Initial Environmental Examination

June 2017

IND: Green Energy Corridor and Grid Strengthening Project
(400 kV AC power transmission systems associated with HVDC terminal stations at Pugalur, Tamil Nadu)
Annexures 3–5

Prepared by Power Grid Corporation of India Limited for the Asian Development Bank.

ANNEXURE – 3

CEA Gazette Notification for Electrical Safety

CENTRAL ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 20th September, 2010

No. CEI/1/59/CEA/EI.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 177 of the Electricity Act, 2003 (36 of 2003), the Central Electricity Authority hereby makes the following regulations for Measures relating to Safety and Electric Supply, namely:-

Chapter I

1. **Short title and Commencement.-** (1) These regulations may be called the Central Electricity Authority (Measures relating to Safety and Electric Supply) Regulations, 2010.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their final publication in the Official Gazette.

2. **Definitions.-** (1) In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires,

(a) "Act" means the Electricity Act,2003;

(b) "accessible" means within physical reach without the use of any appliance or special effort;

(c) "ampere" means a unit of electric current and is a constant current which, flowing in two parallel straight conductors of infinite length of negligible cross section and placed at a distance of one meter apart in a vacuum will produce a force of $2x10^{-7}$ Newton per meter length between the conductors;

(d) "apparatus "means electrical apparatus and includes all machines, fittings, accessories and appliances in which conductors are used;

(e) "bare" means not covered with insulating materials;

(f) "cable" means a length of insulated single conductor(solid or stranded) or of two or more such conductors each provided with its own insulation, which are laid up together. Such insulated conductor or conductors may or may not be provided with an overall mechanical protective covering;

(g) "circuit" means an arrangement of conductor or conductors for the purpose of conveying electricity and forming a system or a branch of a system;

(h) "circuit breaker" means a device, capable of making and breaking the circuit under all conditions, and unless otherwise specified, so designed as to break the current automatically under abnormal conditions;

(i) "concentric cable" means a composite cable comprising an inner conductor which is insulated and one or more outer conductors which are

insulated from one another and are disposed over the insulation of, and more or less around, the inner conductor;

(j) "conductor" means any wire, cable, bar, tube, rail or plate used for conducting electricity and so arranged as to be electrically connected to a system;

(k) "conduit" means rigid or flexible metallic tubing or mechanically strong and fire resisting non-metallic tubing into which a cable or cables may be drawn for the purpose of affording it or them mechanical protection;

(l) "connected load" means the sum of the ratings of the electricity consuming apparatus connected to a consumer's installation;

(m) "covered with insulating material" means adequately covered with insulating material of such quality and thickness as to prevent danger;

(n) "cut out" means any appliance for automatically interrupting the transmission of electricity through the conductor when the current rises above a pre-determined amount, and shall also include fusible cut-out;

(o) "danger" means danger to health or danger to life or any part of body from shock, burn or other injury to persons, or property, or from fire or explosion, attendant upon the generation, transmission, transformation, conversion, distribution or use of electricity;

(p) "dead" means at or about earth potential and disconnected from any live system. It is used only with reference to current carrying parts when these parts are not live.

(q) "designated person" means a person designated under regulation 3;

(r) "earthed" or "connected with earth" means connected with the general mass of earth in such manner as to ensure at all times an immediate discharge of electricity without danger;

(s) "earthing system" means an electrical system in which all the conductors and appliances are earthed;

(t) "enclosed sub-station" means any premises or enclosure or part thereof, being large enough to admit the entrance of a person after the apparatus therein is in position, containing apparatus for transforming or converting electricity to or from a voltage at or exceeding 650 V (other than transforming or converting solely for the operation of switch gear or instruments) with or without any other apparatus for switching, controlling or otherwise regulating the electricity, and includes the apparatus therein;

(u) "enclosed switch-station" means any premises or enclosure or part thereof, being large enough to admit the entrance of a person after the apparatus therein is in position, containing apparatus for switching, controlling or otherwise regulating electricity at or exceeding 650 V but not for transforming or converting electricity(other than for transforming or converting solely for the operation of switchgear or instruments)and includes the apparatus therein,

(v) "flameproof enclosure" means an enclosure for electrical machinery or apparatus that will withstand, when the covers, or other access doors are properly secured, an internal explosion of the inflammable gas or vapour which may enter or originate inside the enclosure, without suffering damage and without communicating the internal flammation (or explosion) to the external inflammable gas or vapour in which it is designed to be used, through any joints or other structural openings in the enclosure;

(w) "flexible cable" means a cable consisting of one or more cores each formed of a group of wires, the diameter and the physical properties of the wires and insulating material being such as to afford flexibility.

(x) "guarded" means covered, shielded, fenced or otherwise protected by means of suitable casings, barrier, rails or metal screens to remove the possibility of dangerous contact or approach by persons or objects to a point of danger;

(y) "hand-held portable apparatus" means an apparatus which is so designed as to be capable of being held in the hands and moved while connected to a supply of electricity;

(z) "High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC)" means Direct Current (DC) voltage above 100000 Volts used for transmission of power.

(za) "inspector of mines" means an Inspector appointed under the Mines Act,1952 (35 of 1952);

(zb) "installation" means any composite electrical unit used for the purpose of generating, transforming, transmitting, converting, distributing or utilizing electricity;

(zc) "intrinsically safe" as applied to apparatus or associated circuits shall denote that any sparking that may occur in normal working is incapable of causing explosion of inflammable gas or vapour;

(zd) "increased safety type 'e' " means a method of protection by which additional measures are applied so as to give increased security against the possibility of excessive temperatures and of occurrence of arcs and sparks in apparatus which does not produce arcs or sparks in normal service;

(ze) "lightning arrestor" means a device which has the property of diverting to earth any electrical surge of excessively high amplitude applied to its terminals and is capable of interrupting flow current if present and restoring itself thereafter to its original operating conditions;

(zf) "linked switch" means a switch with all the poles mechanically linked so as to operate simultaneously;

(zg) "live" means electrically charged;

(zh) "metallic covering" means mechanically strong metal covering surrounding one or more conductors;

(zi) "meter" means a device suitable for measuring, indicating and recording consumption of electricity or any other quantity related with electrical system and shall include, wherever applicable, other equipment such as Current Transformer (CT), Voltage Transformer (VT) or Capacitor Voltage Transformer (CVT) with necessary wiring and accessories;

(zj) "mine" has the same meaning as defined in the Mines Act, 1952 (35 of 1952);

(zk) "neutral conductor" means that conductor of a multi-wire system, the voltage of which is normally intermediate between the voltages of the other conductors of the system and shall also include return wire of the single phase system;

(zl) "occupier" means the owner or person in occupation of the premises where electricity is used or proposed to be used;

(zm) "ohm" means a unit of electrical resistance and is the electrical resistance between two points of a conductor when a constant potential difference of one volt, applied to these points produces a current of one ampere in the conductor, provided no electromotive force is generated in the conductor;

(zn) "open sparking" means sparking which owing to the lack of adequate provisions for preventing the ignition of inflammable gas external to the apparatus would ignite such inflammable gas;

(zo) "overhead line" means any electric supply line which is placed above ground and in the open air but excluding live rails of a traction system;
(zp) "owner" means the company or body corporate or association or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not or artificial juridical person which owns or operates or maintains Electric Plants and Lines;
(zq) "owner", "agent" and "manager" of a mine have the same meanings as are assigned to them in the Mines Act,1952(35 of 1952);
(zr) "poles" means the phase terminals of a Switch.
(zs) "portable apparatus" means an apparatus which is so designed as to be capable of being moved while in operation;
(zt) "portable hand lamp" means a portable light-fitting provided with suitable handle, guard and flexible cord connected to a plug;
(zu) "Schedule" means a schedule to these regulations.
(zw) "section" means a Section of the Act;
(zv) "span" means the horizontal distance between two adjacent supporting points of an overhead conductor;
(zw) "street box" means a totally enclosed structure, either above or below ground containing apparatus for transforming, switching, controlling or otherwise regulating electricity;
(zx) "supplier" means any generating company or licensee from whose system electricity flows into the system of another generating company or licensee or consumer;
(zy) "switch" means a manually operated device for opening and closing or for changing the connection of a circuit;
(zz) "switchboard" means an assembly including the switchgear for the control of electrical circuits, electric connections and the supporting frame;
(zza) "switchgear" shall denote switches, circuit breakers, cut-outs and other apparatus used for the operation, regulation and control of circuits;
(zzb) "system" means an electrical system in which all the conductors and apparatus are electrically connected to a common source of electric supply;
(zzc) "transportable apparatus" means apparatus which is operated in a fixed position but which is so designed as to be capable of being moved readily from one place to another;
(zzd) "volt" means a unit of potential difference of electro-motive force and is the difference of electric potential which exists between two points of a conductor carrying a constant current of one ampere, when the power dissipated between these points is one watt;
(zze) "voltage" means the difference of electric potential measured in Volts between any two conductors or between any part of either conductor and the earth as measured by a voltmeter meeting Indian Standards;
(zzf) "watt" is a unit of active power and "MW" means megawatt and is equal to 10^6 watts.

(2) Words and expressions used and not defined in these regulations but defined in the Act shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in the Act.

Chapter II

3. **Designating person(s) to operate and carry out the work on electrical lines and apparatus.-** (1) A supplier or a consumer, or the owner, agent or manager of a mine, or the agent of any company operating in an oil-field or the owner of a drilled well in an oil field or a contractor who has entered into a contract with a supplier or a consumer to carry out duties incidental to the generation, transformation, transmission, conversion, distribution or use of electricity shall designate persons for the purpose to operate and carry out the work on electrical lines and apparatus.

(2) The supplier or consumer, or the owner, agent or manager of a mine, or the agent of any company operating in an oil-field or the owner of a drilled well in an oil field or a contractor referred to on sub-regulation (1) shall maintain a register wherein the names of the designated persons and the purpose for which they are engaged, shall be entered.

(3) No person shall be designated under sub-regulation (1) unless,-

(i) he possesses a certificate of competency or electrical work permit, issued by the Appropriate Government.

(ii) his name is entered in the register referred to in sub-relgulation (2).

4. **Inspection of designated officers and other safety measures.-** (1) The register maintained under sub-regulation (2) of regulation 3 shall be produced before the Electrical Inspector when required by him.

(2) If on inspection, the Electrical Inspector finds that the designated person does not fulfill the required qualification, he shall recommend the removal of the name of such persons from the register.

5. **Electrical Safety Officer.-** (1) All suppliers of electricity including generating companies, transmission companies and distribution companies shall designate an Electrical Safety Officer for ensuring observance of safety measures specified under these regulations in their organisation for construction, operation and maintenance of power stations, sub-stations, transmission and distribution lines.

(2) The Electrical Safety Officer shall be an Electrical Engineering degree holder with at least ten years of experience in operation and maintenance of electricity plants or an Electrical Engineering Diploma holder with at least fifteen years of experience in operation and maintenance of electric plant.

(3) The Electrical Safety Officer designated under sub-regulation (1), shall ensure periodic inspection of such installations, get them tested and keep a record thereof and such records shall be made available to the Electrical Inspector if and when required.

(4) For every factory registered under Factory Act, 1948, where more than 250 kW of electrical load is connected, the management of the factory shall designate a person having qualification specified in sub-regulation (2), for ensuring the

observance of the safety provisions laid under the Act and the regulations made thereunder, who shall periodically inspect such installation, get them tested and keep a record thereof and such records shall be made available to the Electrical Inspector if and when required.

6. **Safety measures for operation and maintenance of electric plants.-** (1) Engineers and supervisors appointed to operate or undertake maintenance of any part or whole of a thermal power generating station and a hydro power plant together with the associated sub-station shall hold diploma in Engineering from a recognized institute, or a degree in Engineering from a university.

(2) The Technicians to assist engineers or supervisors shall possess a certificate in appropriate trade, preferably with a two years course from a Industrial Training Institute recognized by the Central Government or the State Government.

(3) Engineers, supervisors and Technicians engaged for operation and maintenance of electric plants should have successfully undergone the type of training as specified in Schedule-I.

Provided that the existing employees shall have to undergo the training mentioned in sub-regulation (3) within three years from the date of coming into force of these regulations.

(4) The owner of every thermal power generating station and hydro power plant together with their associated sub-station shall arrange for training of personnel engaged in the operation and maintenance of his generating station along with associated sub-station in his own institute or any other institute recognized by the Central Government or the State Government.

Provided that separate training shall be given to the persons engaged in operation and maintenance of thermal power stations and hydro power stations including associated sub-stations.

7. **Safety measures for operation and maintenance of transmission, distribution systems.-** (1) Engineers or supervisors engaged in operation and maintenance of transmission and distribution systems shall hold diploma in electrical, mechanical, electronics and instrumentation Engineering from a recognized institute or university.

(2) The Technicians to assist engineers or supervisors shall possess a certificate in appropriate trade, preferably with a two years course from a Industrial Training institute recognized by the Central Government or State Government.

(3) Engineers, supervisors and Technicians engaged for operation and maintenance of transmission and distribution systems electric plants should have successfully undergone the type of training as specified in Schedule-II.

Provided that the existing employees shall have to undergo the training mentioned in sub-regulation (3) within three years from the date of coming into force of these regulations.

(4) Owner of every transmission or distribution system shall arrange for training of their personnel engaged in the operation and maintenance of transmission and distribution system in his own institute or any other institute recognized by the Central Government or State Government.

8. **Keeping of records and inspection thereof.-** (1) The generating company or licensee shall maintain records of the maps, plans and sections relating to supply or transmission of electricity and submit the same to the Electrical Inspector for inspection as and when required by him.

(2) The Electrical Inspector shall supply a copy of the report of inspection referred to in sub-regulation (1), to the generating company or licensee, as the case may be.

