
4	RENGALI HPS	ODISHA	OHPC	4	150	MIV Replacement work	12-Dec-2025
5	BURLA HPS/HIRAKUD I	ODISHA	OHPC				
6	INDRAVATI	ODISHA	OHPC				
7	BALIMELA HPS	ODISHA	OHPC	4	60	Annual maintenance	25-Oct-2025
8	BALIMELA HPS	ODISHA	OHPC	5	60	Repair and maintenance work	16-Jan-2025
9	BALIMELA HPS	ODISHA	OHPC	6	60	Initially unit was out due to Severe water leakage from turbine, later unit was taken under Repair and maintenance work from 00:00 hrs of 16.01.25	06-Jan-2025
10	CHIPLIMA HPS / HIRAKUD II	ODISHA	OHPC	1	24	Capital Overhauling	15-Dec-2023
11	TEESTA HPS	SIKKIM	NHPC	1	170	Sudden cloudburst at glacier fed LOHNAK Lake followed by huge inrush of water in Teesta River and damage of Teesta III Dam & downstream Powerhouses	04-Oct-2023
12	TEESTA HPS	SIKKIM	NHPC	2	170		04-Oct-2023
13	TEESTA HPS	SIKKIM	NHPC	3	170		04-Oct-2023
14	TEESTA STG III Hep	SIKKIM	TUL	1	200		04-Oct-2023

15	TEESTA STG III Hep	SIKKIM	TUL	2	200		04-Oct-2023
16	TEESTA STG III Hep	SIKKIM	TUL	3	200		04-Oct-2023
17	TEESTA STG III Hep	SIKKIM	TUL	4	200		04-Oct-2023
18	TEESTA STG III Hep	SIKKIM	TUL	5	200		04-Oct-2023
19	TEESTA STG III Hep	SIKKIM	TUL	6	200		04-Oct-2023
20	U. KOLAB	ODISHA	OHPC	2	80	Heavy Leakage in guide vane	22-Jan-2026
21	BURLA HPS/HIRAKUD I	ODISHA	OHPC	7	37.5	Abnormal sound from slip ring area	18-Sep-2025
22	SUBARNREKHA HPS	JHARKHAND	JUUNL	1	65	Damage in civil structure near penstock blocking water flow.	20-Mar-2025
23	SUBARNREKHA HPS	JHARKHAND	JUUNL	2	65	Damage in civil structure near penstock blocking water flow.	20-Mar-2025

4.3. Long outage report of transmission Element (MORE THAN 01 WEEK) (As on 13.01.2026):

Transmission Element / ICT	Outage From	Reasons for Outage
220/132 KV 100 MVA ICT II AT LALMATIA	22-01-2019	220/132KV, 100MVA Transformer (NTPC side) is charged on 07.02.2024 from HV side on no load. Now, it is in idle charged condition
220KV-FSTPP-LALMATIA-I	21-04-2021	Two nos. of tower collapsed on 29.05.2024 near to Lalmatia GSS in the Loc. No. 246 & 247.
220KV S/C Farakka-Lalmatia Transmission Line is in anti-theft charging condition		
from Loc no 248 (Lalmatia end) to Loc no 33. Foundation, erection, and stringing progress from loc 1 to 32		
132KV-BARHI-RAJGIR-1	25-03-2023	Dismantling of tower no. 227, 228, and 229 crossing the premises of Mahabodhi Cultural centre along with Destringing of conductor of both circuits and Earth wire between tension tower no. 218-237 in same line. The lines from Barhi (DVC) will be terminated at Barachatti (BH) and new line to be constructed from Barachatti to Rajgir (BH)
132KV-NALANDA-BARHI(DVC)-1	25-03-2023	Dismantling of tower no. 227, 228, and 229 crossing the premises of Mahabodhi Cultural centre along with Destringing of conductor of both circuits and Earth wire between tension tower no. 218-237 in same line. The lines from Barhi (DVC) will be

		terminated at Barachatti (BH) and new line to be constructed from Barachatti to Nalanda (BH)
400KV-RANGPO-TEESTA-V-1	04-10-2023	Tower near gantry of Teesta V HEP collapsed during GLOF event in Oct 2023 also leading to damage in powerhouse. Tower subsequently erected on 15.06.2024. Teesta V HEP GIS damaged due to hill sinking on 20.08.2024. Presently, GIS under restoration and generation expected by 31.03.2026.
400KV-RANGPO-TEESTA-V-2	04-10-2023	Tower near gantry of Teesta V HEP collapsed during GLOF event in Oct 2023 also leading to damage in powerhouse. Tower subsequently erected on 15.06.2024. Teesta V HEP GIS damaged due to hill sinking on 20.08.2024. Presently, GIS under restoration and generation expected by 31.03.2026.
132KV-CHANDIL-MANIQUI-1	05-06-2024	Power assistance withdrawn
400KV/220KV 315 MVA ICT 1 AT NORTH KARANPURA	12-09-2024	Tripped on Differential protection
400KV/220KV 315 MVA ICT 1 AT TSTPP	01-11-2024	Tripped on PRD protection. Current status: The failed transformer has reached the vendor, the repair scope has been finalized, the PR is created, and the PO is in the advanced stage of processing. The repair, transportation, installation, and commissioning are expected to take about six months, with the unit likely to be available by 30.06.2026. A spare 315 MVA ICT on loan from PGCIL is being explored, and their response is awaited.
132KV-PATRATU-PATRATU-1	16-11-2024	Taken out due to Rail-way diversion and height raising work between loc 11-12, the bottom conductor of Ckt#2 has been swapped with the middle phase conductor of Ckt#1 (which was under S/D since long).
Currently Ckt-1 is anti-theft charged from DVC end.		
-As a long-term measure, DVC has sought two nos' of 132kV bays at newly constructed 400/220/132kV S/S of JUSNL at Patratu (JH) for termination of the lines.		
400KV/220KV 315 MVA ICT 2 AT MEJIA-B	20-01-2025	315 MVA ICT-2 at MTPS-B got damaged while charging from 220kV GIS bay. New procurement of ICT has been taken up & installation of the same may complete by end of Mar'28.
400KV/220KV 315 MVA ICT 2 AT KODERMA	02-06-2025	315MVA ICT-2 at KTPS tripped & got damaged due to major fire inside the tank.
One spare ICT from PGCIL Muzaffarpur has been allocated to DVC from pool		

spare. The ICT has already reached at site & expected to get installed by Feb'26.		
400KV-DIKCHU-RANGPO-2	05-08-2025	Damaged insulator replacement work. While charging the line bus bar protection operated at Dikchu. Issue in GIS chamber of Y ph Isolator between line cb and bus 2, Powder formation inside isolator chamber, Revival Expected by December 25 as per availability of GE person. Presently negotiation in place for offer
400KV MAIN BUS - 2 AT DIKCHU	05-08-2025	Bus bar protection operated, Issue in GIS chamber of Y ph Isolator between Rango ckt 2 line cb and bus 2, Powder formation inside isolator chamber, Revival Expected by December 25 as per availability of GE person. Presently negotiation in place for offer
220KV-PATNA-KHAGAUL-1	24-09-2025	LBB relay operated during rectification of DC grounding defect by M/S KRR at GSS khagaul. Earlier w.e.f 02-08-2025 12:06 Hrs, Tower No. 63 has bent significantly on one side
220KV-DALTONGANJ-LATEHAR(JUSNL)-2	23-10-2025	To avoid overloading of 400/200 kV ICT-I at Latehar
400KV/220KV 315 MVA ICT 1 AT INDRAVATI HEP	25-10-2025	Due to oil leakage from Tan delta test tap of R phase 400 kV Bushing
220KV-BIDHANNAGAR-WARIA-1	29-10-2025	To control loading of 220 kV Waria-Mejia D/C (Anti-theft charged from Waria end.)
220KV-BIDHANNAGAR-WARIA-2	29-10-2025	Initially line was opened to control line loading. In between B-phase CT Blast at Bidhannagar end. Now Line is charged as anti-theft from Waria end to control loading of 220 kV Waria-Mejia D/C.
220KV-BALIMELA-UPPER SILERU-1	21-11-2025	Idle charged from U. Sileru end. Power drawl by Odisha halted due to non-concurrence by Andhra Pradesh.
400KV-FSTPP-KHSTPP-1	02-12-2025	Reconductoring works by HTLS Conductor.
220KV-KATAPALLI-BOLANGIR(PG)-1	20-12-2025	To restrict loading of 220kV Budhipadar-Lapanga ckt-1&2 due to hotspot observed in 220kV Budhipadar-Lapanga ckt-1.
132KV-MADHEPURA (BH)-SAHARSA-1	18-12-2025	To control the line loading. Line kept idle charged from Saharsa.
400KV/220KV 315 MVA ICT 1 AT JEYPORE	27-12-2025	For ICT-1 replacement works under ADD CAP-Erection of H-Frame Support, Top Header, Top Pipelines and Bottom Pipelines
HVDC 800KV ALIPURDUAR (PG) Pole 4	28-12-2025	For system requirement
HVDC 800KV ALIPURDUAR (PG) Pole 3	28-12-2025	For system requirement
400KV-MEERAMUNDALI-ANGUL-1	06-01-2026	Line was idle charged from Meramundali. Tripped on O/V.

400KV-MEERAMUNDALI-TSTPP-1	06-01-2026	Reconductoring work
400KV-BINAGURI-TALA-1	21-01-2026	H/T ON VOLTAGE REGULATION. Later shutdown availed by Bhutan.
400KV-ALIPURDUAR (PG)-PUNASANGCHUN-1	31-01-2026	H/T ON VOLTAGE REGULATION
400KV-PPSP-NEW PPSP-1	02-02-2026	SO2 in GIS compartment at New PPSP
765KV-ANGUL-JHARSUGUDA-2	04-02-2026	BENT tower 395 rectification work
132KV-BANKA (PG)-SULTANGANJ-2	05-02-2026	Reconductoring work in transmission line
220/132 KV 100 MVA ICT II AT LALMATIA	22-01-2019	220/132KV, 100MVA Transformer (NTPC side) is charged on 07.02.2024 from HV side on no load. Now, it is in idle charged condition
220KV-FSTPP-LALMATIA-I	21-04-2021	Two nos. of tower collapsed on 29.05.2024 near to Lalmatia GSS in the Loc. No. 246 & 247.
220KV S/C Farakka-Lalmatia Transmission Line is in anti-theft charging condition		
from Loc no 248 (Lalmatia end) to Loc no 33. Foundation, erection, and stringing progress from loc 1 to 32		
132KV-BARHI-RAJGIR-1	25-03-2023	Dismantling of tower no. 227, 228, and 229 crossing the premises of Mahabodhi Cultural centre along with Destringing of conductor of both circuits and Earth wire between tension tower no. 218-237 in same line. The lines from Barhi (DVC) will be terminated at Barachatti (BH) and new line to be constructed from Barachatti to Rajgir (BH)

Transmission licensees/ Utilities are requested to update expected restoration date & work progress regarding restoration regularly to ERPC/ERLDC on monthly basis by 5th of each month so that status of restoration can be reviewed in OCC. Utilities are also requested to update outage of any elements within their substation premises like isolator/breaker to ERPC/ERLDC regularly. (Reported as per Clause 5.2(e) of IEGC).

Members may note.

4.4. Commissioning of new units and transmission elements in Eastern Grid in the month of January-2026

The details of new units/transmission elements commissioned in the month of December-2025 based on the inputs received from beneficiaries:

NEW ELEMENTS COMMISSIONED DURING January, 2026
उत्पादन इकाइयाँ / GENERATING UNITS

Sl. No.	स्थान Location / Pooling Station	मालिक/यूनिट का नाम OWNER/UNIT NAME	यूनिट संख्या/ स्रोत Unit No/Source	संकलित क्षमता (मेगावाट) Capacity added (MW)	कुल/स्थापित क्षमता (मेगावाट) Total/Installed Capacity (MW)	दिनांक DATE	टिप्पणी Remarks क्र
1	Angul, Odisha	Jindal steel Ltd (JSL) / ACPP II (Intra-state CPP of Odisha)	2/ Coal	525	525	17-01-2026	First time synchronised on 17-01-2026

आई.सी.टी/जी.टी/एस.टी / ICTs/ GTs / STs

क्र. Sl. No.	एजेंसी/ मालिक Agency/ Owner	उप-केन्द्र SUB-STATION	आईसीटी संख्या ICT NO	वोल्टेज (केवी) Voltage Level (kV)	क्षमता (एमवीए) CAPACITY (MVA)	दिनांक DATE	टिप्पणी Remarks
1	Jindal steel Ltd (JSL)	ACPP II	GT-02	400/21 kV	630	17-01-2026	
2	CESC	SUBHASGRAM (PG)	ICT-06	400/220 kV	500	10-01-2026	Charged from HV side only

प्रेषण लाइन / TRANSMISSION LINES

क्र. Sl. No.	एजेंसी/ मालिक Agency/ Owner	लाइन का नाम LINE NAME	लंबाई (किमी) Length (KM)	कंडक्टर प्रकार Conductor Type	दिनांक DATE	टिप्पणी Remarks
NIL						

लिलो / प्रेषण लाइन की पुनर्व्यवस्था / LILO/RE-ARRANGEMENT OF TRANSMISSION LINES

क्र	एजेंसी/	लाइन का नाम / लिलो पर	लंबाई (किमी)	कंडक्टर	दिनांक	टिप्पणी

Sl. No.	मालिक Agency/ Owner	Line Name/LILO at	Length (KM)	प्रकार Conductor Type	DATE	Remarks
NIL						

बस/लाइन रिएक्टर / BUS/LINE REACTOR						
क्र. Sl. No.	एजेंसी/ मालिक Agency/ Owner	एलेमेंट का नाम Element Name	उप-केन्द्र SUB-STATION	वोल्टेज (केवी) Voltage Level (kV)	दिनांक DATE	टिप्पणी Remarks
NIL						

बस / BUS						
क्र. Sl. No.	एजेंसी/ मालिक Agency/ Owner	एलेमेंट का नाम Element Name	उप-केन्द्र SUB-STATION	वोल्टेज (केवी) Voltage Level (kV)	दिनांक DATE	टिप्पणी Remarks
NIL						

एच.वी.डी.सी/ए.सी फिल्टर बैंक/फैक्ट्स डिवाइस संबद्ध प्रणाली / HVDC /AC Filter bank / FACTS DEVICE associated System						
क्र. Sl. No.	एजेंसी/ मालिक Agency/ Owner	एलेमेंट का नाम Element Name	उप-केन्द्र SUB-STATION	वोल्टेज (केवी) Voltage Level (kV)	दिनांक DATE	टिप्पणी Remarks
NIL						

बे / BAYS						
क्र.	एजेंसी/ मालिक	एलेमेंट का नाम	उप-केन्द्र	वोल्टेज (केवी)	दिनांक	टिप्पणी

Sl. No.	Agency/ Owner	Element Name	SUB-STATION	Voltage Level (kV)	DATE	Remarks
1	CESC	400KV TIE BAY OF (ICT-06 AND FUTURE) AT SUBHASGRAM(PG)	SUBHASGRAM (PG)	400	10-01-2026	
2	CESC	400KV MAIN BAY OF 500 MVA ICT-06 AT SUBHASGRAM(PG)	SUBHASGRAM (PG)	400	10-01-2026	
3	CESC	220KV MAIN BAY OF ICT-06 AT SUBHASGRAM(PG)	SUBHASGRAM (PG)	220	10-01-2026	
4	BSPTCL	400KV TIE BAY OF (BUXAR TPP-1 AND BUXAR TPP-2) AT NAUBATPUR(BH)	NAUBATPUR (BH)	400	30-01-2026	
5	BSPTCL	400KV MAIN BAY OF BUXAR TPP-2 AT NAUBATPUR(BH)	NAUBATPUR (BH)	400	30-01-2026	
6	BSPTCL	400KV MAIN BAY OF BUXAR TPP-1 AT NAUBATPUR(BH)	NAUBATPUR (BH)	400	17-01-2026	
7	Jindal steel Ltd (JSL)	400KV MAIN BAY OF 630 MVA GT-2 AT ACPP II	ACPP II	400	17-01-2026	
8	Jindal steel Ltd (JSL)	400KV TIE BAY OF (ST-2 AND GT-2) AT ACPP II	ACPP II	400	16-01-2026	
9	Jindal steel Ltd (JSL)	400KV TIE BAY OF (80 MVA ST 1 AND 630MVA GT 1) AT ACPP II	ACPP II	400	12-01-2026	

Members may note.

4.5. UFR operation during the month of January 2026

Frequency profile for the month as follows:

MONTH	MAX (DATE/TIME)	MIN (DATE/TIME)	% LESS IEGC BAND	% WITHIN IEGC BAND	% MORE IEGC BAND
January 2026	50.35 (on 12-Jan-26 at 08:59 Hrs.)	49.58 (on 09-Jan-26 at 11:44 Hrs.)	4.6	78.3	17.2

Hence, no report of operation of UFR has been received from any of the constituents.

Members may note.

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MoM of Special Online Meeting on Reconductoring of 400KV Talcher-Meramundali Ckt#1 held on 12th February 2026

Deliberations in the Meeting

SE(Operation), ERPC, at the outset welcomed all participants, including MS–SRPC, ED–ERLDC, and other members. He briefed the forum on the progress of the ongoing reconductoring work of 400 kV Talcher–Meramundali Ckt#1, informing that 34km out of 52 km has been completed, with 5 km currently under progress as on 11th February 2026. He emphasized the critical importance of these D/C lines in maintaining stable, reliable, and secure grid operations, as they form a key power corridor to meet the increasing demand of Odisha and ensure quality power supply to the Southern Region.

- *PowerGrid Odisha made a presentation outlining the current work status and informed the forum that the reconductoring work is expected to be completed by 28th February 2026. They requested the forum's consideration for granting the necessary extension up to that date.*
- *MS, SRPC expressed concern over the inordinate delay in executing the reconductoring work and pointed out deficiencies in planning, particularly in obtaining timely clearances from utilities for railway and power line crossings. He further highlighted that several important inter-regional shutdowns requested by SR constituents had been deferred due to the ongoing work. Considering the rising load in the Southern Region and the upcoming State Elections, he stressed that the reconductoring and associated bay upgradation must be completed by 28th February 2026, beyond which no further extension should be allowed. If the work is not completed by then, PowerGrid should charge the line without seeking additional delay.*
- *SRLDC added that summer demand would start increasing from March 2026 and requested ERLDC to assess contingencies if the shutdown continued beyond February, particularly in the event of a Talcher–Kolhar HVDC Bipole tripping and its impact on Talcher generation backdown.*
- *ERLDC presented the results of system studies and indicated that, under prevailing system conditions, the shutdown could be permitted up to 28th February 2026 only. From March onwards, demand is expected to rise significantly. They further noted that in case of HVDC Bipole tripping during the ongoing shutdown, approximately 1200 MW generation backdown from NTPC Talcher would be required.*
- *MS, SRPC also raised concerns regarding the reliability of the existing two converter transformers at Talcher, which are presently derated and carrying 2000 MW against the rated capacity of 2500 MW, with no spare transformer available. PowerGrid Odisha informed that one spare converter transformer is under transit and is expected to arrive by March 2026, and they would be prepared for replacement in case of exigencies.*
- *MS, SRPC suggested that replacement of converter transformers should be avoided until June 2026, except in emergency situations. PowerGrid agreed with this suggestion.*

Decisions of the Meeting

*1. The ongoing reconductoring work of **400 kV Talcher–Meramundali Ckt#1** is extended **up to 28th February 2026 only**. No further extension shall be granted. PowerGrid shall take necessary action accordingly.*

*2. **No bay upgradation activities** shall be undertaken beyond **28th February 2026 (summer months)**.*

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to all participants for their valuable contributions.

LIST OF PARTCIPANTS

ERPC

1. Shri R.K. Meena, SE (Operation)
2. Shri Bitan Ray, DD
3. Shri D.K. Khuntia, AD

SRPC

1. Member Secretary, SRPC

ERLDC

1. ED, ERLDC
2. Shri Debabrata Biswas, HOD (SO)
3. Shri Bilash Achari, DGM
4. Shri Manas Das, DGM
5. Shri Rakesh Pradhan, Chief Manager
6. Shri Laldhari Kumar, Manager

SRLDC

1. SRLDC SO2 Team

PowerGrid, Odisha

1. Shri A.K. Sahu
2. Shri Debadatta Padhy
3. Shri Pranab Kumar Sahoo

NTPC, Talcher

1. Shri Sudhanshu Sekhar

Record notes of Meeting for Test charging of the 220 kV Cable System associated with 400/220KV,500MVA ICT-VI with a SPARE CABLE at Subhasgram (PG) SS

Brief Background of the Meeting:

400/220 kV, 500 MVA ICT-VI (asset of CESC) at Subhasgram (PG) SS, which is scheduled for commissioning by March 2026, is connected on the 220 kV side through 3X1C × 2500 sq.mm XLPE cables (3 cables for the three phases) to the 220 kV bus of Subhasgram and one cable is laid in the switchyard as a SPARE CABLE. The test charging of the 220 kV cable system only (without terminating at the transformer terminal) for Soak Test for 24 hours is essential as per the standard practice prior to taking the ICT into service for further loading. It was decided to carry out test charging of the 3X1C 220 kV cable system, by charging through 220 kV Subhasgram–NTAA-III Ckt (WBSETCL) through the 220 kV Transfer Bus at Subhasgram (PG) keeping the cable system isolated from other 220kV and 400 kV elements connected to Subhashgram(PG).

On 10.01.2026, ICT-VI was successfully charged from the 400 kV side under no-load condition However, after test charging of 220KV cable system (Isolating 400KV Side), for approximately 30 minutes, the cable together with NT AA-III-Subhasgram(PG) line tripped from NT AA-III end due to failure at the 220 kV R-phase cable termination kits (as reported).

Subsequently, on 02.02.2026, POWERGRID ER-II requested for test charging the 220kV 3X1C cable with the spare cable in place of the faulty R-phase cable, for conducting a similar soak test.

Since fault current recorded at NTAAIII, WB SLDC during the failure of the R-ph termination kit was 7 kA SLDC WBSETCL sought the following mandatory prerequisites before permitting a second charging attempt of ICT-VI:

i) Detailed Root Cause Analysis (RCA) along with results of all relevant pre-charging tests, duly endorsed by POWERGRID.
ii) OEM-endorsed certification confirming the healthiness of the Y-phase, B-phase, and spare phase cables up to the terminal point.

On 05.02.2026, POWERGRID ER-II shared the offline HV and PD testing report of the 220 kV XLPE cables and requested to allow the charging. The test reports were shared with ERLDC and WB SLDC vide mail dated 05.02.2026.

In view of the above, an online meeting was convened on 06.02.2026 at 10:30 hrs, with representatives from POWERGRID ER-II, WB SLDC, CESC, and ERPC, to deliberate on the matter and decide the next course of action.

Deliberations of the Meeting:

1. POWERGRID ER-II informed that the cable failure incident is being taken up with the OEM, and the actual RCA can only be conducted once the OEM visits the site and analyses the failure. POWERGRID ER-II informed that availability of the OEM is expected not before the end of March 2026. However, offline HV and PD testing of the Y-phase, B-phase, and spare cables has been completed and found satisfactory.
2. WB SLDC reiterated the importance of Subhasgram SS, which feeds several vital and sensitive installations, including Metro Railway, Airport, Defence establishments, etc. It was emphasized that Subhasgram SS is the highest loaded substation in the State and one of the most critical substations for power supply to South 24 Parganas and Kolkata Districts. It was further noted that the proposed test charging necessitates sparing of the 220 kV Subhasgram–NTAA-III ckt (WBSETCL), which is an important tie line of WBSETCL system for ensuring reliable power supply to the state.
3. ERLDC emphasized that WB demand is increasing day by day, and Commissioning of the ICT VI would enable meeting the (N-1) security criteria.
4. ERPC reiterated that ICT-VI is crucial for meeting the summer load requirements of Subhasgram and adjoining areas.

5. After detailed deliberations, and considering the rising demand in upcoming summer season as well as the Assembly Election to be conducted in the state, the following were mutually agreed to facilitate commissioning of ICT-VI at the earliest in the interest of reliability of power supply to Kolkata and S. 24 Parganas districts:
    i) In the absence of OEM-based RCA, POWERGRID ER-II shall provide a written undertaking confirming the healthiness of the Y-phase, B-phase, and spare phase cables and completion of all required pre-testing, commissioning readiness in all respects. This undertaking shall be submitted by 06.02.2026.
    ii) Test charging shall be carried out as per the earlier agreed scheme, i.e., using the 220 kV Subhasgram–NTAA-III Ckt (WBSETCL), keeping the other 220kV and 400 kV elements connected to Subhashgram(PG) isolated.
    iii) On 07.02.2026 (Saturday), after completion of the Madhyamik Examination, the cables would be test charged from around 14:30 hrs onwards.
    iv) As requested by POWERGRID, a shutdown of the 220 kV Subhasgram–NTAA-III Ckt shall be provided in the morning hours to facilitate readiness of the cable system along with modification of protection settings to carry out the soak test.
    v) POWERGRID ER-II confirmed that the faulty R-phase termination kits shall be / replaced subsequently and kept ready for future use.
    vi) Necessary Protection settings like making all zones instantaneous, making DEF sensitive to isolate fault quickly and disabling A/R scheme to be ensured.
    vii) ERLDC also requested to trigger DR during charging instance of the line from new town end breaker for soak test to capture the important dynamics during charging.

At the conclusion of the meeting, ED, ERLDC expressed sincere thanks to all participants with the expectation that the test charging of the cables on 07-02-2026 would be carried out smoothly and successfully.

Present Persons:

- **ERPC**
    Sh. R. K. Meena, S.E (O)

- **WB SLDC**
    Sh. Shouvik Banerjee, CE, WB SLDC

- **POWERGRID ER-II**
    Sh. Partha Ghosh, DGM, POWERGRID ER-II
    Sh. Anurag Nayek, Subhasgram (PG) S/S
    Sh. D Routray, RHQ ER-II
    Sh. B. C. Naik, Subhasgram (PG) S/S

- **CESC**
    Sh. Debarshi De, DGM (SO), CESC
    Sh. Shantanu Sen, GM, CESC

- **ERLDC**
    Sh. Surajit Banerjee, ED, ERLDC
    Sh. Debabrata Biswas, GM, ERLDC
    Sh. Bilash Achari, DGM, ERLDC
    Sh. Manas Das, DGM, ERLDC
    Sh. Bimal Swargiary, DGM, ERLDC
    Sh. Alok Pratap Singh, CM, ERLDC
    Sh. Laldhari Kumar, Manager, ERLDC

INTERCONNECTION STUDY OF PVUNL UNIT-2

Study details with two units (2x800 MW) at PVUNL

PVUNL 400kV S/S consists of three 400kV transmission lines for the evacuation of power:

1. 400kV PVUNL-Patratu New D/C
2. 400kV PVUNL-Tenughat S/C

Presently, one unit (800 MW) of PVUNL is operational since 5th November 2025.

This report comprises of the effect of the commissioning of the 2nd generating unit (800 MW) of PVUNL on the Grid.