9. **Deposit of maps.** – When a license has been granted, two sets of maps showing, as regards such licensee, the particulars specified in application for license shall be signed and dated to correspond with the date of notification of the grant of the license by an officer designated by the Appropriate Commission in this behalf, one set of such maps shall be retained by the said officer and the other one shall be furnished to the licensee.

10. **Deposit of printed copies.-** (1) Every person who is granted a license, shall, within thirty days of the grant thereof, have copies of the license and maps, showing the area of supply as specified in the license to Exhibit I same for public inspection at all reasonable times at his head office, his local offices, if any, and at the office of every local authority within the area of supply.

(2) Every such licensee shall, within the aforesaid period of thirty days, supply free of charge one copy of the license along with the relevant maps to every local authority within the area of supply and shall also make necessary arrangement for the sale of printed copies of the license and maps to all persons applying for the same, at a price to be notified by the Appropriate Government from time to time.

11. **Plan for area of supply to be made and kept open for inspection.-** (1) The licensee shall, after commencing to supply electricity, forthwith cause a plan, to be made in electronic form, of the area of supply, and shall cause to be marked thereon the alignment and in the case of underground works, the approximate depth below the surface of all the existing electric supply lines, street distributing boxes and other works, and shall once in every year cause that plan to be duly corrected so as to show the electric supply lines, street distributing boxes and other works for the time being in position and shall also, if so required by an Electrical Inspector, cause to be made sections showing the approximate level of all his existing underground works other than service lines.

(2) Every plan shall be drawn to such horizontal and vertical scale as the Appropriate Commission may require.

Provided that no scale shall be required unless maps of the locality on that scale are for the time being available to the public.

(3) Every plan and section so made or corrected, or a copy thereof, marked with the date when it was made or corrected, shall be kept by the licensee at his

principal office or place of business within the area of supply, and shall at all reasonable times be open to the inspection of all applicants, and copies thereof shall be supplied.

Provided that existing and old plans and sections and underground distribution network shall be converted to electronic form within three years from the date of commencement of these regulations.

(4) Global Positioning System (GPS) mapping or mapping through any other latest technology, of existing and old plans and sections shall be completed within five years from the date of commencement of these regulations and new plans and sections shall be compatible to the Global Positioning System mapping or mapping through any other latest technology.

(5) The licensee shall, if required by an Electrical Inspector, and, where the licensee is not a local authority, by the local authority, if any, concerned, supply free of charge to such Electrical Inspector or local authority a duplicate copy of every such plan or section or a part of the same duly corrected.

(6) The copies of plans and sections under this regulation shall be supplied by the licensee to every applicant on the payment of such fee as the Appropriate Commission may, by regulation, specify.

Chapter III

General safety requirements

12. **General safety requirements pertaining to construction, installation, protection, operation and maintenance of electric supply lines and apparatus.**- (1) All electric supply lines and apparatus shall be of sufficient rating for power, insulation and estimated fault current and of sufficient mechanical strength, for the duty cycle which they may be required to perform under the environmental conditions of installation, and shall be constructed, installed, protected, worked and maintained in such a manner as to ensure safety of human beings, animals and property.

(2) Save as otherwise provided in these regulations, the relevant code of practice of the Bureau of Indian Standards or National Electrical Code, if any, may be followed to carry out the purposes of this regulation and in the event of any inconsistency, the provisions of these regulaions shall prevail.

(3) The material and apparatus used shall conform to the relevant specifications of the Bureau of Indian Standards or International Elelctro-Technical Commission where such specifications have already been laid down.

(4) All electrical equipment shall be installed above the Mean Sea Level (MSL) as declared by local Municiple Authorities and where such equipment is to be installed in the basement, consumer shall ensure that the design of the basement

should be such that there is no seapage or leakage or logging of water in the basement.

13. **Service lines and apparatus on consumer's premises.-** (1) The supplier shall ensure that all electric supply lines, wires, fittings and apparatus belonging to him or under his control, which are on a consumer's premises, are in a safe-condition and in all respects fit for supplying electricity and the supplier shall take precautions to avoid danger arising on such premises from such supply lines, wires, fittings and apparatus.

(2) Service lines placed by the supplier on the premises of a consumer which are underground or which are accessible shall be so insulated and protected by the supplier as to be secured under all ordinary conditions against electrical, mechanical, chemical or other injury to the insulation.

(3) The consumer shall, as far as circumstances permit, take precautions for the safe custody of the equipment on his premises belonging to the supplier.

(4) The consumer shall also ensure that the installation under his control is maintained in a safe condition.

14. **Switchgear on consumer's premises.-** (1) The supplier shall provide a suitable switchgear in each conductor of every service line other than an earthed or earthed neutral conductor or the earthed external conductor of a concentric cable within a consumer's premises, in an accessible position and such switchgear shall be contained within an adequately enclosed fireproof receptacle:

Provided that where more than one consumer is supplied through a common service line, each such consumer shall be provided with an independent switchgear at the point of rigid junction to the common service.

(2) Every electric supply line other than the earthed or earthed neutral conductor of any system or the earthed external conductor of a concentric cable shall be protected by a suitable switchgear by its owner.

15. **Identification of earthed and earthed neutral conductors and position of switches and switchgear therein.-** Where the conductors include an earthed conductor of a two-wire system or an earthed neutral conductor of a multi-wire system or a conductor which is to be connected thereto, the following conditions shall be complied with:-

(i) an indication of a permanent nature shall be provided by the owner of the earthed or earthed neutral conductor, or the conductor which is to be connected thereto, to enable such conductor to be distinguished from any live conductor and such indication shall be provided-

(a) where the earthed or earthed neutral conductor is the property of the supplier, at or near the point of commencement of supply;

(b) where a conductor forming part of a consumer's system is to be connected to the supplier's earthed or earthed neutral conductor, at the point where such connection is to be made;

(c) in all other cases, at a point corresponding to the point of commencement of supply or at such other points as may be approved by an Electrical Inspector.

(ii) no cut-out, link or switch other than a linked switch arranged to operate simultaneously on the earthed or earthed neutral conductor and live conductors shall be inserted or remain inserted in any earthed or earthed neutral conductor of a two wire-system or in any earthed or earthed neutral conductor of a multi-wire system or in any conductor connected thereto.

Provided that the above requirement shall not apply in case of-

(a) a link for testing purposes, or

(b) a switch for use in controlling a generator or transformer.

16. Earthed terminal on consumer's premises.- (1) The supplier shall provide and maintain on the consumer's premises for the consumer's use, a suitable earthed terminal in an accessible position at or near the point of commencement of supply.

Provided that in the case of installation of voltage exceeding 250 V the consumer shall, in addition to the aforementioned earthing arrangement, provide his own earthing system with an independent electrode.

Provided further that the supplier may not provide any earthed terminal in the case of installations already connected to his system on or before the date to be specified by the State Government in this behalf if he is satisfied that the consumer's earthing arrangement is efficient.

(2) The consumer shall take all reasonable precautions to prevent mechanical damage to the earthed terminal and its lead belonging to the supplier.

(3) The supplier may recover from the consumer the cost of installation on the basis of schedule of charges published by him in advance and where such schedule of charges is not published, the procedure laid down, in regulation 63 shall apply.

Explanation.- For the purposes of sub-regulation (1), the expression "point of commencement of supply of electricity" shall mean the point at the incoming terminal of the switchgear installed by the consumer.

17. Accessibility of bare conductors.- Where bare conductors are used in a building, the owner of such conductors shall,-

(a) ensure that they are inaccessible;

(b) provide in readily accessible position switches for rendering them dead whenever necessary; and

(c) take such other safety measures as are specified in the relevant Indian Standards.

18. **Danger Notices.**- The owner of every installation of voltage exceeding 250 V shall affix permanently in a conspicious position a danger notice in Hindi or English and the local language of the District, with a sign of skull and bones of a design as per IS -2551 on-

(a) every motor, generator, transformer and other electrical plant and equipment together with apparatus used for controlling or regulating the same;

(b) all supports of overhead lines of voltage exceeding 650 V which can be easily climbed upon without the aid of ladder or special appliances;

(c) luminous tube sign requiring supply, X-ray and similar high frequency installations of voltage exceeding 650 V but not exceeding 33 kV:

Provided that where it is not possible to affix such notices on any generator, motor, transformer or other apparatus, they shall be affixed as near as possible thereto, or the word 'danger' and the voltage of the apparatus concerned shall be permanently painted on it:

Provided further that where the generator, motor, transformer or other apparatus is within an enclosure one notice affixed to the said enclosure shall be sufficient for the purposes of this regulation.

Explanation- For the purpose of clause (b) rails, tubular poles, wooden supports, reinforced cement concrete poles without steps, I-sections and channels, shall be deemed as supports which cannot be easily climbed upon

19. **Handling of electric supply lines and apparatus.**- (1) Before any conductor or apparatus is handled, adequate precautions shall be taken, by earthing or other suitable means, to discharge electrically such conductor or apparatus, and any adjacent conductor or apparatus if there is danger therefrom, and to prevent any conductor or apparatus from being accidentally or inadvertently electrically charged when persons are working thereon.

(2) Every person who is working on an electric supply line or apparatus or both shall be provided with tools and devices such as gloves, rubber shoes, safety belts, ladders, earthing devices, helmets, line testers, hand lines and the like, for protecting him from mechanical and electrical injury and such tools and devices shall always be maintained in sound and efficient working condition.

(3) No person shall work on any live electric supply line or apparatus and no person shall assist such person on such work, unless he is designated in that behalf, and takes the safety precautions given in Schedule-III.

(4) Every telecommunication line on supports carrying a line of voltage exceeding 650 V but not exceeding 33 kV shall, for the purpose of working thereon, be deemed to be a line of voltage exceeding 650 V.

(5) All non-current carrying metal parts of switchgear and control panels shall be properly earthed and insulating floors or mat conforming to IS-15652: 2006, of appropriate voltage level shall be provided in front of the panels for the safety of operating personnel.

(6) All panels shall be painted with the description of its identification at front and at the rear.

20. **Supply to vehicles and cranes.-** Every person owning a vehicle, travelling crane, or the like to which electricity is supplied from an external source shall ensure that it is efficiently controlled by a suitable switch enabling all voltage to be cut off in one operation and, where such vehicle, travelling crane or the like runs on metal rails, the owner shall ensure that the rails are electrically continuous and earthed.

21. **Cables for portable or transportable apparatus.-** (1) Flexible cables shall not be used for portable or transportable motors, generators, transformers, rectifiers, electric drills, electric sprayers, welding sets or any other portable or transportable apparatus unless they are heavily insulated and adequately protected from mechanical injury.

(2) Where the protection is by means of metallic covering, the covering shall be in metallic connection with the frame of any such apparatus and earthed.

(3) The cables shall be three core type and four core type for portable and transportable apparatus working on single phase and three phase supply respectively and the wire meant to be used for ground connection shall be easily identifiable.

22. **Cables protected by bituminous materials.-** (1) Where the supplier or the owner has brought into use an electric supply line, other than an overhead line, which is not completely enclosed in a continuous metallic covering connected with earth and is insulated or protected *in situ* by composition or material of a bituminous character,-

(i) any pipe, conduit, or the like into which such electric supply line may have been drawn or placed shall, unless other arrangements are approved by the Electrical Inspector in any particular case, be effectively sealed at its point of entry into any street box so as to prevent any flow of gas to or from the street box, and;

(ii) such electric supply line shall be periodically inspected and tested where accessible, and the result of each such inspection and test shall be duly recorded by the supplier or the owner.

(2) The supplier or the owner after the coming into force of these regulations, shall not bring into use any further electric supply line as aforesaid which is insulated or

protected *in situ* by any composition or material known to be liable to produce noxious or explosive gases on excessive heating.

23. **Street boxes.**- (1) Street boxes shall not contain gas pipes, and precautions shall be taken to prevent, as far as reasonably possible, any influx of water or gas.

(2) Where electric supply lines forming part of different systems pass through the same street box, they shall be readily distinguishable from one another and all electric supply lines of voltage exceeding 650 V at or in street boxes shall be adequately supported and protected so as to prevent risk of damage to or danger from adjacent electric supply lines.

(3) All street boxes shall be regularly inspected for the purpose of detecting the presence of gas and if any influx or accumulation is discovered, the owner shall give immediate notice to any authority or company who have gas mains in the neighbourhood of the street box and in cases where a street box is large enough to admit the entrance of a person after the electric supply lines or apparatus therein have been placed in position, ample provision shall be made-

(i) to ensure that any gas which may by accident have obtained access to the box shall escape before a person is allowed to enter; and

(ii) for the prevention of danger from sparking.

(4) The owners of all street boxes or pillars containing circuits or apparatus shall ensure that their covers and doors are kept closed and locked and are so provided that they can be opened only by means of a key or a special appliance.

24. **Distinction of different circuits.**- The owner of every generating station, sub-station, junction-box or pillar in which there are any circuits or apparatus, whether intended for operation at different voltages or at the same voltage, shall ensure by means of indication of a permanent nature that the respective circuits are readily distinguishable from one another.

25. **Distinction of the installations having more than one feed.**- The owner of every installation including sub-station, double pole structure, four pole structure or any other structure having more than one feed, shall ensure by means of indication of a permanent nature, that the installation is readily distinguishable from other installations

26. **Accidental charging.**- (1) The owners of all circuits and apparatus shall so arrange them that there shall be no danger of any part thereof becoming accidentally charged to any voltage beyond the limits of voltage for which they are intended.

(2) Where alternating current and direct current circuits are installed on the same box or support, they shall be so arranged and protected that they shall not come into contact with each other when live.

27. **Provisions applicable to protective equipment.**- (1) Fire buckets filled with clean dry sand and ready for immediate use for extinguishing fires, in addition to fire extinguishers suitable for dealing with fires, shall be conspicuously marked

and kept in all generating stations, enclosed sub-stations and switching-stations in convenient location.

(2) The fire extinguishers shall be tested for satisfactory operation as per relevant Indian Standard at least once a year and record of such tests shall be maintained.