Base case conditions

Sl. No.	Name	Value
1	Jharkhand Demand	2403 MW
2	ER Demand	31152 MW
3	WR to ER injection	1389 MW
4	NR to ER injection	-3259 MW
5	PVUNL injection	2x750 MW
6	Tenughat Generation	2x180 MW
7	Bihar Demand	8098 MW

Under above conditions the distribution of PVUNL Generation is as follows:

Direction	Fraction of Generation
Towards 400kV Patratu New (JH) S/S	0.9056
Towards 400kV Tenughat S/S	0.0944

SCENARIO ASSESSMENT STUDIES

Normal Operating Conditions: Both Tenughat units in service

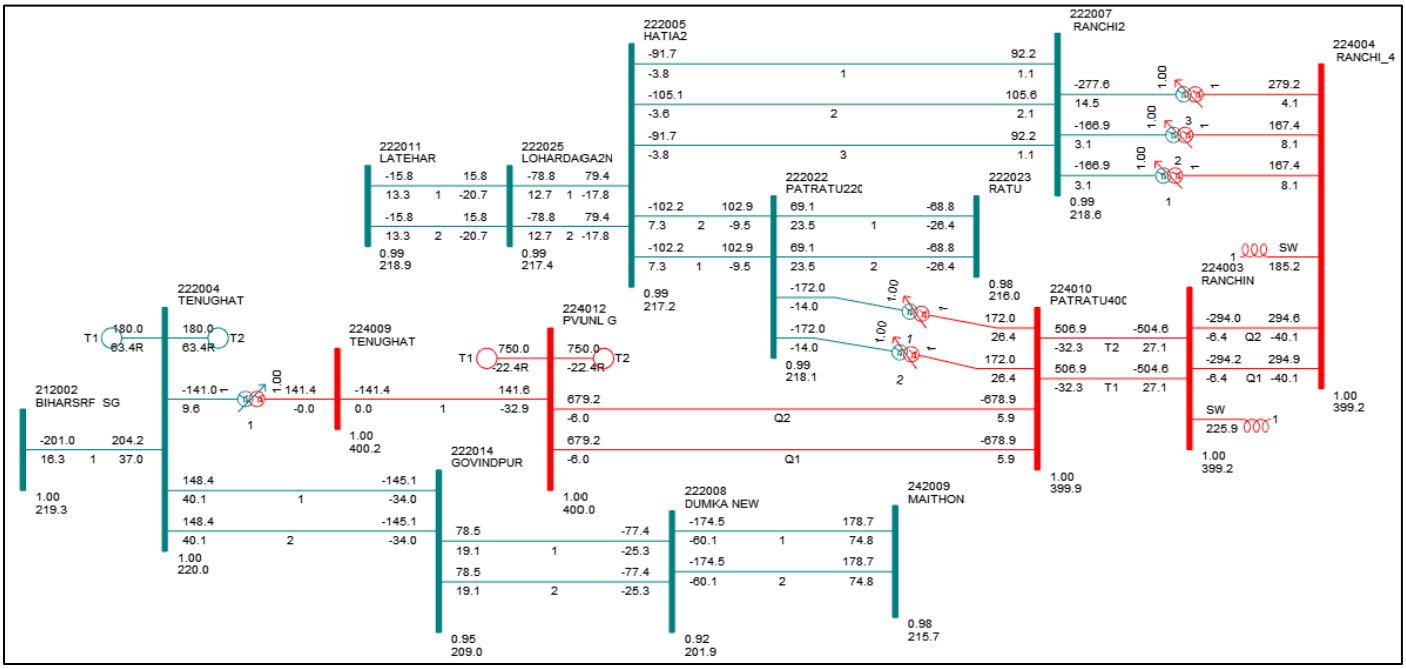


Figure 1: PVUNL (2x750 MW) & Tenughat (2x180 MW) Generation

With full generation of PVUNL (2x750 MW) and both units of Tenughat in service, 142 MW is coming from PVUNL to Tenughat via 250 MVA ICT at Tenughat.

Sensitivities under these conditions:

The sensitivities on 400/220kV Tenughat single ICT are as follows –

Sl. No.	Name	Sensitivity (%)
1	Jharkhand Demand	5
2	WR to ER injection	- 0.5
3	NR to ER injection	- 0.6
4	PVUNL Generation	5.8
5	Tenughat Generation	47.1
6	Bihar Demand	1.4
7	SR drawl from ER	- 0.9

SCENARIO ASSESSMENT STUDIES

Case – 1: One Tenughat unit under outage

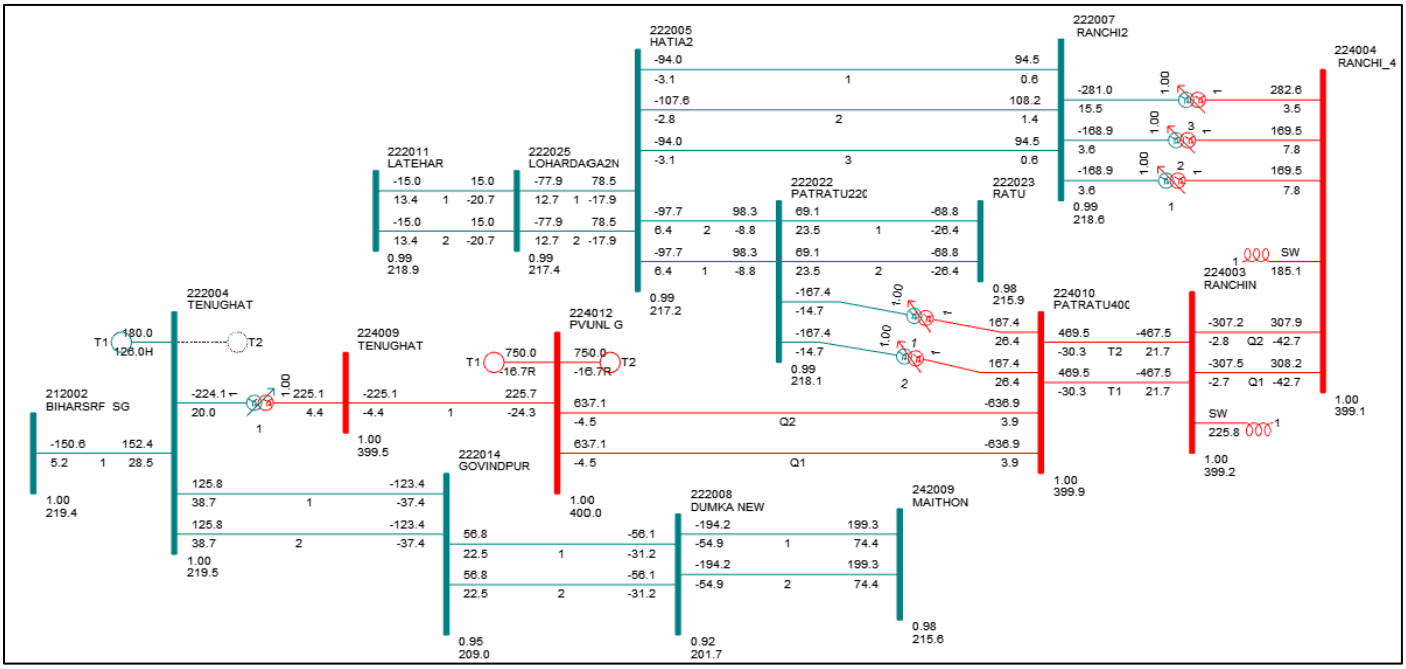


Figure 2: PVUNL (2x750 MW) & Tenughat (1x180 MW) Generation

With full generation of PVUNL (2x750 MW) and only one unit of Tenughat in service, 226 MW is coming from PVUNL to Tenughat via 250 MVA ICT at Tenughat.

The sensitivity on 400/220kV Tenughat single ICT are as follows –

Sl. No.	Name	Sensitivity (%)
1	Jharkhand Demand	4
2	WR to ER injection	- 0.4
3	NR to ER injection	- 0.6
4	PVUNL Generation	5.5
5	Tenughat Generation	- 46.1
6	Bihar Demand	1.3
7	SR drawl from ER	- 0.9

SCENARIO ASSESSMENT STUDIES

Case – 2: Both Tenughat units under outage

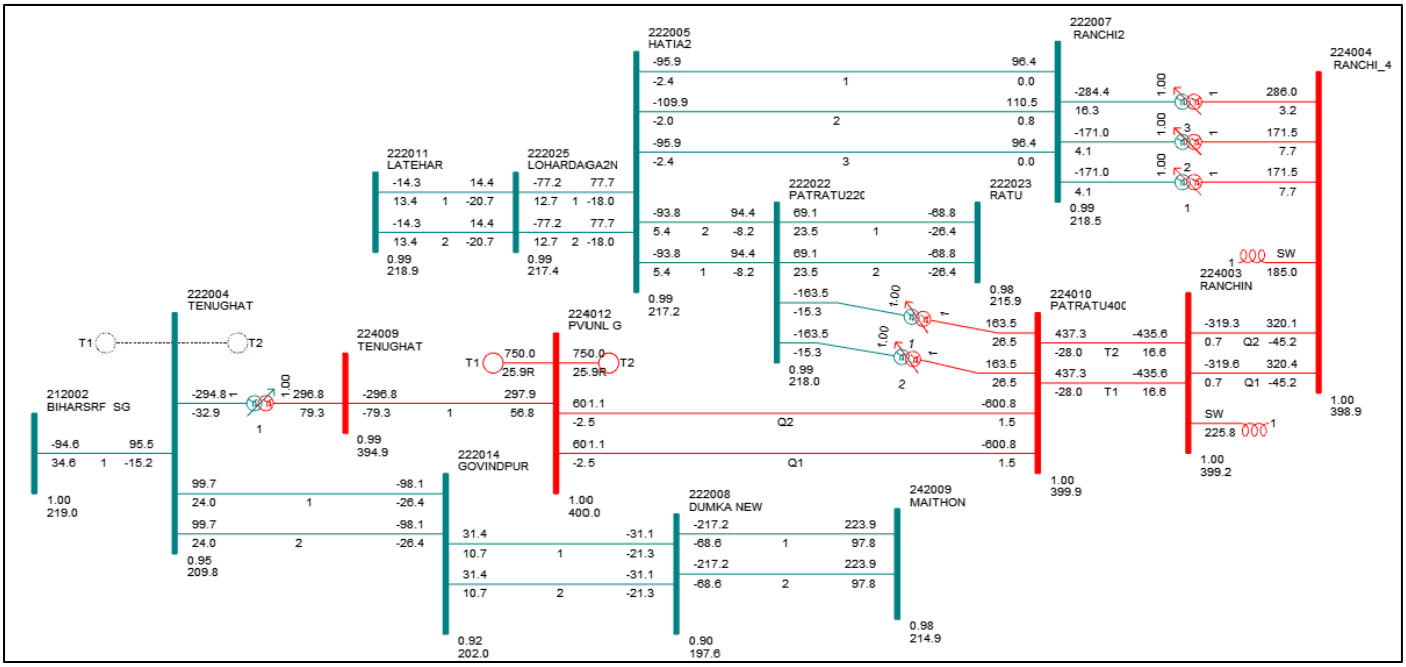


Figure 3: PVUNL (2x750 MW) & no Tenughat Generation

With full generation of PVUNL (2x750 MW) and no units of Tenughat in service, 298 MW is coming from PVUNL to Tenughat via 250 MVA ICT at Tenughat.

The sensitivities on 400/220kV Tenughat single ICT are as follows –

Sl. No.	Name	Sensitivity (%)
1	Jharkhand Demand	4
2	WR to ER injection	- 0.4
3	NR to ER injection	- 0.6
4	PVUNL Generation	5.3
5	Tenughat Generation	-------
6	Bihar Demand	1.2
7	SR drawl from ER	- 0.8

SCENARIO ASSESSMENT STUDIES

Case – 3: Outage of one 400kV Patratu New-New Ranchi circuit

In case of outage of one 400kV Patratu New-New Ranchi circuit:

- 80.7% sensitivity is there on the other circuit (If both Tenughat units are in service).
- It may cause the other circuit to get loaded beyond thermal limit of 874 MVA (830 MW, 0.95 pf).

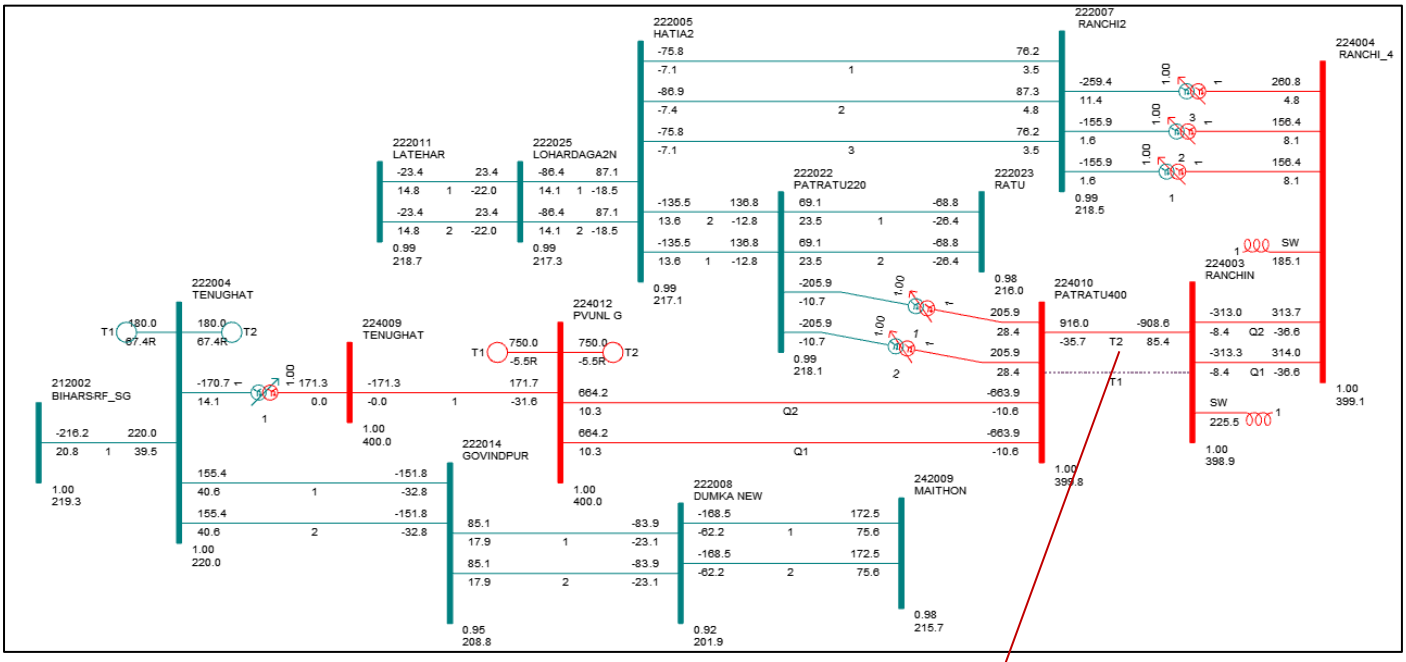


Figure 4: 400kV Patratu New - New Ranchi(PG) N-1 scenario

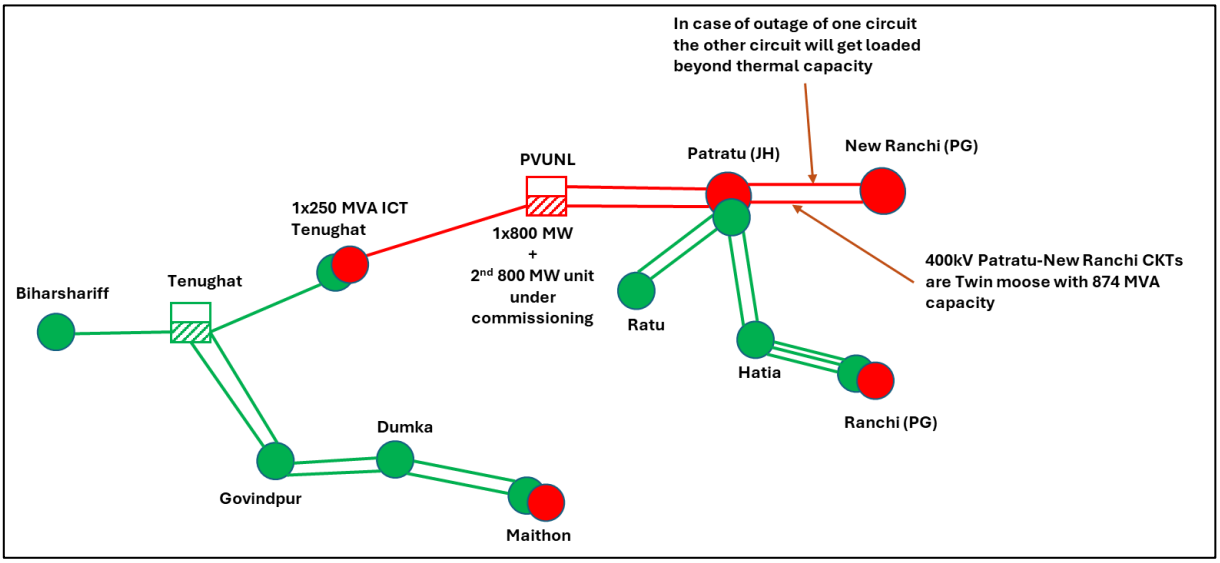


Figure 5: 400kV Patratu New - New Ranchi(PG) N-1 scenario (contd.)

With full generation of PVUNL (2x750 MW) and both units of Tenughat in service, 916 MW is coming from Patratu New to New Ranchi (PG) via remaining 400kV Patratu New-New Ranchi(PG) circuit.

SCENARIO ASSESSMENT STUDIES

During such scenario, the sensitivities on the remaining 400kV Patratu New – New Ranchi (PG) circuit are as follows:

Sl. No.	Name	Sensitivity (%)
1	Jharkhand Demand	11.9
2	PVUNL Generation	76
3	Tenughat Generation	35.8

The lower the Jharkhand demand, the higher will be the flow in the remaining 400kV Patratu New-New Ranchi(PG) circuit. This is due to the lack of downstream flow from Patratu New to 220kV Jharkhand network.

To limit the loading of the remaining 400kV Patratu New-New Ranchi(PG) circuit under thermal limit, the generation at PVUNL needs to be lowered.

With full generation of PVUNL (2x750 MW) and both units of Tenughat in service, 172 MW is coming from PVUNL to Tenughat via 250 MVA ICT at Tenughat. The ICT is most likely to trip under this scenario most of the time due to variation in the LGBR.

In the worst-case scenario, the following conditions may prevail:

- N-1 of one 400kV Patratu New-New Ranchi(PG) circuit has happened.
- Jharkhand demand is low.
- After the N-1 due to lack of generation in Tenughat, Tenughat ICT has tripped under protection setting.

Under this situation, the sensitivity of PVUNL generation on the remaining 400kV Patratu New-New Ranchi(PG) circuit is around **82.5%.** Hence, generation backdown of PVUNL will be required to safeguard the network.

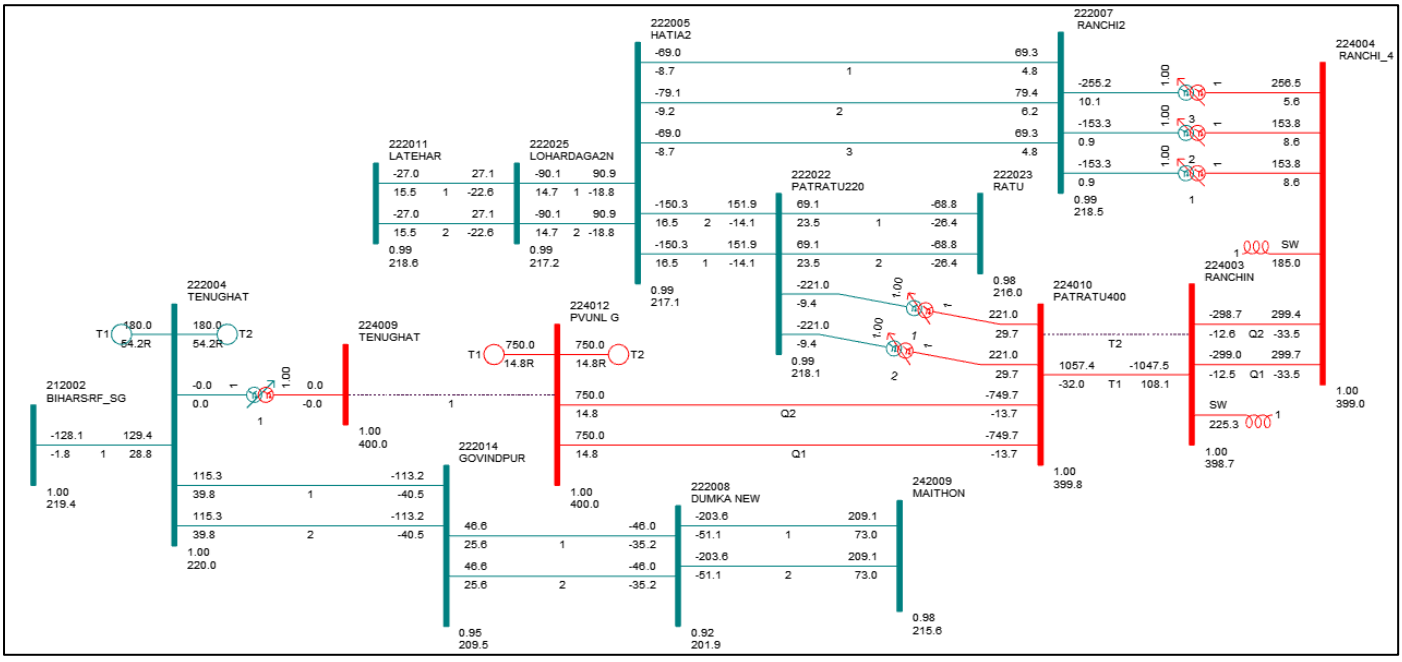


Figure 6: N-1 of 400kV Patratu New - New Ranchi (PG) one circuit with tripping of Tenughat ICT post N-1

Protection settings Implemented

At the time of commissioning of PVUNL Unit-1 (800 MW), a meeting was conducted based on the interconnection study results ***(Annexure-I)***.

As per the deliberations of the meeting ***(Annexure-II)***, protection settings have been implemented in –

1. *400/220kV Tenughat ICT (180 MW, IDMT)*
2. *400kV Tenughat-PVUNL S/C (200 MW, IDMT)*

- To safeguard the elements in the above conditions of contingency or during normal operating conditions.

Implications

From these protection settings point of view, few points are evident that –

- Both Tenughat ICT and Tenughat-PVUNL circuit will trip on protection settings in any of the above cases (i.e., Case 1, 2 or 3).
- These may trip under the normal operating conditions with the increasing demand of Bihar and Jharkhand.
- With the variation in the LGBR, the variation in the loading of these two elements may go up to 50-60 MW between solar and non-solar hours in a day.

EMT Study Results

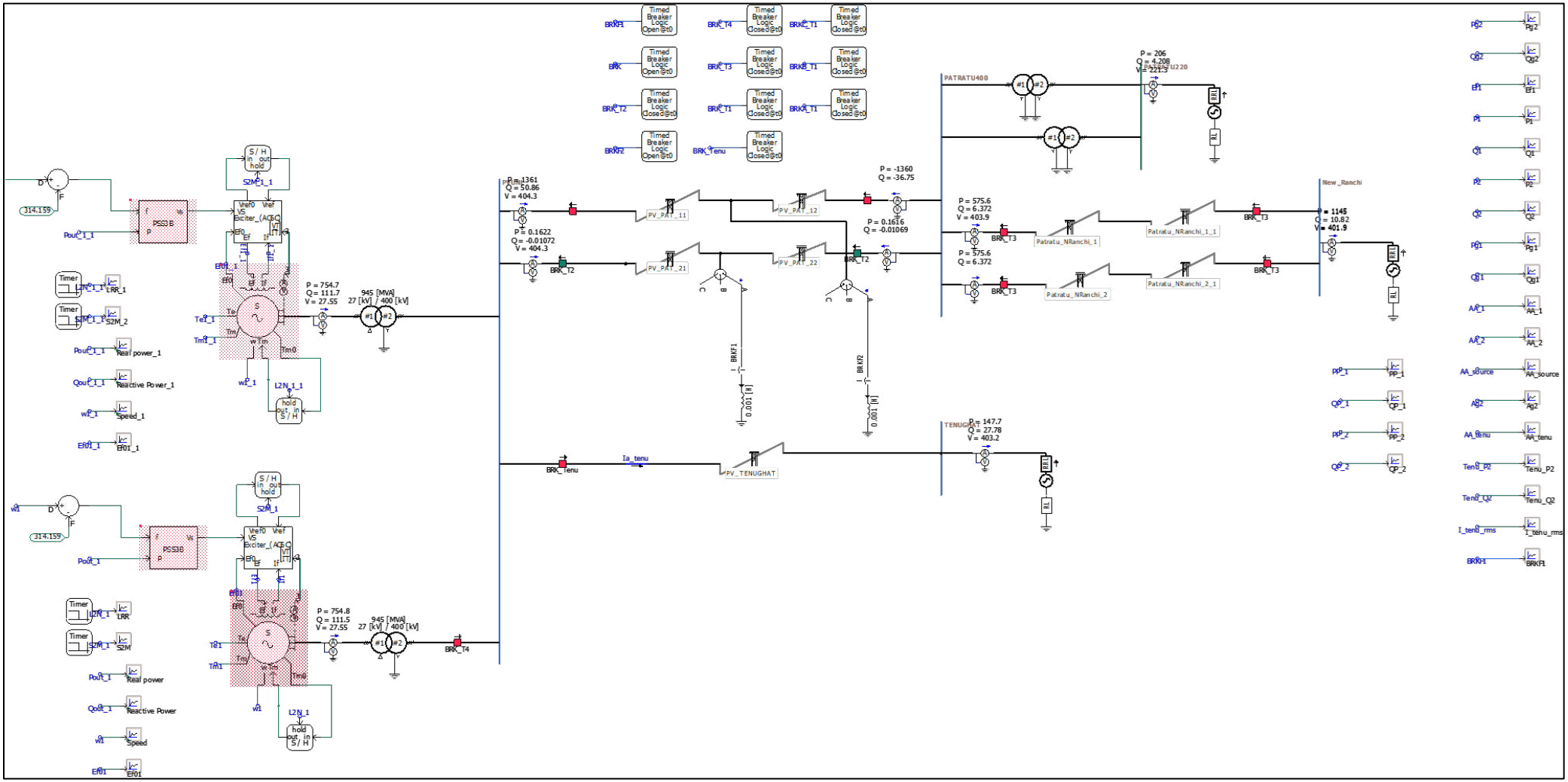
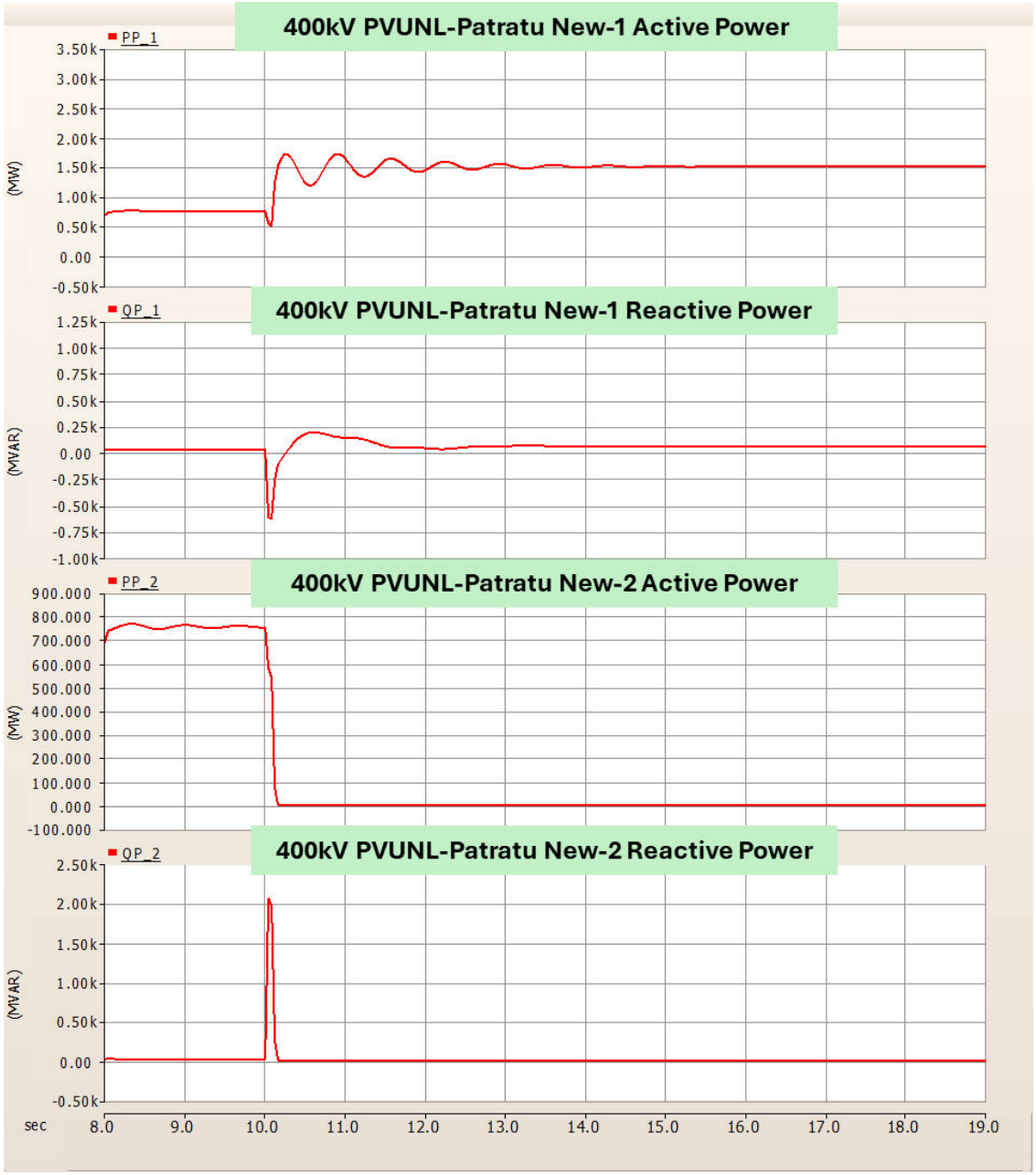