(3) First-aid boxes or cupboards conspicuously marked and equipped with such contents as the State Government may specify, shall be provided and maintained in every generating station, enclosed sub-station, enclosed switching station and in vehicles used for maintenance of lines so as to be readily accessible during all working hours and all such boxes and cupboards shall, except in the case of unattended sub-stations and switching stations, be kept in charge of responsible persons who are trained in first-aid treatment and one of such persons shall be available during working hours.

(4) Two or more gas masks shall be provided conspicuously and installed and maintained at accessible places in every generating station with capacity of 5 MW and above and enclosed sub-station with transformation capacity of 5 MVA and above for use in the event of fire or smoke:

Provided that where more than one generator with capacity of 5 MW and above is installed in a power station, each generator shall be provided with at least two separate gas masks in an accessible and conspicuous place.

Provided further that adequate number of gas masks shall be provided by the owner at every generating station and enlosed sub-station with capacity less than 5 MW and 5 MVA respectively.

28. **Display of instructions for resuscitation of persons suffering from electric shock.-** (1) Instructions, in English or Hindi and the local language of the District and where Hindi is the local language, in English and Hindi for the resuscitation of persons suffering from electric shock, shall be affixed by the owner in a conspicuous place in every generating station, enclosed sub-station, enclosed switching station, mines and in every factory as defined in clause (m) of section 2 of the Factory Act,1948 (63 of 1948) in which electricity is used and in such other premises where electricity is used as the Electrical Inspector may, by notice in writing served on the owner, direct.

(2) The owner of every generating station, enclosed sub-station, enclosed switching station and every factory or other premises to which these regulations apply, shall ensure that all designated persons employed by him are acquainted with and are competent to apply the instructions referred to in sub-regulation (1).

(3) In every manned generating station, sub-station or switching station of voltage exceeding 650 V, an artificial respirator shall be provided and kept in good working condition.

29. **Precautions to be adopted by consumers, owners, occupiers, electrical contractors, electrical workmen and suppliers.-** (1) No electrical installation work, including additions, alterations, repairs and adjustments to existing installations, except such replacement of lamps, fans, fuses, switches, domestic

appliances of voltage not exceeding 250V and fittings as in no way alters its capacity or character, shall be carried out upon the premises of or on behalf of any consumer, supplier, owner or occupier for the purpose of supply to such consumer, supplier, owner or occupier except by an electrical contractor licensed in this behalf by the State Government and under the direct supervision of a person holding a certificate of competency and by a person holding a permit issued or recognised by the State Government.

Provided that in the case of works executed for or on behalf of the Central Government and in the case of installations in mines, oil fields and railways, the Central Government and in other cases the State Government, may, by notification in the Official Gazette, exempt on such conditions as it may impose, any such work described therein either generally or in the case of any specified class of consumers, suppliers, owners or occupiers.

(2) No electrical installation work which has been carried out in contravention of sub-regulation (1) shall either be energised or connected to the works of any supplier.

30. **Periodical inspection and testing of installations.**- (1) Where an installation is already connected to the supply system of the supplier or trader, every such installation shall be periodically inspected and tested at intervals not exceeding five years either by the Electrical Inspector or by the supplier as may be directed by the State Government in this behalf or in the case of installations belonging to, or under the control of the Central Government, and in the case of installation in mines, oilfields and railways, by the Central Government.

(2) The periodical inspection and testing of installations of voltage above 650 V belonging to the supplier, shall also be carried out at intervals not exceeding five years by the Electrical Inspector;

(3) Where the supplier is directed by the Central or the State Government, as the case may be, to inspect and test the installation, he shall report on the condition of the installation to the consumer concerned in the Forms I, II and III as specified in Schedule-IV and shall submit a copy of such report to the Electrical Inspector;

(4) The Electrical Inspector may, on receipt of such report, accept the report submitted by the supplier or record variations as the circumstances of each case may require and may recommend that the defects may be rectified as per report;

(5) In the event of the failure of the owner of any installation to rectify the defects in his installation pointed out by the Electrical Inspector in his report and within the time indicated therein, such installation shall be liable to be disconnected under the directions of the Electrical Inspector after serving the owner of such installation with a notice for not less than forty eight hours.

Provided that the installation shall not be disconnected in case an appeal is made under sub-rule (1) of rule (8) of "Qualifications, Powers and Functions of Chief Electrical Inspector and Electrical Inspectors issued by Central Government vide GSR 481 (E) dated 17.08.2006 and the appellate authority has stayed the orders of disconnection.

Chapter VI

Safety provisions for electrical installations and apparatus of voltage exceeding 650 volts

43. **Approval by Electrical Inspector.** – (1) Voltage above which electrical installations will be required to be inspected by the Electrical Inspector before commencement of supply or recommencement after shutdown for six months and above shall be as per the notification to be issued by the Appropriate Government, under clause (x) of sub-section (2) of section 176 and sub-section (1) of section 162 of the Act.

(2) Before making an application to the Electrical Inspector for permission to commence or recommence supply after an installation has been disconnected for six months and above at voltage exceeding 650 V to any person, the supplier shall ensure that electric supply lines or apparatus of voltage exceeding 650 V belonging to him are placed in position, properly joined and duly completed and examined and the supply of electricity shall not be commenced by the supplier for installations of voltage needing inspection under these regulations unless the provisions of regulations 12 to 29, 33 to 35, 44 to 51 and 55 to 77 have been complied with and the approval in writing of the Electrical Inspector has been obtained by him:

Provided that the supplier may energise the aforesaid electric supply lines or apparatus for the purpose of tests specified in regulation 46.

(3) The owner of any installation of voltage exceeding 650 V shall, before making application to the Electrical Inspector for approval of his installation or additions thereto, test every circuit of voltage exceeding 650 V or additions thereto, other than an overhead line, and satisfy himself that they withstand the application of the testing voltage set out in sub-regulation (1) of regulation 46 and shall duly record the results of such tests and forward them to the Electrical Inspector:

Provided that an Electrical Inspector may direct such owner to carry out such tests as he deems necessary or accept the manufacturer's certified tests in respect of any particular apparatus in place of the tests required by this regulation

(4) The owner of any installation of voltage exceeding 650 V who makes any addition or alteration to his installation shall not connect to the supply his apparatus or electric supply lines, comprising the said alterations or additions unless and until such alteration or addition has been approved in writing by the Electrical Inspector.

44. **Use of electricity at voltage exceeding 650 Volts.** - (1) The Electrical Inspector shall not authorise the supplier to commence supply or where the supply has been discontinued for a period of six months and above, to recommence the supply at voltage exceeding 650 V to any consumer unless-

(i) all conductors and apparatus situated on the premises of the consumer are so placed as to be inaccessible except to a designated person

and all operations in connection with the said conductors and apparatus are carried out by a designated person;

(ii) the consumer has provided and agrees to maintain a separate building or a locked weather proof and fire proof enclosure of agreed design and location, to which the supplier at all times shall have access for the purpose of housing his apparatus and metering equipment, or where the provision for a separate building or enclosure is impracticable, the consumer has segregated the aforesaid apparatus of the supplier from any other part of his own apparatus:

Provided that such segregation shall be by the provision of fire proof walls, if the Electrical Inspector considers it to be necessary:

Provided further that in the case of an outdoor installation the consumer shall suitably segregate the aforesaid apparatus belonging to the supplier from his own;

(iii) all pole type sub-stations are constructed and maintained in accordance with regulation 50.

(2) The owner shall observe the following conditions, where electricity at voltage exceeding 650 V is supplied, converted, transformed or used,-

(i) he shall maintain safety clearances for electrical apparatus as per Bureau of Indian Standard specification so that sufficient space is available for easy operation and maintenance without any hazard to the operating and maintenance personnel working near the equipment and for ensuring adequate ventilation;

(ii) he shall not allow any encroachment below such installation:

Provided that where the Electrical Inspector comes across any such encroachment, he shall direct the owner to remove such encroachments;

(iii) the minimum safety working clearances specified in Schedule-VII shall be maintained for the bare conductors or live parts of any apparatus in outdoor sub-stations excluding overhead lines of installations of voltage exceeding 650 V;

(iv) he shall ensure that the windings of motors or other apparatus within reach from any position in which a person may require to be, are suitably protected so as to prevent danger;

(v) he shall ensure that where a transformer or transformers are used, suitable provision shall be made, either by connecting with earth, a point of the circuit at the lower voltage or otherwise, to guard against danger by reason of the said circuit becoming accidentally charged above its normal voltage by leakage from or contact with the circuit at the higher voltage;

(vi) a sub-station or a switching station with apparatus having more than 2000 litres of oil shall not be located in the basement where proper oil draining arrangement cannot be provided;

(vii) where a sub-station or a switching station with apparatus having more than 2000 litres of oil is installed, whether indoor or outdoors, he shall take the following measures, namely:-

(a) the baffle walls of four hours fire rating shall be provided between the apparatus,-

(i) where there is a single phase transformer banks in the switch-yards of generating stations and sub-stations;

(ii) on the consumer premises;

(iii) where adequate clearance between the units is not available.

(b) provisions shall be made for suitable oil soakpit and where use of more than 9000 litres of oil in any one oil tank, receptacle or chamber is involved, provision shall be made for the draining away or removal of any oil which may leak or escape from the tank, receptacle or chamber containing the same, and special precautions shall be taken to prevent the spread of any fire resulting from the ignition of the oil from any cause and adequate provision shall be made for extinguishing any fire which may occur;

(c) spare oil shall not be stored in the vicinity of any oil filled equipment in any such sub-station or switching station;

(d) all the transformers and switchgears shall be maintained in accordance with the maintenance schedules prepared in accordance with the relevant codes of practice of Bureau of Indian Standards;

(e) dry type of transformers only shall be used for installations inside the residential and commercial buildings;

(viii) without prejudice to the above measures, he shall take adequate fire protection arrangement for quenching the fire in the apparatus;

(ix) he shall ensure that the transformers of 10 MVA and above rating or in case of oil filled transformers with oil capacity of more than 2000 liters are provided with fire fighting system as per IS - 3034: 1993 or with Nitrogen Injection Fire Protection system;

(x) where it is necessary to locate the sub-station, or switching station in the basement, he shall take the following measures, namely:-

(a) the room shall necessarily be in the first basement at the periphery of the basement;

(b) the entrances to the room shall be provided with fire resisting doors of 2 hour fire rating and the door shall always be kept closed and a notice of this effect shall be affixed on outer side of the door;

(c) a curb (sill) of a suitable height shall be provided at the entrance in order to prevent the flow of oil from a ruptured transformer into other parts of the basement;

(d) direct access to the transformer room shall be provided from outside and the surrounding walls shall be lined with fire bricks;

(e) the cables to primary side and secondary side shall have sealing at all floors and wall opening of atleast two hours rating;

(f) fire Retardent Low Smoke (FRLS) cable of two hours rating shall be used.

(xi) he shall ensure that oil filled transformers installed indoors in other than residential or commercial buildings are placed at the ground floor or not below the first basement;

(xii) he shall ensure that cable trenches inside the sub-stations and switching stations containing cables are filled with sand, pebbles or similar non-inflammable materials or completely covered with non-inflammable slabs;

(xiii) he shall ensure that unless the conditions are such that all the conductors and apparatus may be made dead at the same time for the purpose of cleaning or for other work, the said conductors and apparatus shall be so arranged that these may be made dead in sections, and that work on any such section may be carried on by a designated person without danger;

(xiv) only persons designated under sub-regulation (1) of regulation 3, shall carry out the work on live lines and apparatus.

(3) All apparatus shall be protected against lightning and apparatus exceeding 220 kV shall also be protected against switching over voltages.

(4) The equipment used for protection and switching shall be adequately co-ordinated with the protected apparatus to ensure safe operation and to maintain the stability of the inter-connected units of the power system.

(5) The minimum clearances specified in Schedule-VIII shall be maintained for bare conductors or live parts of any apparatus in outdoor sub-stations, excluding overhead lines of High Voltage Direct Current installations.

(6) There shall not be tapping of another transmission line from the main line for 66 kV and above class of lines.

45. **Inter-locks and protection for use of electricity at voltage exceeding 650 Volts.**- (1) The owner shall ensure the following, namley:-

(i) isolators and the controlling circuit breakers shall be inter-locked so that the isolators cannot be operated unless the corresponding breaker is in open position;

(ii) isolators and the corresponding earthing switches shall be inter-locked so that no earthing switch can be closed unless and until the corresponding isolator is in open position;

(iii) where two or more supplies are not intended to be operated in parallel, the respective circuit breakers or linked switches controlling the supplies shall be inter-locked to prevent possibility of any inadvertent paralleling or feedback;

(iv) when two or more transformers are operated in parallel, the system shall be so arranged as to trip the secondary breaker of a transformer in case the primary breaker of that transformer trips;

(v) all gates or doors which give access to live parts of an installation shall be inter-locked in such a way that these cannot be opened unless the live parts are made dead and proper discharging and earthing of these parts should be ensured before any person comes in close proximity of such parts;

(vi) where two or more generators operate in parallel and neutral switching is adopted, inter-lock shall be provided to ensure that generator breaker cannot be closed unless one of the neutrals is connected to the earthing system.