Figure 7: EMT Model of PVUNL & associated transmission network

EMT Study Results



Case-1: Fault in one 400kV PVUNL-Patratu circuit

Description: Tripping of one 400kV PVUNL-Patratu New circuit

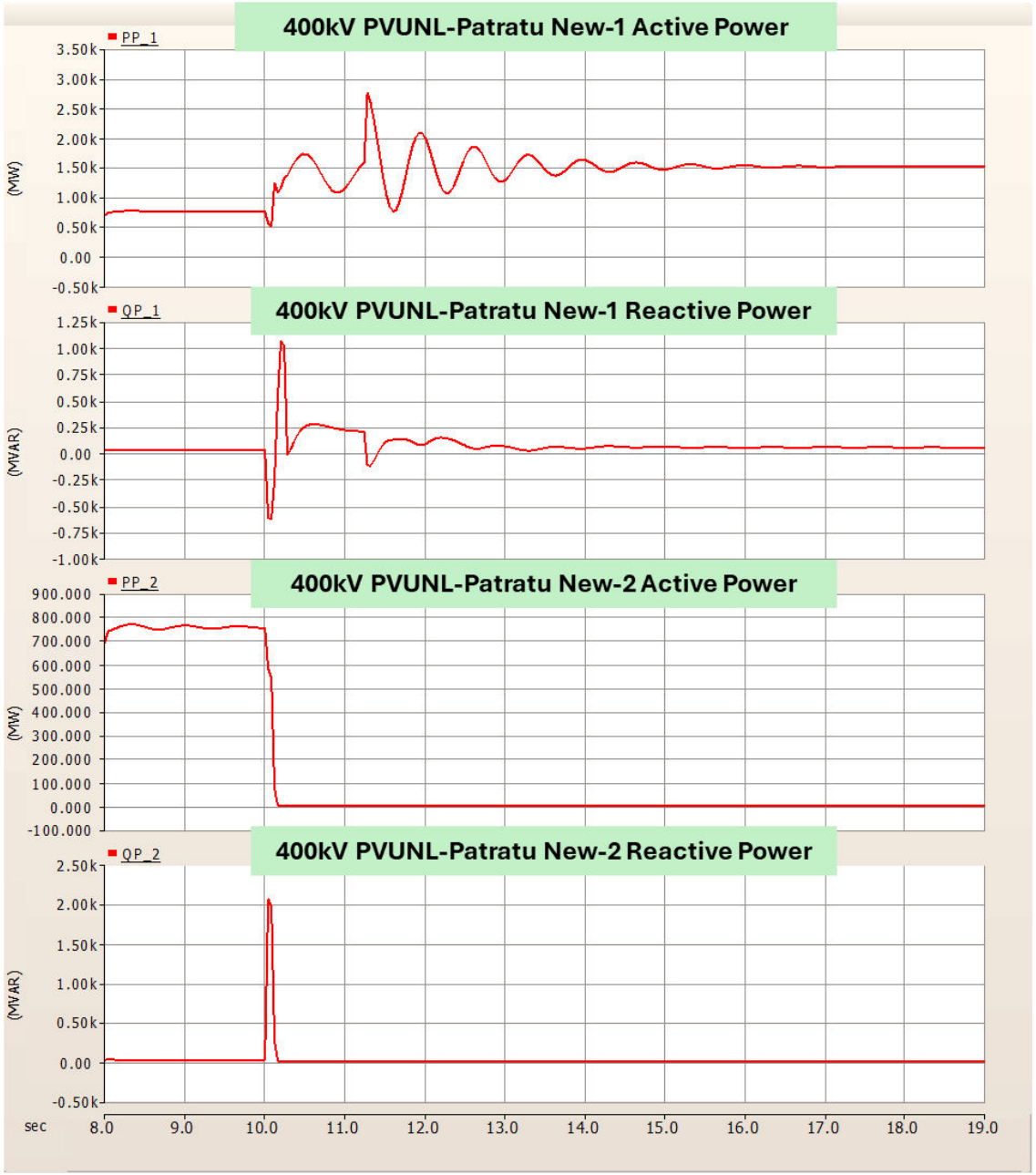
Time of events considered:

- Fault in 400kV PVUNL-Patratu New-1 = 10 sec.
- 3-phase tripping of 400kV PVUNL-Patratu New-1 = 10.1 sec.

Observations:

- Oscillations are damped out and Machines are dynamically stable.

EMT Study Results



Case-2: Fault in one 400kV PVUNL-Patratu circuit

Description: Tripping of one 400kV PVUNL-Patratu New circuit and single phase to ground fault in the parallel circuit.

Time of events considered:

- Fault in 400kV PVUNL-Patratu New-1 = 10 sec.
- 3-phase tripping of 400kV PVUNL-Patratu New-1 = 10.1 sec.
- Single phase to ground fault in phase-R of 400kV PVUNL-Patratu New-2 = 10.15 sec.
- Fault cleared at = 10.25 sec.
- Auto-reclosure of the tripped phase breaker = 11.25 sec.

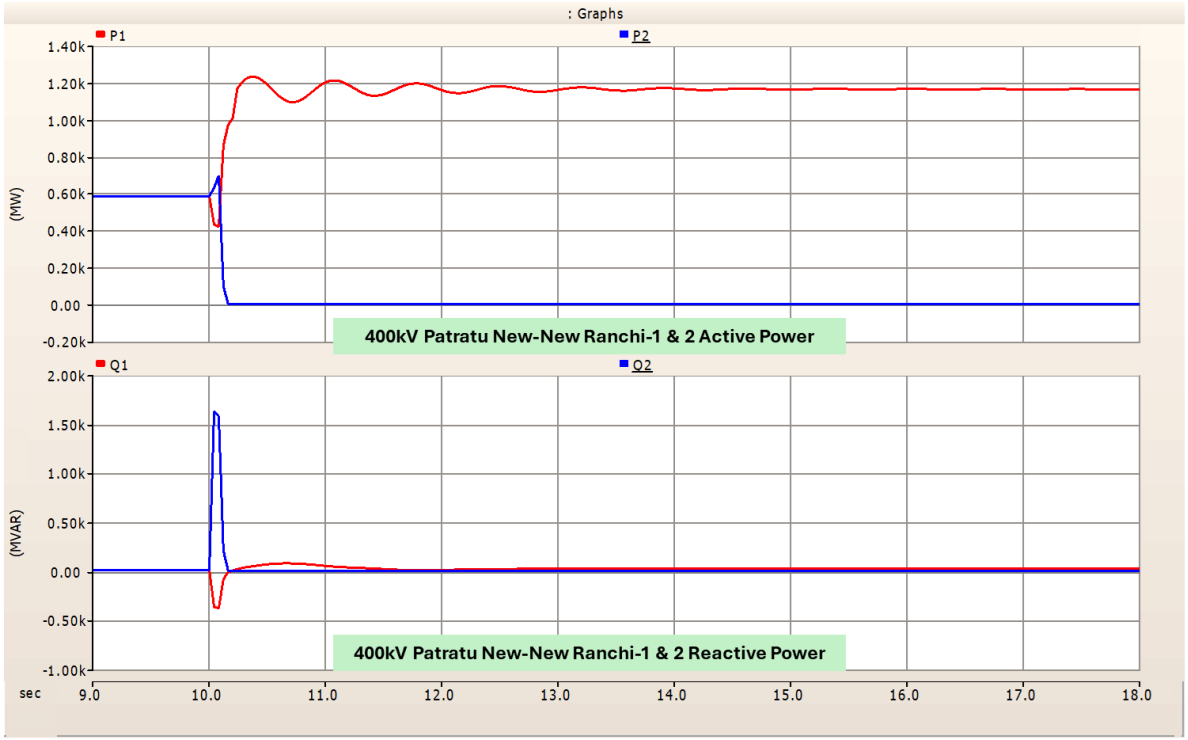
Observations:

- Oscillations are damped out and Machines are dynamically stable.

EMT STUDY RESULTS

Case-3: Fault in one 400kV Patratu New-New Ranchi(PG) circuit and tripping of 400kV PVUNL-Tenughat due to on high loading

Description: Tripping of one 400kV Patratu New-New Ranchi(PG) circuit due to fault and tripping of 400kV PVUNL-Tenughat due to protection limit violation post N-1.



Time of events considered:

- Fault in 400kV Patratu New-New Ranchi(PG)-1 = 10 sec.
- 3-phase tripping of 400kV Patratu New-New Ranchi(PG)-1 = 10.1 sec.
- 3-phase tripping of 400kV PVUNL-Tenughat = 10.2 sec.

Observations:

- Oscillations are damped out and Machines are dynamically stable.

- ***But as seen in the results also that the remaining 400kV Patratu New-New Ranchi(PG) circuit gets loaded beyond its thermal limit of 874 MVA under steady state.***
- ***Hence, SPS is required as operating in such conditions may lead to permanent damage and eventually hampering reliability of PVUNL generation.***

Remedial actions

In view of the above threats, the following options are the possible actions –

- PVUNL Unit-2 (800 MW) may be commissioned post commission of proposed 400kV PVUNL-Chandil New D/C
  - *To ensure a greater number of evacuation paths from PVUNL.*
- 400kV Tenughat-PVUNL S/C may be kept open permanently.
  - *To avoid multiple protection violations during any operating conditions as above.*
- If N-1 of 400kV Patratu New – New Ranchi(PG) occurs, the remaining Patratu New – New Ranchi(PG) circuit will get overloaded. As –
  - *Thermal limit of each 400kV Patratu New – New Ranchi(PG) circuit is 874 MVA (830 MW, 0.95 pf) only.*
  - *Generation of PVUNL is 1600 MW (around 1500 MW ex-bus)*

**** Hence, one SPS may be implemented to safeguard the other circuit from getting loaded beyond its thermal limit.***

*** It is to be noted that –*

- *Due to variation in LGBR, low generation or if any of the Tenughat units are out and N-1 of one 400kV Patratu New – New Ranchi(PG) circuit occurs, 400kV Tenughat-PVUNL S/C / Tenughat 400/220kV ICT will trip through protection action. Post tripping of this circuit, the only evacuation path will be 400kV PVUNL-Patratu New remaining circuit and from Patratu New onwards, there will be two paths:*
  - *Some power will go to the downstream, which is dependent on the Jharkhand demand and internal network arrangements.*
  - *Rest power will flow through the remaining 400kV Patratu New – New Ranchi(PG) circuit.*
- *Continuous violation of thermal limit will cause permanent damage to the 400kV Patratu New – New Ranchi(PG) remaining circuit leading to cascade tripping and eventually impact the generation of PVUNL.*
- *This SPS is another layer of protection to safeguard the remaining 400kV Patratu New – New Ranchi(PG) and in turn safeguard the PVUNL generation.*

Details of SPS

*In case of **loading of any 400kV Patratu New – New Ranchi circuit goes beyond thermal limit**, the **generation of PVUNL may be reduced** to safeguard the network from further cascade tripping and in turn saving PVUNL generation.*

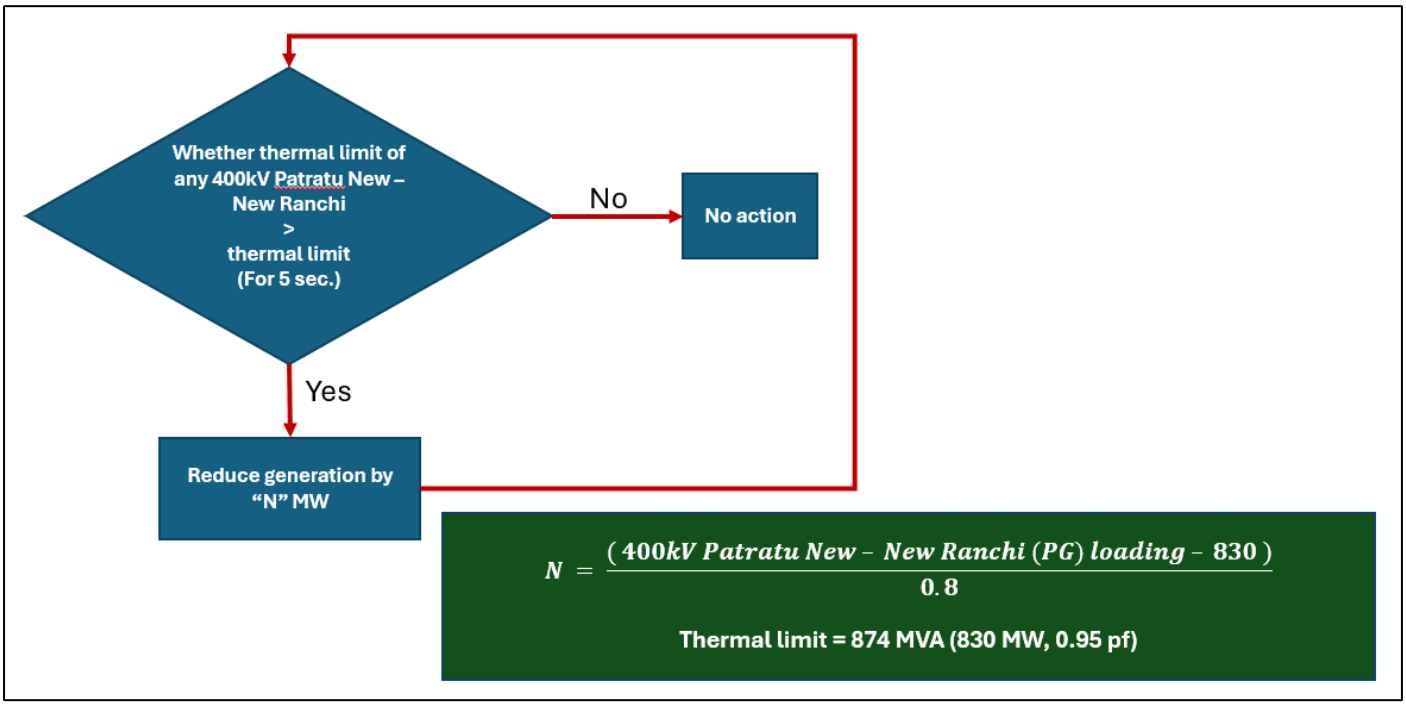


Figure 8: PVUNL SPS (For N-1 of 400kV Patratu New-New Ranchi (PG))

**** SPS will be reviewed after commissioning of 400kV PVUNL-Chandil New D/C.***

INTERCONNECTION STUDY OF GODDA

Study details with two units (2x800 MW) at Godda

Godda is proposed to be connected to the Indian national grid through two 400kV transmission lines:

1. 400kV Godda-KHSTPP A S/C (58.5 km)
2. 400kV Godda-Maithon B S/C (128.5 km)

Presently, 400kV KHSTPP A-Maithon B is a twin moose circuit (thermal rating = 874 MVA, 830 MW 0.95 pf) of length 172km. Godda will be connected through LILO arrangement of this line.

This report comprises of the effect of the connection of Godda power plant (2 x 800 MW) on the Grid.

Base case considerations

Sl. No.	Name	Solar case Value (MW)	Non-Solar case Value (MW)
1	Bihar Demand	7136	8100
2	Jharkhand Demand	2200	2604
3	DVC Demand	3106	3512
	Odisha Demand	6985	7591
4	West Bengal Demand	13060	13870
5	ER Demand	32563	35794
6	WR to ER injection	4922	3975
7	NR to ER injection	4088	-2070

Under above conditions the distribution of Godda Generation is as follows:

Direction	Fraction of Generation during solar case	Fraction of Generation during non-solar case
Towards 400kV Godda-KHSTPP A	0.790	0.792
Towards 400kV Godda-Maithon B	0.210	0.208

Here, 750 MW injection at ex-bus is taken for study after considering auxiliary consumption of 6% in each unit.

Hence, net Godda injection = 2x750 MW = 1500 MW.

Normal Operating Conditions

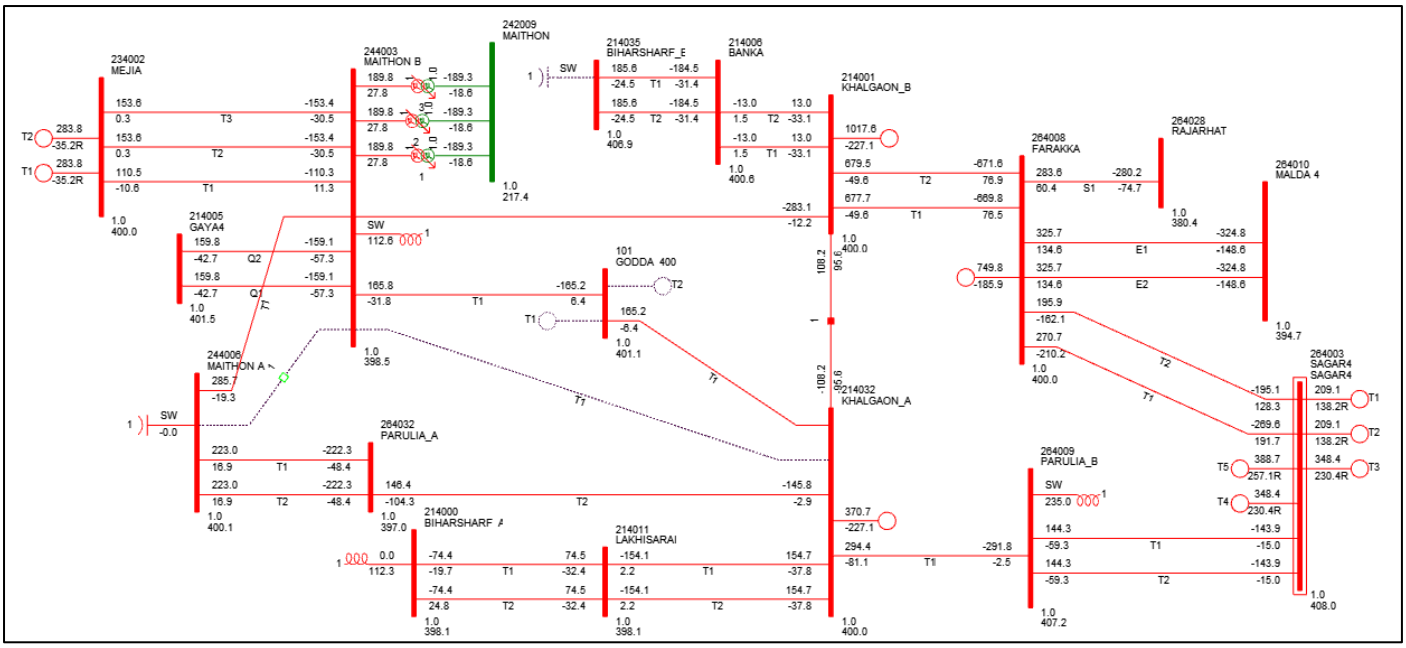


Figure 1: Without Godda generation (normal conditions solar)

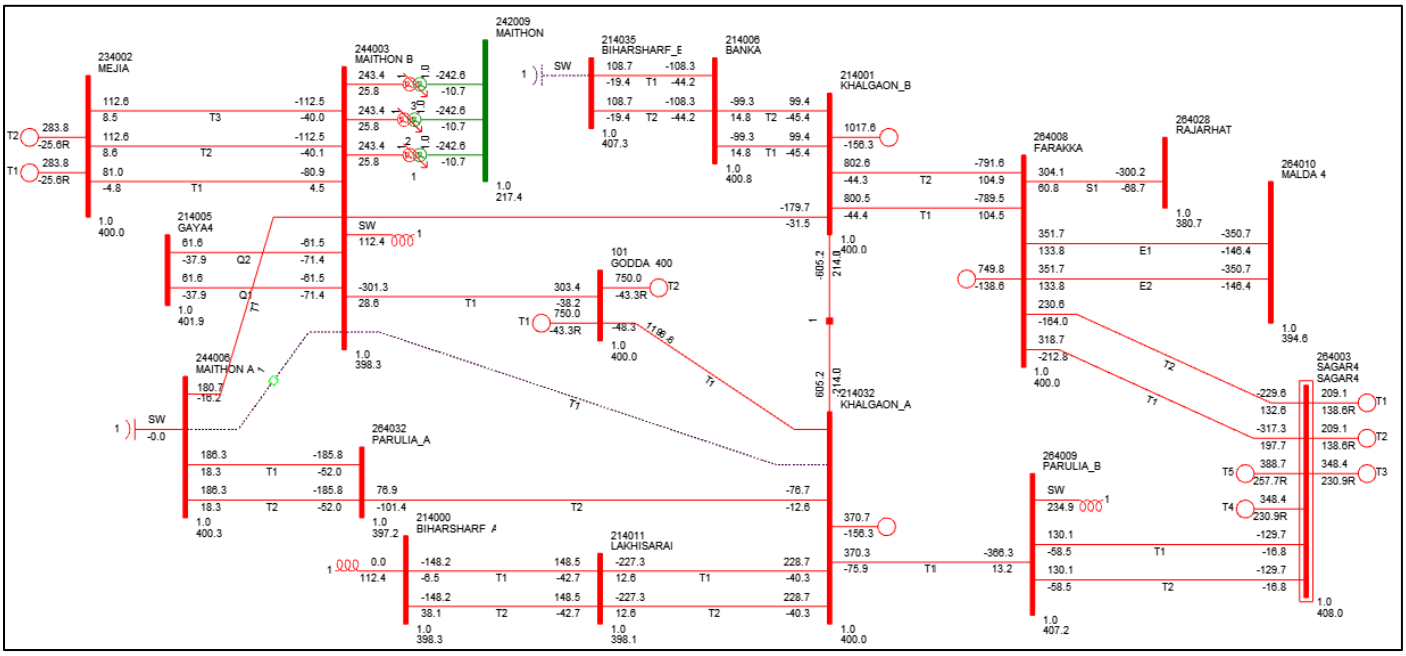


Figure 2: With Godda generation (normal conditions solar)

Observations:

- *With full generation of Godda (2x750 MW), each 400kV KHSTPP-Farakka circuit is getting loaded beyond 800 MW. Any further variation in LGBR may cause N violation of above circuits.*
- *N-1 violation 400kV KHSTPP-Farakka D/C*
- *KHSTPP fault level increased up to 50.7 kA.*
- *N violation of 400kV Godda-KHSTPP A.*

Case – 1: With KHSTPP bus under split condition

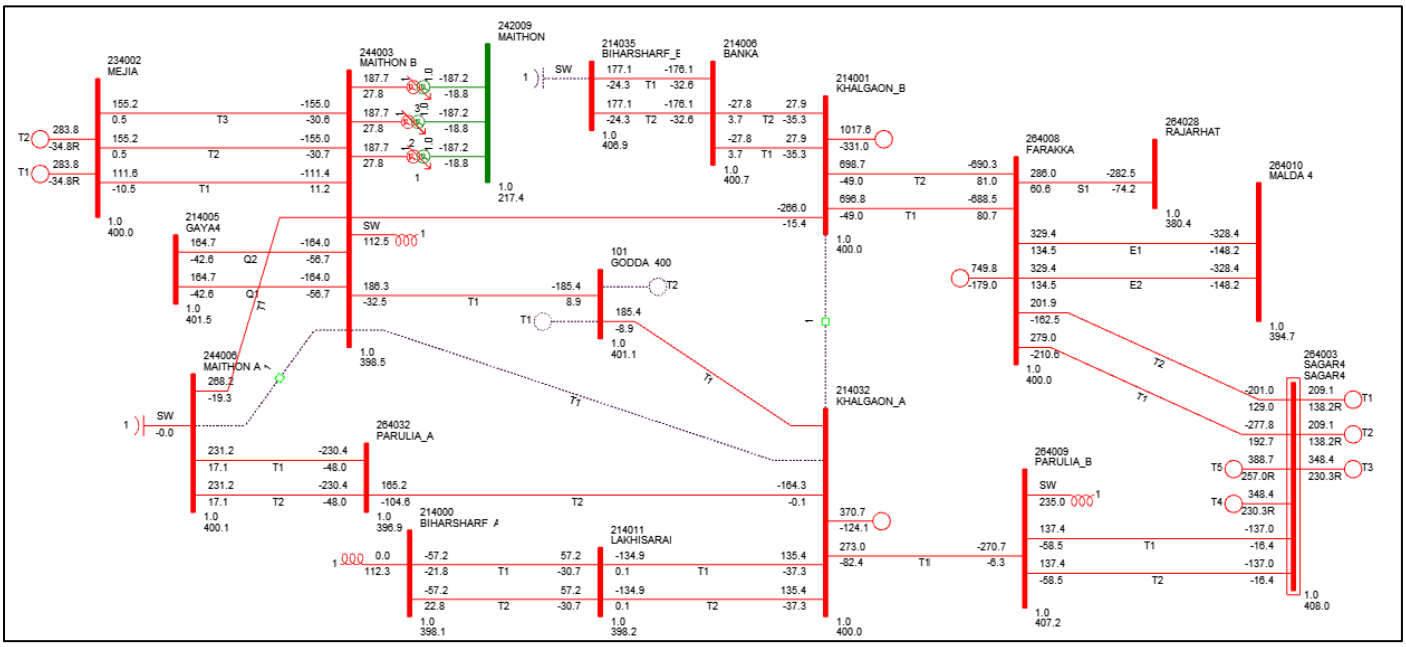


Figure 3: Without Godda generation and KHSTPP bus in split condition (solar)