(2) The following protection shall be provided in all systems and circuits to automatically disconnect the supply under abnormal conditions, namly:-

(i) over current protection to disconnect the supply automatically if the rated current of the equipment, cable or supply line is exceeded for a time which the equipment, cable or supply line is not designed to withstand;

(ii) earth fault or earth leakage protection to disconnect the supply automatically if the earth fault current exceeds the limit of current for keeping the contact potential within the reasonable values;

(iii) gas pressure type and winding and oil temperature protection to give alarm and tripping shall be provided on all transformers of ratings 1000 KVA and above;

(iv) transformers of capacity 10 MVA and above shall be protected against incipient faults by differential protection;

(v) all generators with rating of 100 KVA and above shall be protected against earth fault or leakage;

(vi) all generators of rating 1000 KVA and above shall be protected against faults within the generator winding using restricted earth fault protection or differential protection or by both;

(vii) high speed bus bar differential protection along with local breaker back up protection shall be commissioned and shall always be available at all 132 kV and above voltage sub-stations and switching stations and generating stations connected with the grid:

Provided that in respect of existing 132 kV sub-stations and switching stations having more than one incoming feeders, the high speed bus bar differential protection along with local breaker back up protection, shall be commissioned and shall always be available;

(viii) every generating station and sub-station connected to the grid at 220 kV and above shall be provided with disturbance recording and event logging facilities and all such equipment shall be provided with time synchronization facility for global common time reference but wherever numerical relays with provision of recording fault data are installed, disturbance recorder and event logger may not be installed;

(ix) distance protection and carrier communication protection shall be provided for all lines connecting to 400/220 kV substation.

46. **Testing, Operation and Maintenance.-** (1) Before approval is accorded by the Electrical Inspector under regulation 43 the manufacturer's test certificates shall, if required, be produced for all the routine tests as required under the relevant Indian Standards.

(2) No new apparatus, cable or supply line of voltage exceeding 650 Volts shall be commissioned unless such apparatus, cable or supply line are subjected to site tests as per relevant code of practice of the Bureau of Indian Standards.

(3) No apparatus, cable or supply line of voltage exceeding 650 V which has been kept disconnected, for a period of six months or more, from the system for alterations or repair, shall be connected to the system until such apparatus, cable or supply line are subjected to the relevant tests as per code of practice of Bureau of Indian Standards.

(4) Notwithstanding the provisions of this regulation, the Electrical Inspector may require certain tests to be carried out before or after charging the installations.

(5) All apparatus, cables and supply lines shall be maintained in healthy conditions and tests shall be carried out periodically as per the relevant code of practice of the Bureau of Indian Standards.

(6) Records of all tests, trippings, maintenance works and repairs of all equipments cables and supply lines shall be duly kept in such a way that these records can be compared with earlier ones.

(7) It shall be the responsibility of the owner of all installations of voltage exceeding 650 V to maintain and operate the installations in a condition free from danger and as recommended by the manufacturer or by the relevant codes of practice of the Bureau of Indian Standards.

(8) Failures of transformers and reactors of 20 MVA or MVAR and higher capacity shall be reported by the consumer and the suppliers of electricity, within forty eight hours of the occurrence of the failure, to the Central Electricity Authority and the reasons for failure and measures to be taken to avoid recurrence of failure shall be sent to the Central Electricity Authority within one month of the occurrence in the format given in Schedule-IX.

47. **Precautions to be taken against excess leakage in case of metal sheathed electric supply lines.-** The following precautions shall be taken in case of electric supply lines other than overhead lines, for use at voltage exceeding 650 V;, namely:-

(i) the conductors of the cable except the cable with thermoplastic insulation without any metallic screen or armour shall be enclosed in metal sheathing which shall be electrically continuous and connected with earth, and the conductivity of the metal sheathing shall be maintained and reasonable precautions taken where necessary to avoid corrosion of the sheathing;

(ii) the resistance of the earth connection with metallic sheath shall be kept low enough to permit the controlling circuit breaker or cut-out to operate in the event of any failure of insulation between the metallic sheath and the conductor.

Explanation- For the purpose of this regulation;

(a) in the case of thermoplastic insulated and sheathed cables with metallic armour the metallic wire or tape armour, shall be considered as metal sheathing.

(b) where an electric supply line as aforesaid has concentric cables and the external conductor is insulated from an outer metal sheathing and connected with earth, the external conductor may be regarded as the metal sheathing for the purposes of this regulation provided that the foregoing provisions as to conductivity are complied with.

48. **Connection with earth for apparatus exceeding 650V.-** (1) All non-current carrying metal parts associated with an installation of voltage exceeding 650 V shall be effectively earthed to a grounding system or mat which shall,-

(i) limit the touch and step potential to tolerable values;

(ii) limit the ground potential rise to tolerable values so as to prevent danger due to transfer of potential through ground, earth wires, cable sheath, fences, pipe lines, etc.;

(iii) maintain the resistance of the earth connection to such a value as to make operation of the protective device effective;

(2) In the case of star connected system with earthed neutrals or delta connected system with earthed artificial neutral point,-

(i) the neutral point of every generator and transformer shall be earthed by connecting it to the earthing system not by less than two separate and distinct connections:

Provided that the neutral point of a generator may be connected to the earthing system through an impedance to limit the fault current to the earth:

Provided further that in the case of multi-machine systems neutral switching may be resorted to, for limiting the injurious effect of harmonic current circulation in the system;

(ii) the generator or transformer neutral shall be earthed through a suitable impedance where an appreciable harmonic current flowing in the neutral connection causes interference, with communication circuits;

(iii) in case of the delta connected system the neutral point shall be obtained by the insertion of a grounding transformer and current limiting resistance or impedance wherever considered necessary at the commencement of such a system.

(3) In case of generating stations, sub-stations and industrial installations of voltage exceeding 33 kV, the system neutral earthing and protective frame earthing may be, if system design so warrants, integrated into common earthing grid provided the resistance to earth of combined mat does not cause the step and touch potential to exceed its permissible values.

(4) Single phase systems of voltage exceeding 650 V shall be effectively earthed.

(5) In the case of a system comprising electric supply lines having concentric cables, the external conductor shall be connected with earth.

(6) Where a supplier proposes to connect with earth an existing system for use at voltage exceeding 650 V which has not hitherto been so connected with earth, he shall give not less than fourteen days notice in writing together with particulars of the proposed connection with earth to the telegraph authority established under the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (13 of 1885).

(7) Where the earthing lead and earth connection are used only in connection with earthing guards erected under overhead lines of voltage exceeding 650 V where they cross a telecommunication line or a railway line, and where such lines are equipped with earth leakage, the earth resistance shall not exceed twenty five

chnis and the project authorities shall obtain No Objection Certificate (NOC) from Railway Authorities and Power and Telecommunication Co-ordination Committee before energisation of the facilities.

(8) Every earthing system belonging to either the supplier or the consumer shall be tested for its resistance to earth on a dry day during dry season not less than once a year and records of such tests shall be maintained and produced, if so required, before the Electrical Inspector.

49. **General conditions as to transformation and control of electricity.**- (1) Where electricity of voltage exceeding 650 V is transformed, converted, regulated or otherwise controlled in sub-stations or switching stations including outdoor sub-stations and outdoor switching stations to be transformed or in street boxes constructed underground, the following provisions shall be observed, namely:-

(i) sub-stations and switching stations shall preferably be erected above ground, but where necessarily constructed underground due provisions for ventilation and drainage shall be made and any space housing switchgear shall not be used for storage of any materials especially inflammable and combustible materials or refuse;

(ii) outdoor sub-stations except pole type sub-stations and outdoor switching stations shall, unless the apparatus is completely enclosed in a metal covering connected with earth, the said apparatus also being connected with the system by armoured cables, be efficiently protected by fencing not less than 1.8 metres in height or other means so as to prevent access to the electric supply lines and apparatus therein by an undesignated person and the fencing of such area shall be earthed efficiently;

(iii) underground street boxes, other than sub-stations, which contain transformers shall not contain switches or other apparatus, and switches, cut-outs or other apparatus required for controlling of other purposes shall be fixed in separate receptacle above ground wherever practicable.

(2) Where electricity is transformed, suitable connection shall be made by connecting with earth a point of the system at the lower voltage and also to guard against danger by reason of the said system becoming accidentally charged above its normal voltage by leakage from a contact with the system at the higher voltage.

50. **Pole type sub-stations.**- Where platform type construction is used for a pole type sub-station and sufficient space for a person to stand on the platform is provided, a substantial hand rail shall be built around the said platform and if the hand rail is of metal, it shall be connected with earth:

Provided that in the case of pole type sub-station on wooden supports and wooden platform the metal hand-rail shall not be connected with earth.

51. **Condensers.**- Suitable arrangement shall be made for immediate and automatic or manual discharge of every static condenser on disconnection of supply.

52. Supply to luminous tube sign installations of voltage exceeding 650 Volts but not exceeding 33 kV.- (1) Any person who proposes to use or who is using electricity for the purpose of operating a luminous tube sign installation, or who proposes to transform or is transforming electricity to a voltage exceeding 650 V but not exceeding 33 kV for any such purpose shall comply with the following conditions, namely:-.

(i) all live parts of the installation, including all apparatus and live conductors in the secondary circuit, but excluding the tubes except in the neighbourhood of their terminals, shall be inaccessible to undesignated persons and such parts shall be effectively screened;

(ii) irrespective of the method of obtaining the voltage of the circuit which feeds the luminous discharge tube sign, no part of any conductor of such circuit shall be in metallic connection, except in respect of its connection with earth, with any conductor of the supply system or with the primary winding of the transformer;

(iii) all live parts of an exterior installation shall be so disposed as to protect them against the effects of the weather and such installation shall be so arranged and separated from the surroundings as to limit, as far as possible, the spreading of fire;

(iv) the secondary circuit shall be permanently earthed at the transformer and the core of every transformer shall be earthed;

(v) where the conductors of the primary circuit are not in metallic connection with the supply conductors, one phase of such primary circuit shall be permanently earthed at the motor generator or convertor, or at the transformer and an earth leakage circuit breaker of sufficient rating shall be provided on the side of voltage not exceeding 250 V to detect the leakage in such luminous tube sign installations;

(vi) a sub-circuit which forms the primary circuit of a fixed luminous discharge tube sign installation shall be reserved solely for such purpose;

(vii) a separate primary final sub-circuit shall be provided for each transformer or each group of transformers having an aggregate input not exceeding 1,000 volt-amperes, of a fixed luminous discharge tube sign installation;

(viii) an interior installation shall be provided with suitable adjacent means for disconnecting all phases of the supply except the "neutral" in a 3-phase, 4-wire circuit;

(ix) for installations on the exterior of a building a suitable emergency fire-proof linked switch to operate on all phases except the neutral in a 3-phase, 4-wire circuit shall be provided and fixed in a conspicuous position at not more than 1.70 metres above the ground;

(x) a special "caution" notice shall be affixed in a conspicuous place on the door of every enclosure of voltage exceeding 650 V but not exceeding 33 kV to the effect that the supply must be cut off before the enclosure is opened;

(xi) where static condensers are used, they shall be installed on the load side of the fuses and the primary side of the transformers where the voltage does not exceed 250 V;

(xii) where static condensers are used on primary side, provision shall be made for automatic or manual discharging of the condensers when the supply is cut off;

(xiii) before using the static condensers or any interrupting device on the voltage exceeding 650 V, the executing agencies shall test and ensure that automatic discharging device is functional thereon.

(2) The owner or user of any luminous tube sign or similar installation of voltage exceeding 650 V but not exceeding 33 kV shall not bring the same into use without giving to the Electrical Inspector not less than fourteen days notice in writing of his intention so to do.

53. **Supply to electrode boilers of voltage exceeding 650 Volt but not exceeding 33 kV.**- (1) Where a system having a point connected with earth is used for supply of electricity to an electrode boiler of voltage exceeding 650 V which is also connected with earth, the owner or user of electrode boiler shall comply with the following conditions, namely:-

(i) the metal work of the electrode boiler shall be efficiently connected to the metal sheathing and metallic armouring, if any, of the electric supply line of voltage exceeding 650 V but not exceeding 33 kV whereby electricity is supplied to the electrode boiler;

(ii) the supply of electricity at voltage exceeding 650 V to the electrode boiler shall be controlled by a suitable circuit-breaker so set as to operate in the event of the phase currents becoming unbalanced to the extent of ten per cent of the rated current consumption of the electrode boiler under normal conditions of operation:

Provided that if in any case a higher setting is essential to ensure stability of operation of the electrode boiler, the setting may be increased so as not to exceed fifteen per cent of the rated current consumption of the electrode boiler under normal conditions of operation;

(iii) an inverse time element device may be used in conjuction with the aforesaid circuit breaker to prevent the operation thereof unnecessarily on the occurrence of unbalanced phase currents of momentary or short duration;

(iv) the supplier or owner shall serve a notice in writing on the telegraph-authority at least seven days prior to the date on which such supply of electricity is to be afforded specifying the location of every point, including

the earth connection of the electrode boiler, at which the system is connected with earth.

(2) The owner or user of any electrode boiler of voltage exceeding 650 V shall not bring the same into use without giving the Electrical Inspector not less than fourteen days notice in writing of his intention so to do.

54. **Supply to X-ray and high frequency installations.**- (1) Any person, who proposes to use or who is using electricity for the purpose of operating an X-ray or similar high-frequency installation, other than portable units or shock-proof self contained and stationary units shall comply the following conditions, namely:-

(i) mechanical barriers shall be provided to prevent too close an approach to any parts of the X-ray apparatus of voltage exceeding 650 V but not exceeding 33 kV, except the X-ray tube and its leads, unless such parts of voltage exceeding 650 V but not exceeding 33 kV have been rendered shock proof by being shielded by earthed metal or adequate insulating material;

(ii) where generators operating at 300 kV peak or more are used, such generators shall be installed in rooms separate from those containing the other equipment and any step-up transformer employed shall be so installed and protected as to prevent danger;

(iii) a suitable switch shall be provided to control the circuit supplying a generator, and shall be so arranged as to be open except while the door of the room housing the generator is locked from the outside;

(iv) X-ray tubes used in therapy shall be mounted in an earthed metal enclosure;

(v) every X-ray machine shall be provided with a milliammeter or other suitable measuring instrument, readily visible from the control position and connected, if practicable, in the earthed lead, but guarded if connected in the lead of voltage exceeding 650 V but not exceeding 33 kV:

Provided that earth leakage circuit breaker of sufficient rating shall be provided on the side wherein voltage does not exceed 250 V to detect the leakage in such X-ray installations.