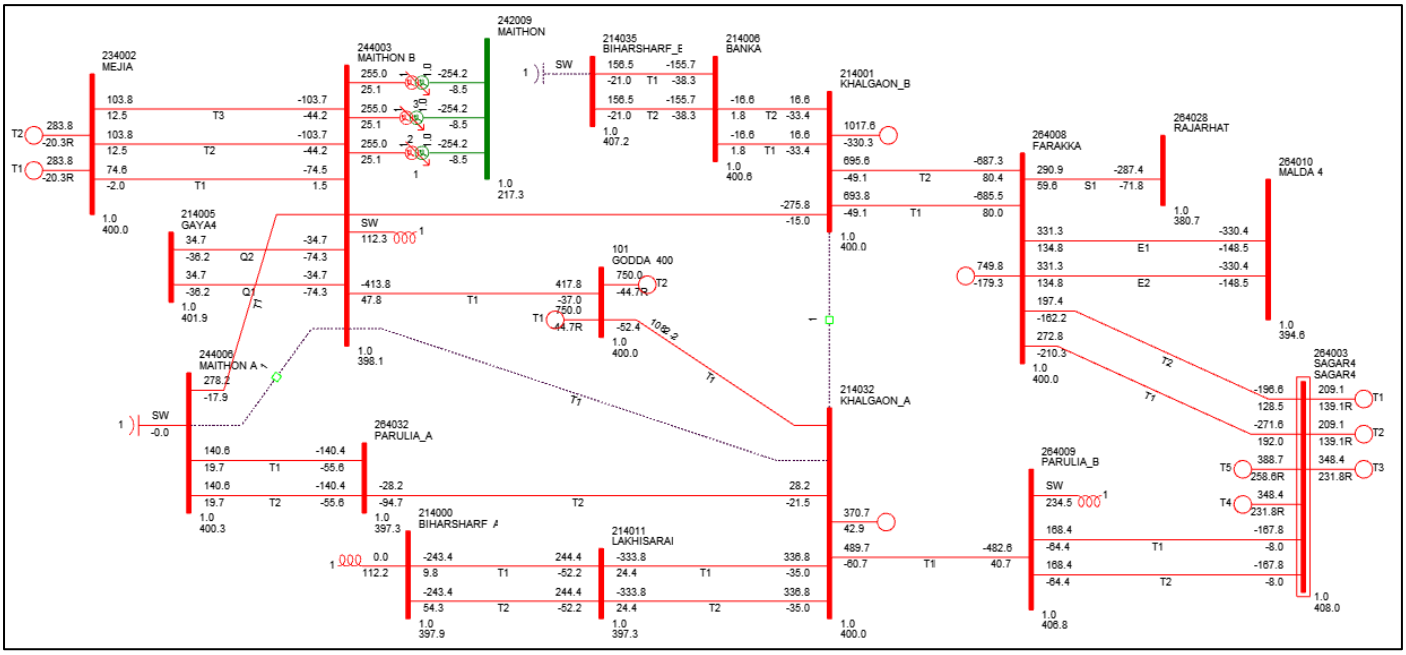


Figure 4: With Godda generation and KHSTPP bus in split condition (solar)

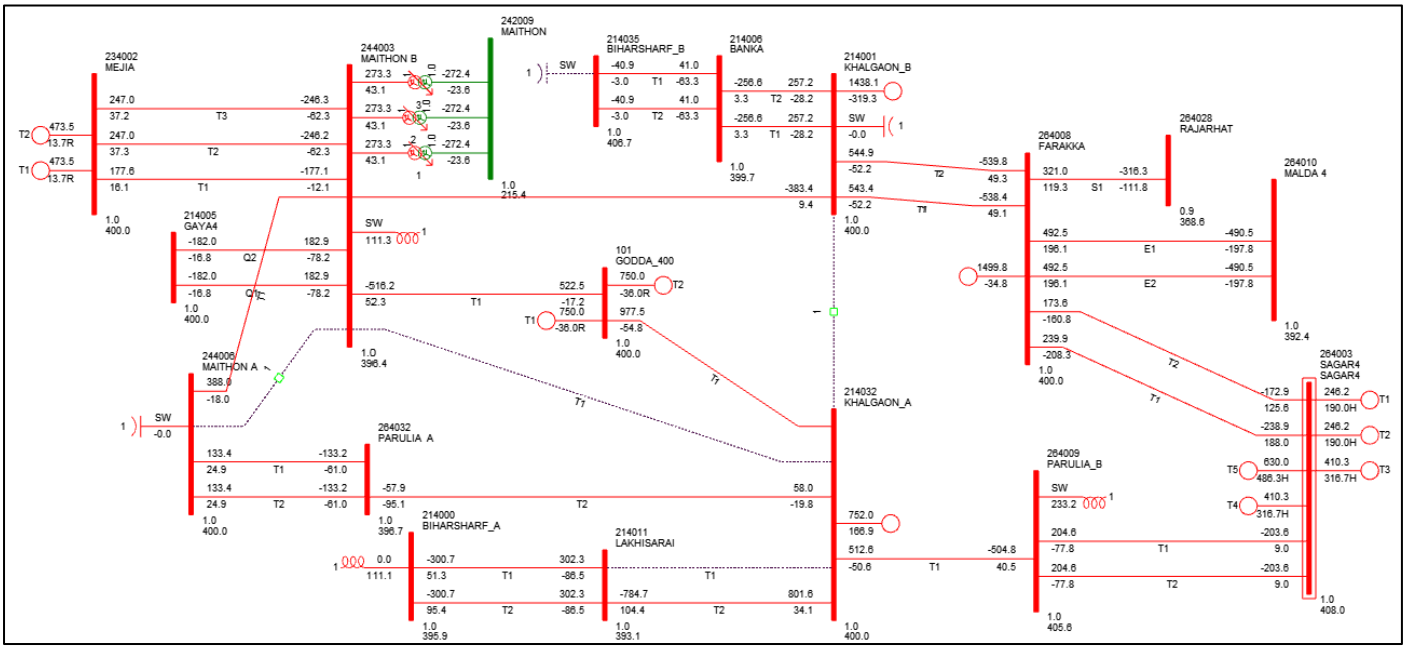


Figure 5: With Godda generation, KHSTPP bus in split condition & N-1 of 400kV KHSTPP A-Lakhisarai (non-solar)

Observations:

- *KHSTPP fault level decreases. KHSTPP A fault level = 20.56 kA, KHSTPP B fault level = 34.4 kA.*
- *N violation or N-1 violation 400kV KHSTPP-Farakka D/C is mitigated.*
- *During non-solar hours, heavy loading in 400kV KHSTPP-Lakhisarai D/C leading to probable N-1 violation.*
- *N violation of 400kV Godda-KHSTPP A.*

Sensitivities

The sensitivity of Godda injection on different elements in the transmission network are as follows:

Sl. No.	Sensitive elements	Sensitvity with Godda injection without KHSTPP split	Sensitvity with Godda injection with KHSTPP split
1	400kV KHSTPP B-Farakka-1 & 2	**8.3%**	**0.3%**
2	400kV KHSTPP A-Lakhisarai-1 & 2	**4.8%**	**13.1%**
3	400kV KHSTPP B-Banka-1 & 2	**5.9%**	**0.6%**
4	400kV Farakka-Sagardighi-1 & 2	**3.1%**	**0.4%**
5	400kV KHSTPP A-Durgapur A	**4.5%**	**12.9%**
6	400kV KHSTPP A-Durgapur B	**5.1%**	**14.5%**
7	400kV KHSTPP B-Maithon A	**6.8%**	**0.7%**
8	400/220kV Maithon ICT- 1 & 2 & 3	**3.5%**	**4.4%**
9	400kV Jamshedpur-Mejia-1	**7.5%**	**9.4%**
10	765kV Gaya-Varanasi-1 & 2	**7.5%**	**7.6%**
11	400kV Maithon-Gaya-1 & 2	**6.4%**	**8.6%**
12	400kV KHSTPP B-Barh-1 & 2	**6.3%**	**1.2%**
13	400/132kV KHSTPP ICT -1 & 2	**0.3%**	**2.4%**

Case – 2: N-1 of any one circuit from Godda

Under the case of N-1 of any one circuit from Godda, full generation of Godda (2x750 MW) will be evacuated through the remaining single circuit.

As both:

- 400kV Godda-KHSTPP A S/C (58.5 km)
- 400kV Godda-Maithon B S/C (128.5 km)

  - are of twin moose conductor type having 874 MVA (830 MW, 0.95 pf) capacity. Thermal limit violations will occur in the remaining circuit post N-1.

To mitigate the above contingency, one SPS needs to be designed to limit the generation below 830 MW in case of N-1 of any one circuit.

Details of SPS

In case of ***loading of either 400kV Godda-KHSTPP A or 400kV Godda-Maithon B goes beyond thermal limit****, the* ***generation of Godda may be reduced up to 830 MW*** *in order to safeguard the network from further cascade tripping and in turn saving Godda generation.*

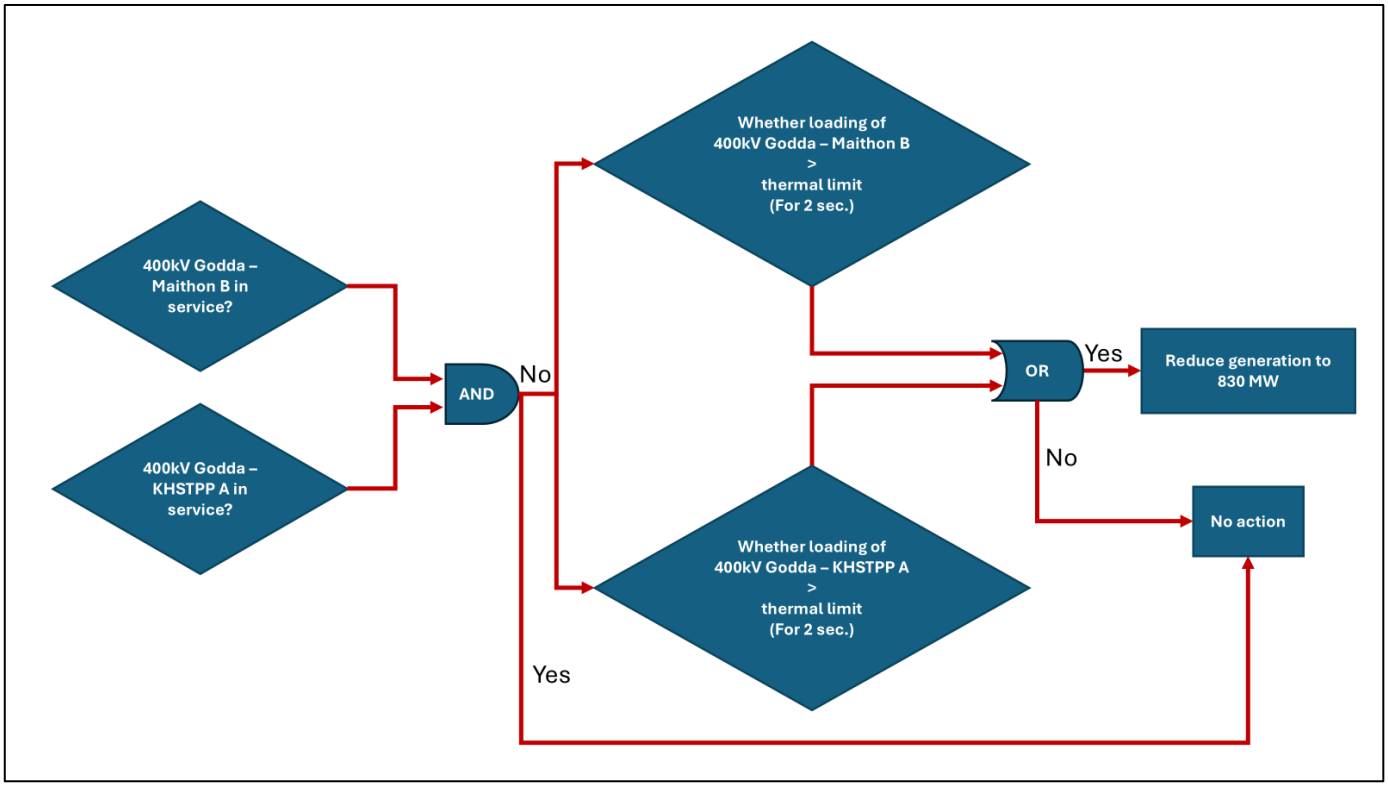


Figure 6: Godda SPS

Remedial actions

In view of the above threats, the following options are the possible actions –

- Only one unit of Godda may be connected to Indian side.
  - *To avoid thermal limit violation of 400kV Godda-KHSTPP A S/C under any condition.*
- 400kV KHSTPP A and KHSTPP B must be split.
  - *To avoid fault level violations at 400kV KHSTPP S/S.*
  - *To avoid N and N-1 violations of 400kV KHSTPP-Farakka D/C.*
- Even after splitting of KHSTPP bus, N-1 violations of 400kV KHSTPP-Lakhisarai D/C may occur during evening peak scenarios.
  - Reconductoring may be planned.
- SPS at Godda needs to be implemented before commissioning.
  - *To safeguard the Godda generation from total black-out during N-1 conditions.*
  - *To avoid permanent damage to any of the evacuating transmission lines form Godda.*

Minutes of the meeting held on 05.02.2026 to review the short-term resource adequacy of the Eastern Regional states for the month of Apr, May, and Jun-26(Online mode)

An online meeting was held on 05.02.2026 with the Eastern Regional States to discuss power portfolio management in the context of short-term Resource Adequacy assessment of the States for the months of April, May, and June 2026. Representatives from all the ER States and their associated teams attended the meeting. ED, ERLDC welcomed all participants and emphasized regarding the anticipated rise in demand in the upcoming summer. He stated that CEA has recently reviewed the anticipated demand scenario for the upcoming summer on a pan-India basis vis-à-vis the available generation resources to assess possible shortages. CEA has advised Grid-India to carry out short-term resource adequacy assessments for the states and take up the matter with those states that have projected shortages in their control area. He further highlighted the importance of advance planning and tying up adequate power resources.