Explanation:- For the purpose of this regulation "shock proof", as applied to X-ray and high-frequency equipment, shall mean that such equipment is guarded with earthed metal so that no person may come into contact with any live part.

(2) (i) in the case of nonshock proof equipment, overhead conductors of voltage exceeding 650 V but not exceeding 33 kV, unless suitably guarded against personal contact, shall be adequately spaced and high voltage leads on tilting tables and fluroscopes shall be adequately insulated or so surrounded by barriers as to prevent inadvertent contact;

(ii) the circuit of voltage not exceeding 250 V of the step up transformer shall contain a manually operated control device having overload protection, in addition to the over current devise for circuit protection, and these devices shall have no exposed live parts and for diagnostic work there shall be an additional switch in the said circuit, which shall be of one of the following types:-

(a) a switch with a spring or other mechanism that will open automatically except while held close by the operator, or;

(b) a time switch which will open automatically after a definite period of time for which it has been set;

(iii) if more than one piece of apparatus be operated from the same source of voltage exceeding 650 V, each shall be provided with a switch of voltage exceeding 650 V to give independent control;

(iv) low frequency current-carrying parts of a machine of the quenched-gap or open gap type shall be so insulated or guarded that they cannot be touched during operation but the high frequency circuit-proper which delivers high-frequency current normally for the therapeutic purposes shall be exempt from such insulation;

(v) all X-ray generators having capacitors shall have suitable means for discharging the capacitors manually;

(vi) except in the case of self-contained units, all 200 kV peak or higher X-ray generators shall have a sphere gap installed in the system of voltage exceeding 650 V but not exceeding 33 kV adjusted so that it will break down on over voltage surges.

(3) (i) all non-current carrying metal parts of tube stands, fluroscopes and other apparatus shall be properly earthed and insulating floors, mats or platforms shall be provided for operators in proximity to parts of voltage exceeding 650V unless such parts have been rendered shock proof;

(ii) where short wave therapy machines are used, the treatment tables and examining chairs shall be wholly non-metallic.

(4) The owner of any X-ray installation or similar high frequency apparatus shall not bring the same into use without giving to the Electrical Inspector not less than fourteen days notice in writing of his intention to do so:

Provided that the aforesaid notice shall not be necessary in the case of shock-proof portable X-ray and high-frequency equipment which have been inspected before the commencement of their use and periodically thereafter.

Chapter VII

Safety requirements for overhead lines, underground cables and generating stations

55. **Material and strength.-** (1) All conductors of overhead lines other than those specified in regulation 68 shall have a breaking strength of not less than 350 kg.

(2) Where the voltage does not exceed 250 V and the span is of less than fifteen metres and is drawn through the owner's or consumer's premises, a conductor having an actual breaking strength of not less than 150 kg may be used.

56. **Joints.-** (1) No conductor of an overhead line shall have more than one joint in a span and joints between conductors of overhead lines shall be mechanically and electrically secure under the conditions of operation.

(2) The ultimate strength and the electrical conductivity of the joint shall be as per relevant Indian Standards.

57. **Maximum stresses and factors of safety.-** (1) The load and permissible stresses on the structural members, conductors and ground wire of self supporting steel lattice towers for overhead transmission lines shall be in accordance with the specifications laid down, from time to time, by the Bureau of Indian Standards.

(2) Overhead lines not covered in sub-regulation (1) shall have the following minimum factors of safety, namely:-

(i)	for metal supports	-	1.5
(ii)	for mechanically processed concrete supports	-	2.0
(iii)	for hand-moulded concrete supports	-	2.5
(iv)	for wood supports	-	3.0

(3) The minimum factors of safety shall be based on such load as may cause failure of the support to perform its function, assuming that the foundation and other components of the structure are intact.

(4) The load shall be equivalent to the yield point stress or the modulus of rupture, as the case may be, for supports subject to bending and vertical loads and the crippling load for supports used as strut.

(5) The strength of the supports of the overhead lines in the direction of the line shall not be less than one-fourth of the strength required in the direction transverse to the line.

(6) The minimum factor of safety for stay-wires, guard-wires or bearer-wires shall be 2.5 based on the ultimate tensile strength of the wire.

(7) The minimum factor of safety for conductors shall be two, based on their ultimate tensile strength, in addition, the conductor's tension at 32^{0} C, without external load, shall not exceed the following percentages of the ultimate tensile strength of the conductor:-

(i)	Initial unloaded tension	.....	35 per cent
(ii)	Final unloaded tension	.....	25 per cent

Provided that for the conductors having a cross section of a generally triangular shape, such as conductors composed of 3-wires, the final unloaded tension at 32^0 C shall not exceed thirty per cent of the ultimate tensile strength of such conductor.

(8) For the purpose of calculating the factors of safety in sub-regulation (2), the following conditions shall be observed, namely:-

(i) the maximum wind pressure shall be as specified in the relevant Indian Standards;

(ii) for cylindrical bodies the effective area shall be taken as full projected area exposed to wind pressure; and

(iii) the maximum and minimum temperatures shall be such as specified in the relevant Indian Standards.

(9) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-regulation (2) to (8) in localities where overhead lines are liable to accumulations of ice or snow, the load and permissible stresses on the structural members, conductors and ground wire of self supporting steel lattice towers for overhead transmission lines shall be in accordance with the specifications laid down, from time to time, by the Bureau of Indian Standards or as specified by Appropriate Government, by order in writing.

58. **Clearance above ground of the lowest conductor of overhead lines.**- (1) No conductor of an overhead line, including service lines, erected across a street shall at any part thereof be at a height of less than-

(i)	for lines of voltage not exceeding 650 Volts	-	5.8 metres
(ii)	for lines of voltage exceeding 650 Volts but not exceeding 33 kV	-	6.1 metres

(2) No conductor of an overhead line, including service lines, erected along any street shall at any part thereof be at a height less than-

(i)	for lines of voltage not exceeding 650 Volts	-	5.5 metres
(ii)	for lines of voltage exceeding 650 Volts but not exceeding 33 kV	-	5.8 metres

(3) No conductor of an overhead line including service lines, erected elsewhere than along or across any street shall be at a height less than -

(i)	for lines of voltage upto and including 11,000 Volts, if bare	-	4.6 metres
(ii)	for lines of voltage upto and including 11,000 Volts, if insulated	-	4.0 metres
(iii)	for lines of voltage exceeding 11,000 Volts but not exceeding 33 kV	-	5.2 metres

(4) For lines of voltage exceeding 33 kV the clearance above ground shall not be less than 5.2 metres plus 0.3 metre for every 33,000 Volts or part thereof by which the voltage of the line exceeds 33,000 Volts:

Provided that the minimum clearance along or across any street shall not be less than 6.1 metres.

(5) For High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) lines, the clearance above ground shall not be less than-

Sl.No.	DC Voltage(kV)	Ground Clearance (mtrs.)
1.	100 kV	6.1
2.	200 kV	7.3
3.	300 kV	8.5
4.	400 kV	9.4
5.	500 kV	10.6
6.	600 kV	11.8
7.	800 kV	13.9

(6) Ground clearances shall be as specified in schedule-X.

59. **Clearance between conductors and trolley wires.**- (1) No conductor of an overhead line crossing a tramway or trolley bus route using trolley wires shall have less than the following clearances above any trolley wire-

(i) lines of voltage not exceeding 650 Volts - 1.2 metres

Provided that where an insulated conductor suspended from a bearer wire crosses over a trolley wire the minimum clearance for such insulated conductor shall be 0.6 metre.

(ii) lines of voltage exceeding 650 Volts up to and including 11,000 Volts - 1.8 metres

(iii) lines of voltage exceeding 11,000 Volts but not exceeding33,000 Volts - 2.5 metres

(iv) lines of voltage exceeding 33 kV - 3.0 metres

(2) In any case of a crossing specified in sub-regulation (1), whoever lays his line later in time, shall provide the clearance between his own line and the line which will be crossed in accordance with the provisions of the said sub-regulation:

Provided that if the later entrant is the owner of the lower line and is not able to provide adequate clearance, he shall bear the cost for modification of the upper line so as to comply with this sub-regulation.

60. **Clearance from buildings of lines of voltage and service lines not exceeding 650 Volts.**- (1) An overhead line shall not cross over an existing building as far as possible and no building shall be constructed under an existing overhead line.

(2) Where an overhead line of voltage not exceeding 650 V passes above or adjacent to or terminates on any building, the following minimum clearances from any accessible point, on the basis of maximum sag, shall be observed, namely:-

(i) for any flat roof, open balcony, varandah roof and lean-to-roof-

(a) when the line passes above the building a vertical clearance of 2.5 metres from the highest point, and

(b) when the line passes adjacent to the building a horizontal clearance of 1.2 metres from the nearest point, and

(ii) for pitched roof-

(a) when the line passes above the building a vertical clearance of 2.5 metres immediately under the line, and

(b) when the line passes adjacent to the building a horizontal clearance of 1.2 metres.

(3) Any conductor so situated as to have a clearance less than that specified above shall be adequately insulated and shall be attached at suitable intervals to a bare earthed bearer wire having a breaking strength of not less than 350 kg.

(4) The horizontal clearance shall be measured when the line is at a maximum deflection from the vertical due to wind pressure.

(5) Vertical and horizontal clearances shall be as specified in schedule-X.

Explanation:- For the purpose of this regulation, the expression "building" shall be deemed to include any structure, whether permanent or temporary.

61. **Clearances from buildings of lines of voltage exceeding 650 V.**- (1) An overhead line shall not cross over an existing building as far as possible and no building shall be constructed under an existing overhead line.

(2) Where an overhead line of voltage exceeding 650 V passes above or adjacent to any building or part of a building it shall have on the basis of maximum sag a vertical clearance above the highest part of the building immediately under such line, of not less than-

(i) for lines of voltages exceeding 650 Volts upto and including 33,000 Volts	- 3.7 metres
(ii) for lines of voltages exceeding 33 kV	- 3.7 metres plus 0.30 metre for every additional 33,000 Volts or part thereof.

(3) The horizontal clearance between the nearest conductor and any part of such building shall, on the basis of maximum deflection due to wind pressure, be not less than-

(i)	for lines of voltages exceeding 650 V upto and including 11,000 Volts	- 1.2 metres
(ii)	for lines of voltages exceeding 11,000 V and up to and including 33,000 V	- 2.0 metres
(iii)	for lines of voltages exceeding 33 kV	- 2.0 metres plus 0.3 metre fore every additional 33kV or part thereof.

(4) For High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) systems, vertical clearance and horizontal clearance, on the basis of maximum deflection due to wind pressure, from buildings shall be maintained as below:

Sl.No	DC Voltage (kV)	Vertical Clearance (mtrs.)	Horizontal Clearance (mtrs.)
1.	100 kV	4.6	2.9
2.	200 kV	5.8	4.1
3.	300 kV	7.0	5.3
4.	400 kV	7.9	6.2
5.	500 kV	9.1	7.4
6.	600 kV	10.3	8.6
7.	800 kV	12.4	10.7

(5) Vertical and horizontal clearances shall be as specified in schedule-X.

Explanation:- For the purpose of this regulation the expression "building" shall be deemed to include any structure, whether permanent or temporary.

62. **Conductors at different voltages on same supports.-** Where conductors forming parts of systems at different voltages are erected on the same supports, the owner shall make adequate provision to guard against danger to linemen and others, from the lower voltage system being charged above its normal working voltage, by leakage from or contact with the higher voltage system and the methods of construction and the applicable minimum clearances between the conductors of the two systems shall be as specified in regulation 69 for lines crossing each other.

63. **Erection or alteration of buildings, structures, flood banks and elevation of roads.**- (1) If at any time subsequent to the erection of an overhead line, whether covered with insulating material or not, any person proposes to erect a new building or structure or flood bank or to raise any road level or to carry out any other type of work whether permanent or temporary or to make in or upon any building, or structure or flood bank or road, any permanent or temporary addition or alteration, he and the contractor whom he employs to carry out the erection, addition or alteration, shall, give intimation in writing of his intention to do so, to the supplier or owner and to the Electrical Inspector and shall furnish therewith a scale drawing showing the proposed building, structure, flood bank, road or any addition or alteration and scaffolding thereof required during the construction.

(2) On receipt of such intimation, the supplier or owner shall examine,-

(i) whether the line under reference was laid in acordance with the provisions of these regulations and any other law;

(ii) whether it is technically feasible;

(iii) whether it meets the requirement of Right of Way (ROW);

(iv) whether such person was liable to pay the cost of alteration of the overhead line and if so, send a notice without undue delay, to such person together with an estimate of the cost of the expenditure likely to be incurred to so alter the overhead line and require him to deposit, within thirty days of the receipt of the notice, with the supplier or owner, the amount of the estimated cost.

(3) If such person disputes the cost of alteration of the overhead line estimated by the supplier or owner or even the responsibility to pay such cost, the dispute may be referred to the Electrical Inspector whose decision thereof shall be final.

(4) The Electrical Inspector shall estimate the cost of alteration of overhead line on the following basis, namely:-

(i) the cost of material used on the alteration after crediting the depreciated cost of the material which shall be available from the existing line;

(ii) the wages of labour employed in affecting the alteration;

(iii) supervision charges to the extent of fifteen per cent of the wages mentioned in sub clause (ii); and charges incurred by the supplier or owner in complying with the provisions of section 67 of the Act, in respect of such alterations.

(5) Any addition or alteration to the building or structure shall be allowed only after the deposite of such estimated cost to the supplier or owner.

(6) No work upon such building, structure, flood bank, road and addition or alteration thereto shall be commenced or continued until the Electrical Inspector

has certified that the provisions of regulation 58, 60 and 61 should not be contravened either during or after the aforesaid construction:

Provided that the Electrical Inspector may, if he is satisfied that the overhead line has been so guarded as to secure the protection of persons or property from injury, certify that the work may be executed prior to the alteration of the overhead line or in the case of temporary addition or alteration, without alteration of the overhead line.

(7) The supplier or owner shall, on receipt of such deposit, alter the overhead line in such a way that it does not contravene the provisions regulation 58, 60 and 61 either during or after such construction within two months from the date of such deposit or within such longer period as the Electrical Inspector may allow.

64. **Transporting and storing of material near overhead lines.**- (1) No rods, pipes or similar materials shall be taken below, or in the vicinity of, any bare overhead conductors or lines if these contravene the provisions of regulations 60 and 61 unless such materials are transported under the direct supervision of a person designated in this behalf by the owner of such overhead conductors or lines.

(2) No rods, pipes or other similar materials shall be brought within the flash over distance of bare live conductors or lines.

(3) No material or earth work or agricultural produce shall be dumped or stored, no trees grown below or in the vicinity of, bare overhead conductors, or lines to contravene the provision of regulations 60 and 61.

(4) No flammable material shall be stored under the electric supply line.

(5) No fire shall be allowed above underground cables.

(6) Firing of any material below electric lines shall be prohibited.

65. **General clearances.**- (1) For the purpose of computing the vertical clearance of an overhead line, the maximum sag of any conductor shall be calculated on the basis of the maximum sag in still air and the maximum temperature as specified under regulations 57 and computing any horizontal clearance of an overhead line the maximum deflection of any conductor shall be calculated on the basis of the wind pressure specified under regulations 57.

(2) No blasting for any purpose shall be done within 300 metres from the boundary of a sub-station or from the electric supply lines of voltage exceeding 650 V or tower structure thereof without the written permission of the owner of such sub-station or electric supply lines or tower structures and in case of mining lease hold area, without the written permission of the Inspector of Mines.

(3) No cutting of soil within ten meters from the tower structure of 132 kV and above voltage level shall be permitted without the written permission of the owner of tower structure.

(4) No person shall construct brick kiln or other polluting units near the installations or transmission lines of 220 kV and above within a distance of 500 metres

66. **Routes proximity to aerodromes.**- Overhead lines shall not be erected in the vicinity of aerodromes unless the Airport Authorities have approved in writing the route of the proposed lines as per relevant Indian Standards.

67. **Maximum interval between supports.**- All conductors shall be attached to supports at intervals not exceeding the safe limits based on the ultimate tensile strength of the conductor and the factor of safety specified under regulations 57.

Provided that in the case of overhead lines carrying conductors of voltage not exceeding 650 V when erected in, over, along or across any street, the interval shall not, without the consent in writing of the Electrical Inspector, exceed 65 metres.

68. **Conditions to apply where telecommunication lines and power lines are carried on same supports.**- (1) Every overhead telecommunication line erected on supports carrying a power line shall consist of conductors each having a breaking strength of not less than 270 kg.

(2) Every telephone used on a telecommunication line erected on supports carrying a power line shall be suitably guarded against lightning and shall be protected by cut-outs.

(3) Where a telecommunication line is erected on supports carrying a power line of voltage exceeding 650 V, arrangement shall be made to safeguard any person against injury resulting from contact, leakage or induction between such power and telecommunication lines.

69. **Lines crossing or approaching each other and lines crossing street and road.**- Where an overhead line crosses or is in proximity to any telecommunication line, the owner of either the overhead line or the telecommunication line, whoever lays his line later, shall arrange to provide for protective devices or guarding arrangement and shall observe the following provisions, namely:-

(i) when it is intended to erect a telecommunication line or an overhead line which will cross or be in proximity to an overhead line or a telecommunication line, as the case may be, the person proposing to erect such line shall give one month's notice of his intention so to do along with the relevant details of protection and drawings to the owner of the existing line;

(ii) guarding shall be provided where lines of voltage not exceeding 33 kV cross a road or street;

(iii) where an overhead line crosses or is in proximity to another overhead line, guarding arrangements shall be provided so to guard against the possibility of their coming into contact with each other;

(iv) where an overhead line crosses another overhead line, clearances shall be as under:-

(Minimum clearances in metres between lines crossing each other)

Sl. No	Nominal System Voltage	11-66 kV	110-132 kV	220 kV	400 kV	800 kV
1.	Low and Medium	2.44	3.05	4.58	5.49	7.94
2.	11-66 kV	2.44	3.05	4.58	5.49	7.94
3.	110-132 kV	3.05	3.05	4.58	5.49	7.94
4.	220 kV	4.58	4.58	4.58	5.49	7.94
5.	400 kV	5.49	5.49	5.49	5.49	7.94
6.	800 kV	7.94	7.94	7.94	7.94	7.94

Provided that no guardings are required when line of voltage exceeding 33 kV crosses over another line of 250 V and above voltage or a road or a tram subject to the condition that adequate clearances are provided between the lowest conductor of the line of voltage exceeding 33 kV and the top most conductor of the overhead line crossing underneath the line of voltage exceeding 33 kV and the clearances as stipulated in regulation 58 from the topmost surface of the road maintained;

(v) where an overhead direct current (DC) line crosses another overhead line, clearances shall be as under:-

(Minimum clearances in metres between AC and DC lines crossing each other)

Sl. No.	Sysytem Voltage AC/DC	100 kV DC	200 kV DC	300 kV DC	400 kV DC	500 kV DC	600 kV DC
1.	Low and Medium AC	3.05	4.71	5.32	6.04	6.79	7.54
2.	11-66 kV AC	3.05	4.71	5.32	6.04	6.79	7.54
3	110-132 kV AC	3.05	4.71	5.32	6.04	6.79	7.54
4.	220 kV AC	4.58	4.71	5.32	6.04	6.79	7.54
5.	200 kV DC	4.71	4.71	5.32	6.04	6.79	7.54

6.	300 kV AC	5.32	5.32	5.32	6.04	6.79	7.54
7.	400 kV AC	5.49	5.49	5.49	6.04	6.79	7.54
8.	400 kV DC	6.04	6.04	6.04	6.04	6.79	7.54
9.	500 kV DC	6.79	6.79	6.79	6.79	6.79	7.54
10.	600 kV DC	7.54	7.54	7.54	7.54	7.54	7.54
11.	800 kV DC	7.94	7.94	7.94	7.94	7.94	7.94

(vi) a person erecting or proposing to erect a line which may cross or be in proximity with an existing line, shall provide arrangements on his own line or require the owner of the other overhead line to provide guarding arrangements as referred to in clause (iii) and (iv);

(vii) in all cases referred to in this regulation the expenses of providing the guarding arrangements or protective devices shall be borne by the person whose line was last erected;

(viii) where two lines cross, the crossing shall be made as nearly at right angles as the nature of the case admits and as near the support of the line as practicable, and the support of the lower line shall not be erected below the upper line;

(ix) the guarding arrangements shall ordinarily be carried out by the owner of the supports on which it is made and he shall be responsible for its efficient maintenance.

70. Guarding.- (1) Where guarding is required under these regulations the following shall be observed , namely:-

(i) every guard-wire shall be connected with earth at each point at which its electrical continuity is broken;

(ii) every guard-wire shall have an actual breaking strength of not less than 635 kg and if made of iron or steel , shall be galvanised;

(iii) every guard-wire or cross-connected systems of guard-wires shall have sufficient current-carrying capacity to ensure them rendering dead, without risk of fusing of the guard-wire or wires, till the contact of any live wire has been removed.

(2) In the case of a line crossing over a trolley-wire the guarding shall be subjected to the following conditions, namely:-

(i) where there is only one trolley-wire, two guard-wires shall be erected as in DIAGRAM-A;

(ii) where there are two trolley –wires and the distance between them does not exceed 40 cms, two guard-wires shall be erected as in DIAGRAM-B;

(iii) where there are two trolley wires and the distance between them exceeds 40 cms but does not exceed 1.2 metres, three guard-wires shall be erected as in DIAGRAM-C;

(iv) where there are two trolley-wires and the distance between them exceeds 1.2 metres, each trolley-wire shall be separately guarded as in DIAGRAM-D;

(v) the rise of trolley boom shall be so limited that when the trolley leaves the trolley-wire, it shall not foul the guard-wires; and

(vi) where a telegraph-line is liable to fall or be blown down upon an arm, stay-wire or span-wire and so slide-down upon a trolley-wire, guard hooks shall be provided to prevent such sliding.

DIAGRAM-A

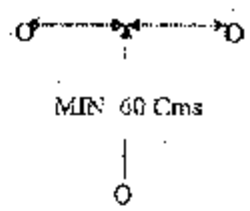


DIAGRAM-B

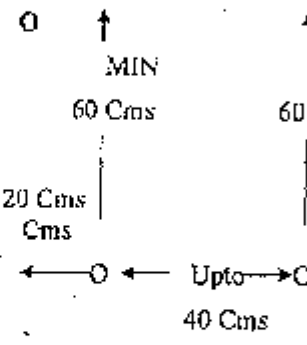


DIAGRAM-C

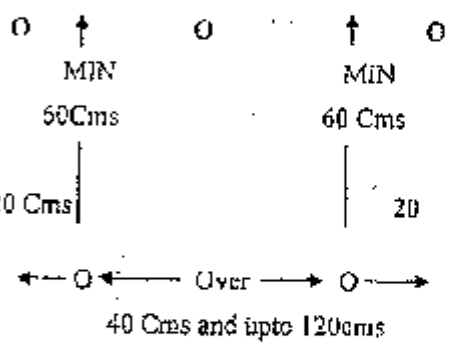
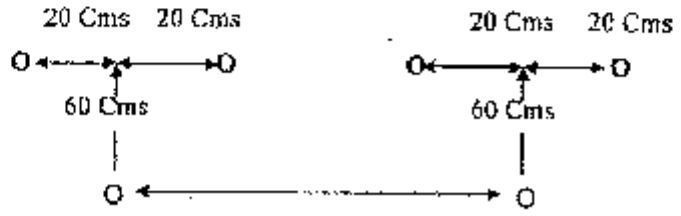


DIAGRAM-D



OVER 120cms.

71. **Service lines from overhead lines.-** No service-line or tapping shall be taken off an overhead line except at a point of support:

Provided that the number of tappings per conductor shall not be more than four in case of connections at voltage not exceeding 650 V.

72. **Earthing.-** (1) All metal supports and all reinforced and prestressed cement concrete supports of overhead lines and metallic fittings attached thereto, shall be either permanently and efficiently earthed by providing a continuous earth wire and securely fastening to each pole and connecting with earth ordinarily at three points in every km. with the spacing between the points being as nearly equidistant as possible or each support and the metallic fitting attached thereto shall be efficiently earthed.

(2) Metallic bearer wire used for supporting insulated wire of overhead service lines of voltage not exceeding 650 V shall be efficiently earthed or insulated.

(3) Each stay-wire shall be similarly earthed unless insulator has been placed in it at a height not less than 3.0 metres from the ground.

73. **Safety and protective devices.-** (1) Every overhead line which is not being suspended from a dead bearer wire, not being covered with insulating material and not being a trolley-wire, is erected over any part of a street or other public place

or in any factory or mine or on any consumer's premises shall be protected with earth guarding for rendering the line electrically harmless in case it breaks.

(2) An Electrical Inspector may, by notice in writing, require the owner of any such overhead line, wherever it may be erected, to protect it in the manner specified in sub-regulation (1).

(3) The owner of every overhead line of voltage exceeding 650 V shall make adequate arrangements as per relevant Indian Standards to prevent undesignated persons from ascending any of the supports of such overhead lines which can be easily climbed upon without the help of a ladder or special appliances.

Explanation.- For the purpose of this relgulation, mils, reinforced cement concrete poles and pre-stressed cement concrete poles without steps, tubular poles, wooden supports without steps, I-sections and channels' shall be deemed as supports which cannot be easily climbed upon.

74. **Protection against lightning.**- (1) The owner of every overhead line, sub-station or generating station which is exposed to lightning shall adopt efficient means for diverting to earth any electrical surges due to lightning which may result into injuries.

(2) The earthing lead for any lightning arrestor shall not pass through any iron or steel pipe, but shall be taken as directly as possible from the lightning arrestor without touching any metal part to a separate vertical ground electrode or junction of the earth mat already provided for the sub-station of voltage exceeding 650 V subject to the avoidance of bends wherever practicable.

75. **Unused overhead lines.**- Where an overhead line ceases to be used as an electric supply line:

(i) the owner shall maintain it in a safe mechanical condition in accordance with regulation 57 or remove it.

(ii) the Electrical Inspector shall, by a notice in writing served on the owner, require him to maintain it in a safe mechanical condition or to remove it within thirty days of the receipt of the notice.

76. **Laying of cables.**- (1) No underground power cable of voltage exceeding 33 kV shall be laid without a minimum underground depth of 1.2 meters.

(2) No underground telecommunication cable shall be laid without a minimum separation distance of 0.6 meters to the underground power cable of voltage exceeding 33 kV

77. **Protection against electromagnetic interference.**- The owner of every overhead power line of voltage level 11 kV or higher shall submit proposal for obtaining Power Telecommunication Co-ordination Committee clearance to ensure safety of the personnel and telecom equipment.

Schedule-II

Safety measures for operation and maintenance of transmission and distribution system

[See sub-regulation (3) of regulation (7)]

Part I

(1). Duration and content of training shall be as specified below:

(i) Engineers and supervisors – The time allocation and various components of the training course for engineers and supervisors who would be engaged on operation and maintenance of transmission system shall be as given in Part II of this Schedule.

(ii) Technicians – The time allocation and various components of the training course for technicians who would assist the engineers and supervisors in operation and maintenance of transmission system shall be as given in Part III of this Schedule.

(iii) Engineers, Supervisors and Technicians – The time allocation and various components of the training course for engineers, supervisors and Technicians in operation and maintenance of sub-transmission and distribution system shall be as given in Part IV, V and VI of this Scedule.

(iv) Refresher course - The duration and contents of the refresher courses shall be determined jointly by the owner of the said system and training institute.