ERLDC explained the methodology adopted for Resource Adequacy (RA) assessment for the States, followed by discussion on the power portfolio of individual States. ERLDC requested the states to review their forecasted demand vs resource availability for Apr-Jun 26 and share the plan for mitigation of expected shortage if any. State wise response in this regard is given below:

1. Bihar

- Bihar SLDC informed that the demand forecast has been prepared based on the previous year's 15-minute actual demand data, with an escalation of 5–7%.
- For resource adequacy assessment, 100% availability of internal generation and 85% availability of ISGS generation has been considered.
- For shortfall mitigation, Bihar has approached Ministry of Power for an additional 500 MW tie up during evening peak hours and 300 MW during night hours for May-Jun-26.
- Additionally, 175 MW has been contracted through the DEEP portal for April–May 2026, and 360 MW for June during morning and evening peak hours.
- Additionally, they are also preparing for tendering long duration contracts which is under discussion.
- Any remaining shortfall is proposed to be met through procurement from the short-term market.
- The COD of Buxar Unit-2 (660 MW), expected on 01.04.2026, has also been considered in resource adequacy calculation.

Action Point:
Bihar SLDC to submit the final data in the prescribed format by 06.02.2025.

2. Jharkhand

- Jharkhand SLDC informed that the demand forecast is based on the previous year's 15-minute actual demand data with an escalation of 5–6%.
- Marginal shortfall in portfolio is proposed to be met through procurement from the short-term market.

3. DVC

- DVC informed that the demand forecast is based on last year's 15-minute actual demand data with an escalation of 3%.
- DVC informed that a 4% forced outage may be considered for RA calculations.
- DVC also informed that they have initiated the advance procurement of around 600 MW power through long duration contracts via reverse auction and purchase via DEEP portal is also being planned and is expected to be confirmed by 09.02.2026.
- For any contingencies, DVC shall resort to DAM and RTM.

Action Point:
DVC SLDC to share the final procurement plan with ERLDC by 09.02.2026.

4. Odisha

- Odisha SLDC informed that the demand forecast is based on last year's 15-minute actual demand data with an escalation of 5%.
- The Vedanta Limited demand has not been considered in the demand forecast of Odisha.
- Odisha informed that they have tied up with MP for 250 MW power in addition to existing 300 MW for the month April-June-26. And an additional 150 MW contract is under negotiation and expected to be finalized shortly.
- It is also informed that they have also approached to the intra state CGPs for procurement of 1000 MW power on average through bidding. This is under discussion stage.
- It was further informed that the shortfall would be minimized in real time through hydro optimization, which could provide around 1500 MW.
- For any contingencies, shortfall is proposed to be met through procurement from the short-term market.

Action Point:
Odisha SLDC to share revised Resource adequacy assessment after considering the CPPs under its jurisdiction and the final quantum of power procured.

5. Sikkim

- Sikkim SLDC informed that the demand forecast is based on the previous year's 15-minute actual demand data with an escalation of 6%.
- It was informed that no shortage is anticipated during the period Apr-Jun 2026.
- Sikkim SLDC informed that in comparison to the last year demand while the base load has increased, the peak load has not shown significant change.

6. West Bengal

- West Bengal SLDC is yet to submit the resource adequacy assessment for period April-26 to June-26 due to non-receipt of data from WBSEDCL.
- WBSEDCL informed that a shortage of approximately 3000 MW is expected in its control area without considering any planned or forced outages.
- For demand forecasting purposes, an overall 5% escalation in 2024 actual demand and an additional 150 MW increase in industrial load has been considered.
- WBSEDCL informed that 2000 MW power has been already contracted for evening peak hours, 2400 MW for night hours and 1200 MW for the rest of the period through the DEEP portal for the month of April-26. Procurement for May-2026 and Jun-2026 is in progress.

- WBSEDCL informed that Power procurement has been done considering full availability of generators. In case of forced outages, the same shall be mitigated through DAM and RTM.
- The COD of Sagardighi Unit-5 (660 MW) is expected by March 2026, which shall be considered for Resource adequacy calculation.

Action Point:
WB SLDC to submit the final data in the prescribed format by 06.02.2025.

ERLDC mentioned that in absence of state data, ERLDC data shall be considered for resource adequacy calculation of the respective states.

Meeting Concluded with the above observations and action points.

A. Key Objectives of the Project:

The primary objectives of establishing TAMS Control Centres are:

- Centralized and real-time monitoring of transmission assets
- Implementation of condition-based and predictive maintenance practices
- Improvement in system reliability and reduction of forced outages
- Data-driven asset lifecycle management and investment planning
- Strengthening compliance, safety, and governance standards

B. Key benefits expected from the Project:

1 Centralized Monitoring and Control

- 24×7 integrated monitoring of assets and critical equipment
- Data Integration with SCADA, online condition monitoring systems, and IoT-based sensors
- Faster fault detection, diagnostics, and response
- Improved operational coordination across Divisions

2 Predictive and Condition-Based Maintenance

- Transition from time-based to condition-based maintenance strategy
- Early detection of insulation degradation, overheating, partial discharge, and abnormal operating conditions
- Reduction in unplanned outages and emergency repairs
- Optimized maintenance scheduling and resource utilization
- The centralized availability of databank from SCADA, RAS & AFAS shall facilitate the way for shifting to predictive & reliability centred maintenance concept. This shall be helpful to mitigate the cost for performing unrequired repetitive maintenance on equipment and save the associated cost.

3 Enhanced Reliability and System Availability

- Reduction in Mean Time to Repair
- Improved system availability and reliability indices
- Strengthening of grid stability and supply continuity
- Better compliance with regulatory performance standards

4 Data-Driven Asset Lifecycle Management

- Creation of a centralized asset database with historical performance records
- Risk-based prioritization of refurbishment and replacement
- Improved capital expenditure (CAPEX) planning
- Evidence-based decision-making for asset renewal and expansion

5 Regulatory and Compliance Strengthening

- Streamlined reporting to statutory and regulatory authorities
- Improved audit readiness and documentation traceability
- Alignment with national grid codes and asset management best practices

6 Improved Safety and Risk Management

- Reduced field exposure through remote monitoring and diagnostics
- Early warning systems to prevent catastrophic failures
- Enhanced emergency response coordination
- Strengthened safety culture and risk mitigation practices

7 Digital Transformation and Future Readiness

- Integration with smart grid technologies
- Scope for AI/ML-based analytics for asset health assessment
- Improved integration of renewable energy sources
- Scalability for future transmission system expansion

Annexure B.2.12

Constituent	Stage	Quantum Approved in MW	Quantum Installed in MW	Installation Pending MW
JUSNL	Stage 1	87	87	0
	Stage 2	105	117	-12
	Stage 3	122	114	8
	Stage 4	122	54	68
	Total	**436**	372	64
BSPTCL	Stage 1	315	316	-1
	Stage 2	379	373	6
	Stage 3	442	409	33
	Stage 4	442	424	18
	Total	**1578**	1522	**56**
ODISHA	Stage 1	306	374.5	-68.5
	Stage 2	367	377.5	-10.5
	Stage 3	428	370	58
	Stage 4	428	452	-24
	Total	**1529**	1574	**-45**
West Bengal (WBSEDCL)	Stage 1	377	440	-63
	Stage 2	457	434	23
	Stage 3	536	552	-16
	Stage 4	536	555	-18.5
West Bengal (CESC)	Stage 1	120	120	0
	Stage 2	140	140	0
	Stage 3	160	160	0
	Stage 4	160	160	0
	Total	**2486**	2561	
DVC	Stage 1	172	173	-1
	Stage 2	207	209	-2
	Stage 3	241	242	-1
	Stage 4	241	239	2
	Total	**861**	864	
Sikkim	Stage 1	5	0	5
	Stage 2	6	0	6
	Stage 3	7	0	7
	Stage 4	7	0	7
	Total	25	0	25
	TOTAL	**6915**	6892	23

ANNEXURE-B.2.13

Captive Power Plant Generation (to be furnished by State Entity)							
S.No.	Name of State/Uts	Installed Capactiy of Captive Power Plants	Gross Generation	Net Generation	Electricity Utilization		
					Power Drawl from Grid	Injection of power to Grid	Captive Consumption
			(kwh)	(kwh)	(kwh)	(kwh)	(kwh)
1							
2							

Annexure D.1

Anticipated Peak Demand (in MW) of ER & its constituents for March 2026

1	**BIHAR**	**Demand (MW)**	**Energy Requirement (MU)**
	NET MAX DEMAND	6497	4376
	NET POWER AVAILABILITY- Own Sources	385	325
	Central Sector+Bi-Lateral	5282	4120
	SURPLUS(+)/DEFICIT(-)	-829	69
2	**JHARKHAND**		
	NET MAXIMUM DEMAND	2053	1100
	NET POWER AVAILABILITY- Own Source	270	233
	Central Sector+Bi-Lateral+IPP	1164	781
	SURPLUS(+)/DEFICIT(-)	-179	-87
3	**DVC**		
	NET MAXIMUM DEMAND	3400	2393
	NET POWER AVAILABILITY- Own Source	5603	3594
	Central Sector+MPL	313	135
	Bi- lateral export by DVC	2354	1648
	SURPLUS(+)/DEFICIT(-) AFTER EXPORT	162	-312
4	**ODISHA**		
	NET MAXIMUM DEMAND (OWN)	5000	4373
	NET MAXIMUM DEMAND (In Case of CPP Drawal of 900 MW(peak) and average drawl of 700 MW)	5525	4075
	NET POWER AVAILABILITY- Own Source	2796	2308
	Central Sector	2271	1205
	SURPLUS(+)/DEFICIT(-) (OWN)	67	-860
	SURPLUS(+)/DEFICIT(-) (I(In Case of CPP Drawal of 900 MW(peak) and average drawl of 700 MW)	-458	-562
5	**WEST BENGAL**		
	WBSEDCL	6918	
5.1	NET MAXIMUM DEMAND	6923	6402
	NET MAXIMUM DEMAND (Incl. Sikkim)	5497	4523
	NET POWER AVAILABILITY- Own Source (Incl. DPL)	2502	3199
	Central Sector+Bi-lateral+IPP&CPP+TLDP	5	1229
	EXPORT (To SIKKIM)	1076	4
	SURPLUS(+)/DEFICIT(-) AFTER EXPORT		-95
5.2	**CESC**		
	NET MAXIMUM DEMAND	1970	925
	NET POWER AVAILABILITY- Own Source	700	459
	IMPORT FROM HEL	541	373
	TOTAL AVAILABILITY OF CESC	1241	832
	SURPLUS(+)/DEFICIT(-)	-729	-93
	WEST BENGAL (WBSEDCL+CESC+IPCL)		
	(excluding DVC's supply to WBSEDCL's command area)		
	NET MAXIMUM DEMAND	11690	7327
	NET POWER AVAILABILITY- Own Source	6334	3658
	CS SHARE+BILATERAL+IPP/CPP+TLDP+HEL	3090	1602
	SURPLUS(+)/DEFICIT(-) BEFORE WBSEDCL'S EXPORT	-2266	-2067
	SURPLUS(+)/DEFICIT(-) AFTER WBSEDCL'S EXPORT	-2271	-2071
6	**SIKKIM**		
	NET MAXIMUM DEMAND	126	
	NET POWER AVAILABILITY- Own Source	87	62
	Central Sector	85	51
	SURPLUS(+)/DEFICIT(-)	46	68
			57
	EASTERN REGION		
	NET MAXIMUM DEMAND	28915	19631
	NET MAXIMUM DEMAND ((In Case of CPP Drawal of 900 MW(peak) and average drawl of 700 MW)	28540	19334
	BILATERAL EXPORT BY DVC (Incl. Bangladesh)	2215	1648
	EXPORT BY WBSEDCL TO SIKKIM	5	4
	EXPORT TO B'DESH & NEPAL OTHER THAN DVC	642	431
	NET TOTAL POWER AVAILABILITY OF ER	25693	16432
	(INCLUDING CS ALLOCATION +BILATERAL+IPP/CPP+HEL)		
	SURPLUS(+)/DEFICIT(-)	-3228	-3203
	SURPLUS(+)/DEFICIT(-) (In Case of CPP Drawal for Odisha)	-2852	-2906