(v) Visits to factories- As part of practical training the trainees may be taken to factories manufacturing equipments used in transmission and distribution installations.

(vi) Performance of the trainee(s) – The training institutes shall group the syllabus in modules for organising the training. The pass percentage in each module for theory and for project work shall be 50% whereas for on job training and for viva voce it shall be 75%. The sponsor(s) of the trainees may consider the institution of incentives and awards for excellent performance during the training and also for suitable action for sub-standard performance.

(2). Creation of the Institute:

(i) The existing training institutes established for training of personnel engaged in operation and maintenance of generating stations and substations associated with generating stations can create additional facilities for training in transmission and distribution systems.

(ii) Guidelines for such institutes specified under Schedule-I (Item 2) under the heading "Facilities for Creation of training institute" shall also be applicable for institutes which would impart training in transmission and distribution systems.

(3). Assessment forms for engineers and supervisors and for Technicians to assist the engineers and supervisors are given at Part XXVII of Schedule I.

Part II

SYLLABUS FOR ENGINEERS AND SUPERVISORS FOR OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF TRANSMISSION SYSTEM

Item No.	Particulars	Number of Hours
1	2	3
I.	General Introduction:	6
	(i) World Power Scenario	
	(ii) Growth of Power Industry in India	
	(iii) Generation Scenario in India	
	(iv) Transmission and Distribution Scenario in India	
	(v) Role of Private Power Participants in India	
	(vi) Organisation/Power Sector set up	
	(vii) Introduction to Indian Standard specifications for Electrical wiring	
	(viii) Energy Conversation	
II.	Power Generation:	18
	(i) Types of generation: conventional and non-conventional; Thermal Power Plant: components/ equipments and their brief details and uses, features and characteristics of boiler, turbine, generator, excitation, etc. Brief operational aspects, captive power plants	
	(ii) Hydro Power Plant: components/ equipments and their brief details; features and characteristics of turbine generator, excitation, etc. Brief operational aspects	
	(iii) Gas Power Plant: concept of open cycle and combined cycle; components, characteristics of gas turbines, brief operational aspects, captive power plants	
	(iv) Nuclear Power Plant: salient features	
	(v) Non-Conventional Energy : various sources, working principle, electricity generation	
	(vi) Co-generation, optimal mix of different types of generation, base load and peak load operation	
III.	Power Transmission:	30
	(1) HVAC and HVDC Transmission System	
	(i) Brief history of EHV transmission system in India	
	(ii) Tower types A, B, C, D and special towers	
	(iii) Conductors/Earthwire and their accessories, types, configuration, transposition, selection criteria	
	(iv) Insulators and hardware fittings: types, strength, details	
	(v) Right of way, CEA (Measures relating to Safety and Electric Supply) Regulations, 2010 and Acts, statutory clearances from other agencies, compensation, etc.	
	(vi) Surveying, route alignment, profiling, tower spotting	
	(vii) Benching and soil classification, soil investigation and soil resistivity measurement.	
	(viii) Tower design and testing, quality checks	

(ix) Tower erection hardware and accessories, fitting procedures, stringing, clearances, commissioning

(x) Operation and Maintenance of Transmission Line : line patrolling, routine checks, filling log books, T & P, thermovision scanning, fault failure analysis, hot line maintenance, case studies

(xi) Development of HVDC technology, economics, comparison with HVAC systems, principles of HVDC conversion, HVDC lines, HVDC sub-stations - converters, reactive power considerations, HVDC system, operation and control, maintenance, AC and DC harmonics and filtering, protection system, insulation, coordination, emergencies and case studies.

(xii) FACTS (Flexible AC Transmission System)

(2) Sub - Stations (765kV/400 kV/220kV/132kV) 75

(i) Types : generation sub-station, grid sub-station, mobile sub-station, gas insulated sub-station, HVDC sub-station, indoor/outdoor, etc., general comparison

(ii) General arrangement and layout of switchyard, switching schemes, single line diagram

(iii) Power Transformers and Reactors

(a) Types : major components, constructional details, functions

(b) Design and selection, specification and rating

(c) Bushings, On Load Tap Changers (OLTC), Buchholz relay, conservator, breather, thermo syphon filter, indicators, etc.

(d) Cooling arrangements - methods of cooling, pumps, fans, radiators, etc.

(e) Transformer tests

(f) Introduction to relevant Indian Standards

(iv) Switchgears and Introduction to relevant Indian Standard

(a) Circuit Breaker: types (MOCB, ABCB, VCB, SF_6), constructional details, layout arrangement, connection to bus, design, selection parameters, ratings/ specifications, interlocks and Introduction to relevant Indian Standard

(b) Isolator: types (Vertical, Horizontal, Pantography Breaks, constructional details, Earth switch, interlocks, design/selection, ratings/specifications

(c) Bus bar types, construction, supports, insulators, connectors, jumpers, safety clearances, design/selection, ratings/specifications

(d) CT/CVT/Lightning Arrestor/Lightning Mast: Types, constructional details, use, location, selection/design, ratings/specifications

(e) Power Line Carrier Communication (PLCC): principle, purpose, types of coupling and choice of components, use and operation of PLCC system, modules of PLCC panels, ratings/specifications

(f) Meters, Indicators, and Recorders: types and functional description of all types of meters, indicators and recorders-Voltmeter, Ammeter, Frequency Meter, Wattmeter, Energy meter, Event logger (EL), Disturbance Recorder (DR), Fault Locator (FL), indicators and knowledge of relevant Indian Standard

(g) Relays: types, functions, constructional details, selection, ratings/ specifications, testing and setting of relays and knowledge of relevant Indian Standard

(h) Protection System Philosophy: types, design, protection schemes, tripping schemes, protection of transformers/reactors, motors, feeders, generator bus, etc.

(v) Grounding: types of grounding, earth testing and treatment, earth mat design, step potential, touch potentials, transfer potentials, neutral grounding factor.

(vi) Auxiliary facilities

(a) DG set

(b) Fire fighting system - types of fire extinguisher, Emulsifier system, deluge system, fire fighting system for transformer/reactor, oil storage system, control room, office building, etc.

(c) Station Battery System

(d) LT supply

(e) Air Conditioning System

(f) Compressed Air System (service air system, instrument air system)

(vii) Control Room: layout, arrangement of equipments/panels, false ceiling and flooring, fire safety measures, Air-conditioning, Uninterrupted Power Supply (UPS), computer and its peripherals, lighting /emergency lighting

(viii) Cables: types, control cables, power cables, layout, trench/gallery arrangement, cable ratings, selection, and cable termination and jointing.

(ix) Compensating devices: shunt reactor/capacitor, series reactor/ capacitor, static var compensators (SVC)

(x) Sub-station operation: operational aspects of all equipments/systems, salient features and parameters, limiting values, control room operation, local/remote operation, operational guidelines/procedures, and synchronisation, grid operation, communication with RLDC/ SLDC, etc., permit to work, line clear procedure, maintenance of log books, records , tripping reports, shift procedures, monitoring, duties /responsibilities of sub-station staff, interlocks and sequential operation, operational problems, operation under emergency, case studies.

(xi) Sub-station Maintenance:

(a) Need, philosophy, types- routine, preventive, planned, predictive, break-down, emergency maintenance, comparisons, life expectancy curves

(bathtub curves), tools and tackles, testing instruments, safety devices, sampling equipments, test kits, visual checks, condition monitoring techniques, on-line maintenance, daily/weekly/monthly/quarterly/half yearly/annual maintenance of different equipments, planning the maintenance activities, preparation of maintenance estimates, budgeting for control, maintenance records, history

(b) spare parts management

(c) Transformer and Reactor Maintenance-factors affecting the life of transformer/reactor, types of faults that can occur, reasons for breakdown, visual checks/ inspection/ preliminary testing of various components- oil sampling and testing, oil filtration, Dissolved Gas Analysis (DGA), maintenance Schedule, fault rectification, need for major overhaul and methods

(d) Switchgear and Protection Maintenance : maintenance of CB, isolator, earthswitch, support insulators, CT/CVT, LA, Lightning Mast (LM), meters/ recorders, PLCC, protective relay maintenance, protection system maintenance

(e) Maintenance of auxiliaries and other systems-battery and charging system, DG set, air conditioning plant, compressed air system, fire fighting system, switchyard – lighting, control room, earth resistance testing, cables, compensating devices.

(xii) Erection and commissioning of sub-station, Project Evaluation and Review Technique (PERT), Critical Path Method (CPM), charts, project monitoring, erection, pre-commissioning checks/tests, commissioning, synchronisation.

(xiii) Civil works – surveying, site selection, soil investigation, general layout and architectural drawing, switchyard foundation, cable trench design, oil pit, control room building, DG set building, Fire fighting system and AC system- design, design and construction of roads, drains, water supply pipe lines, fencing/compound wall.

3. Load Dispatch and Communication 18

(i) Load Dispatch Centres- functions, SLDC/RLDC, NLDC, pre-dispatch, during-dispatch, post dispatch functions

(ii) Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) System, RTU, front end computers, main computers, visual display units, mimic boards

(iii) Energy Management System- functions

(iv) Load forecasting, generation scheduling, load management, load shedding

(v) Hydro - thermal scheduling

(vi) Voltage/frequency control

(vii) Reactive Power Management

(viii) Grid Management - problems/solutions
(ix) Operational co-operation, import/export of energy, role of tariff in system operation
(x) Maintenance, on-line maintenance
(xi) Grid disturbances- case studies
(xii) Software tools

Communication System: types- PLCC, microwave, leased lines, fibre optics, satellite, V-SAT Communication, comparison, characteristics, modules, planning criteria, selection criteria , RTUs, modems, baud rate, communication protocols, data exchange, system noise and interference, integrated communication system, O&M of communication system, protocol details, telemetry, tele-control and tele-protection.

IV. Commercial Aspects And Contracts 24

(1) Commercial Aspects

(i) Introduction to commercial aspects of power system/distribution system
(ii) Tariff Structure, types, components, methods of working out, revenue realization
(iii) Energy accounting, Availability Based Tariff (ABT), inter-utility tariff, commercial disputes and solutions
(iv) Inventory planning and control, bill of materials, purchase procedures, standardization and codification of stores
(v) Resource mobilisation through bonds/ debentures/shares.
(vi) Cost Engineering, costing and control, estimation, estimates for providing service (LT/HT) connections, street lighting.
(vii) Electricity Rules and Regulations, Enactment
(viii) Budget types, budgeting procedure, appropriation, budget control.
(ix) Accounting, auditing.

(2) Contracts 12

(i) Contract basics, terminology
(ii) Qualification- requirement, pre-qualification, bids, evaluation
(iii) Notice Inviting Tender (NIT), Notice Inviting Quotation
(iv) Preparation of bid documents, tendering/ bidding
(v) Bid opening, bid evaluation, award of contract, monitoring of contract.
(vi) Contractual obligations/liquidation, guarantee/ warranty
(vii) Vendor - qualification, development
(viii) Contractual problems and solutions
(ix) Revised cost estimation, justification for cost/time over-run, substitute items
(x) Handing/taking over procedures, closing of contract
(xi) Legal issues of contracts, arbitration

V. Management: 12

(i) Principles of management, leadership, effective

communication, motivation, decision making, strategic management
(ii) Management Information System
(iii) Project Management
(iv) Finance Management
(v) Construction Management
(vi) Materials Management
(vii) Total Quality Management

VI. System Planning and New Technologies: 6

(1) System Planning
(i) Introduction to power system planning requirements and methods
(ii) Load forecasting and techniques
(iii) Load flow studies for planning
(iv) Preparation of feasibility report (FR), Detailed Project Report (DPR)
(v) Approval/clearance of projects

(2) New Technologies: 6
(i) Latest development in transmission system design, material, component, system, tariff, operation, maintenance
(ii) Latest developments in distribution system design, components, meters, system, tariff, operation, maintenance
(iii) Latest developments in power system, communication, application of computers to power system.

Total 207 Hours ≡ 7 Weeks

VII. On Job Training:
(1) System Operation (On job) 3 Weeks
(A) Sub-Station (Generating/Grid/Distribution)
(i) Layout, equipment familiarisation
(ii) Details, functioning, specification and different parameters of switchyard, control room, auxiliary system equipments
(iii) Shift handing/taking over, logging of parameters, routine checks on equipments/ systems
(iv) Operational aspects of equipments /systems, synchronization, grid operation, charging procedure
(v) Line/feeder connections, protection schemes, loading aspects, etc.
(vi) Salient features and operational aspects of HVDC sub-station.

(B) Load Dispatch and Communication
(i) Load Dispatch Centre (NLDC/RLDC/SLDC): set up, functioning
(ii) Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) and Energy Management System (EMS) functioning
(iii) Load forecasting

(iv) Generation scheduling
(v) Voltage and frequency control activities
(vi) Communication system operation
(vii) System Software
(viii) Shift operation

(2) System Maintenance (On job) 3 Weeks

(A) Sub-Station Maintenance
(i) Visual checks, routine, preventive, planned, break-down maintenance of equipments/system
(ii) Transformer, reactor, switchgear, relays, protection system and auxiliary facilities.
(iii) Maintenance schedules
(iv) Referring log books/history records for maintenance.
(v) Testing Lab facilities, testing and commissioning.
(vi) Procedure for permit to work/line clear.
(vii) Safety devices and practices.

(B) T&D Line/Cable Maintenance
(i) Line patrolling, thermovision scanning, hot spots, hardware replacement procedure, T&P.
(ii) Emergency Restoration System (ERS)
(iii) Hot Line Maintenance.
(iv) Industrial visits and evaluation

Part III

SYLLABUS FOR TECHNICIANS TO ASSIST ENGINEERS AND SUPERVISORS IN OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF TRANSMISSION SYSTEM

Item No.	Particulars	Number of Hours
1	2	3
I	General introduction: (i) Functions of State Electricity Board/Utility (ii) Introduction to Electricity Act, 2003, and CEA (Measures relating to Safety and Electric Supply) Regulations, 2010.	6
II	Substation and Equipments: (i) Substations (a) Sub-stations, selection of site, clearances and control room (b) Sub-stations 33 kV to 765 kV (c) Selection of voltage level for sub-station and layouts (ii) Equipments: (a) Control/relay panels and meters (b) Switch gear, breakers (c) Isolators (d) Cables-types, construction and jointing (e) Power capacitors (f) Lightning arrestors (g) CT, PT and carrier communication.	12

III	Transformers (Power and Distribution) (i) Types of transformers and parallel operations (ii) Cooling and drying out of transformers (iii) Testing of transformers (iv) Maintenance of transformers (v) Protection of transformers (vi) Failures of transformers	12
IV	Circuit Breakers, Isolators and Relays (i) Principle and construction (ii) Types of circuit breakers (iii) Maintenance of circuit breakers (iv) Relays - various types and functions (v) Maintenance of isolators	12
V	Storage Batteries: Need, Functions, commissioning and maintenance	6
VI	Earthing: Sub-station earthing, equipment earthing and Consumer earthing and procedure for improving quality of earth resistance	3
VII	Safety and fire fighting (1) Safety (i) Basic principle of safety, importance of safety rules and their observation (ii) List of safety equipment, their use and maintenance thereof (iii) Permit procedure (iv) Self permit, permit on phone and procedures to be observed (v) Electric shock and safety. (vi) Causes of accident, precautions to be taken to avoid accidents while working. (2) Fire fighting: (i) Principle and causes of fire, class of fires, ie., A, B, C. Precautions to be taken to avoid fire (ii) Fire fighting equipments, their type and use, their periodical maintenance	6
VIII	Transmission and Distribution (Line-Construction and Maintenance) (1) Construction (i) Survey of HT, LT Lines and service lines and cables, crossing such as road, railway, river, etc. (ii) Selection of materials and poles for lines and handling of materials (iii) Pole erection, size of pit, concreting, pole alignment, etc.	18

(iv) Types of stays, their marking, grouting, stay insulator binding, etc.
(v) Types of conductors and their parameters such as current carrying capacity, etc., cables-types and joints.
(vi) Type of guarding and clearances, anticlimbing devices, danger board, etc.
(vii) Erection of transformer DP structure
(viii) Patrolling, line meggering and commissioning of power lines

(2) Line Maintenance
(i) Fuse grading necessity and its benefits
(ii) Patrolling, tree cutting and safe clearances
(iii) Guarding of lines, clearances and maintenance, attending to breakdowns.
(iv) Importance and maintenance of air-break switch, dropout fuse set, dist. box etc.
(v) Pre-monsoon maintenance - necessity and procedure thereof
(vi) Balancing of load using tong tester

(3) Service Connection, theft of energy
(i) Types of service connections (overhead, underground, High Tension/ Low Tension, Single phase, Three phase)
(ii) Point of supply, testing of Consumers' wiring and earthing terminals
(iii) Materials required for service connection, fuse grading, underground cable connections (feeder pillar, mini pillar, junction box.)
(iv) Theft of energy, preventive measures, unauthorized extensions
(v) Consumer relations and dealing with Consumer problems

Duties of staff

IX	Duties of staff, assisting supervisory an operating staff and maintenance of records	6
X	Human Resource Development (i) Personal development and motivation (ii) Communication skill and its importance (iii) Attitudinal training	9
	Total	90 Hours ≅ 3 Weeks
XI	On Job Training, industrial visits and evaluation: (1) Study Visits - after introduction (i) 1st visit : 11 kV and 33 kV sub-station (ii) 2nd visit : 66 kV and 132 kV sub-station (iii) 3rd visit : 220 kV and 400 kV sub-station	3 Weeks

(2) Study and practicals

(i) Measurement of current, voltage, power, energy, frequency and power factor
(ii) Testing and connection of relays
(iii) Study of Buchholz relays
(iv) Measurement of earth resistivity
(v) Meggering of installation and equipments
(vi) Study and maintenance of breathers
(vii) Study of "on load tap changer" for transformer
(viii) Study of line construction materials and hardware.
(ix) Demonstration of conductor jointing
(x) Demonstration of cable jointing.
(xi) Study of various type of power fuses, control fuses, kitkat and horn gaps.
(xii) Use of safety equipments and practicals followed for permit on works
(xiii) First aid and fire fighting drills

Part IV

SYLLABUS FOR ENGINEERS ENGAGED IN THE OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF SUB-TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Item No.	Particulars	Number of Hours
1	2	3
I	Overview of Power Sector Scenario:	3
	(i) Growth of Power Industry in India	
	(ii) Organisation/ Power Sector set-up in India	
	(iii) Electricity Distribution in India	
	(iv) Private Participation in Distribution	
	(v) Distribution Reforms in India.	
II	Regulatory Environment – Rules and Regulations:	3
	(i) Electricity Act,2003 – Provisions relating to electricity distribution	
	(ii) Role of Regulatory Commissions	
	(iii) CEA(Measures relating to Safety and Electric Supply) Regulations, 2010 – Relating to electricity distribution.	
	(iv) Energy Conservation Act	
III	Distribution planning and optimization:	30
	(i) Philosophy of distribution planning.	
	(ii) Acquaintance with software for distribution planning and optimisation.	
	(iii) Operation of software.	
	(iv) Data entry formats and report generation.	
	(v) Case study.	
IV	Sub-transmission and Distribution Lines:	15
	(i) Supports-towers/ poles:	
	(a) Types and selection criteria	
	(b) Surveying and erection	

(ii) Line conductor/ cables:
(a) Classification
(b) Selection criteria
(c) Conductor stringing, jointing/ binding, sagging and tensioning, clipping and jumpering
(d) Earthing arrangements

(iii) Cable – types, selection, cable trenches, cable routing and laying, cable jointing and junction box

(iv) Earth wire/ neutral wire, guarding, etc.

(v) Selection and fixing of control devices, viz. Gang Operating Switches, fuses, isolators and earthing switches, lightning arrestors, and distribution box, etc.

(vi) Installation of service lines.

(vii) Street Lighting – design and layout methods.

(viii) Statutory clearances, viz. Environment and forest, local bodies, railway and telegraph crossings, river crossings, clearances under CEA (Measures relating to Safety and Electric Supply) Regulations, 2010, Acts.

(ix) Line/ cable maintenance including hot line maintenance – line patrolling, inspection, periodicity, work permit, line clear and authorisation, erection of temporary earth and restoration of supply, maintenance T&P and safety devices, thermo vision scanning, hot spots, etc.

V Electric Sub-Stations (33 kV and below): 15

(i) Type, site selection , layout and civil Engineering requirements.

(ii) Bus bar arrangement, sub-station equipment, viz. transformers, circuit breakers, etc.

(iii) Auxiliary systems, viz. DG set, battery system and fire fighting system, etc.

(iv) Control panel, meters, indicators and recorders and relays, etc.

(v) Erection, testing and commissioning of equipments/systems

(vi) Earthing of sub-stations equipments and soil testing

(vii) Transformer oil and its testing

(viii) Operation and maintenance of all equipments, protective relays and auxiliaries.

VI Metering Requirements: 6

(i) Type of metering, viz. DT metering, feeder metering and Consumer metering.

(ii) Regulations on installation of meters and technical standards

(iii) Meter types, their settings and operation, testing and sealing.

(iv) Selection of meter and metering equipment

(v) Familiarity with hardware (CMRI) and software for meter data download, analysis and detection of meter tampering

(vi) Role of advanced metering system in controlling commercial losses

VII	Concept of Losses and Loss Reduction Measures:	9
	(i) Concept of AT& C losses	
	(ii) Segregation of losses.	
	(iii) Technical loss reduction measures.	
	(iv) Reactive power management.	
	(v) Detection of thefts, tampering, unauthorized loads	
	(vi) Anti-theft measures and case studies	
	(vii) Commercial loss reduction measures.	
	(viii) Penalties under the Act for theft and misuse of power.	
	(ix) Energy audit and accounting.	
	(x) Demand side management.	
VIII	Reliability Issues, Quality of Power Supply, Customer Awareness and Satisfaction:	6
	(i) Reliability and quality of power supply and reliability indices.	
	(ii) Causes and cures for breakdowns, tripping and voltage and frequency fluctuation.	
	(iii) Creating customer awareness	
	(iv) Prompt attendance to faults.	
	(v) Overview of the Electricity Supply Codes of Regulatory Commissions.	
IX	IT Intervention:	12
	(i) Familiarisation with distribution software packages and latest software tools and use thereof for billing and revenue realisation, GIS mapping and Consumer indexing, inventory control, keeping track of equipments failure rate, quick fault location, attendance, staff salary, energy accountability and MIS etc.	
	(ii) SCADA – RTU, communication and distribution automation.	
	(iii) Customer care and call centres.	
X	Rural Electrification:	9
	(i) Outsourcing of distribution activities, appointment of franchisees and self load management by villagers and Gram Panchayats	
	(ii) Maintenance of complaint centres and fault removal, etc., by village Panchayats etc.	
	(iii) Separation of rural and urban supply system	
	(iv) Fixation of responsibility for energy receipt and supply balance.	
	(v) Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana.	
	(vi) Distributed generation.	
XI	Project Management: Contracts:	9
	(i) Contract basics and terminology	
	(ii) Qualification – requirement, pre-qualification	
	(iii) Bids - Technical and Commercial	

(iv) Vendors – qualification, development
(v) Notice Inviting Tenders(NIT)/ Notice Inviting Quotations(NIQ)
(vi) Preparation of Bid Documents, tendering/ bidding
(vii) Bid opening and evaluation, Award of contracts, monitoring of contracts
(viii) Contractual obligations/ liquidation, guarantee/ warranty
(ix) Contractual problems and solutions
(x) Revision of cost estimates, justification of cost/ time overrun and substitute items
(xi) Handling/taking over procedures, closing of contracts
(xii) Legal issues of contracts and arbitration
(xiii) CVC Guidelines.

XII Disaster Management: 3
(i) Institutional set-up for disaster Management
(ii) Impact of different types of disasters
(iii) Trigger mechanism and warning system
(iv) Check list and preparedness to address disasters.
(v) First aid techniques.

XIII Electrical Safety Aspects: 9
(i) Basic principles of safety, importance of safety rules and their observance.
(ii) List of safety equipment, their use and maintenance thereof.
(iii) Permit procedure - self permit, permit on phone and procedures to be observed.
(iv) Electric shock, safety and procedure for recovery/ resuscitation.
(v) Causes of accidents, safe working procedures to avoid accidents.
(vi) Principle and causes of fire, and precautions to be taken to avoid fires.

XIV Field Visits and on-job training: 66
(i) Familiarisation with layout of sub-stations and equipments
(ii) Operational aspects of equipments/ systems and synchronization
(iii) Line/ feeder connections, protection schemes, loading aspects, balancing of loads
(iv) Planning shift operations.
(v) Maintenance schedules
(vi) Procedures for permit to work/ line clear
(vii) Testing lab facilities, testing and commissioning
(viii) Maintenance of Log Books/ history records and adherence to the timely recording.
(ix) Familiarisation with IT tools.

Total 195 Hours
≡ 6 ½ Weeks

Part V

SYLLABUS FOR SUPERVISORS ENGAGED IN THE OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF SUB-TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Item No.	Particulars	Number of Hours
1	2	3
I	Overview of Power Sector Scenario (i) Growth of Power Industry in India. (ii) Organisation/ Power Sector set-up in India. (iii) Electricity Distribution in India (iv) Private Participation in Distribution. (v) Distribution Reforms in India.	3
II	Distribution Planning and Optimisation: (i) Philosophy of distribution planning. (ii) Acquainfance with software for distribution planning and optimisation. (iii) Operation of software. (iv) Data entry formats and report generation. (v) Case study.	6
III	Sub-transmission and Distribution Lines: (i) Supports-towers/ poles (a) Types and selection criteria (b) Surveying and erection (ii) Line Conductor/ Cables – (a) Classification (b) Selection criteria (c) Conductor stringing, jointing/ binding, sagging and tensioning, clipping and jumpering (d) Earthing arrangements (iii) Cables – types, selection, cable trenches, cable routing and laying, cable jointing and junction box (iv) Earth wire/ neutral wire, guarding, etc. (v) Selection and fixing of control devices, viz. Gang Operating switches, fuses, isolators and earthing switches, lightning arrestors, and distribution box, etc. (vi) Installation of service lines. (vii) Street Lighting – design and layout methods. (viii) Statutory clearances, viz. environment and forest, local bodies, railway and telegraph crossings, river crossings, clearances under Safety and Electric Supply Regulations/Acts. (ix) Line/ cable maintenance including hot line maintenance – line patrolling, inspection, periodicity, work permit, line clear and authorisation, erection of temporary earth and restoration of supply, maintenance T&P and safety devices, Thermo vision scanning, hot spots, etc.	9

IV	Electric Sub-Stations (33 kV and below): (i) Type, site selection, layout and civil Engineering requirements. (ii) Bus bar arrangement, sub-station equipment, viz. transformers, circuit breakers, etc. (iii) Auxiliary systems, viz. DG set, battery system and fire fighting system, etc. (iv) Control panel, meters, indicators and recorders and relays, etc. (v) Erection, testing and commissioning of equipments/systems (vi) Earthing of sub-stations equipments and soil testing (vii) Transformer oil and its testing (viii) Operation and maintenance of all equipments, protective relays and auxiliaries.	9
V	Metering Requirements: (i) Type of metering, viz. DT metering, feeder metering and Consumer metering. (ii) Regulations on installation of meters and technical standards (iii) Meter types, their settings and operation, testing and sealing.	3
VI	Concept of Losses and Loss Reduction Measures: (i) Concept of AT&C losses (ii) Segregation of losses. (iii) Technical loss reduction measures. (iv) Reactive power management. (v) Detection of thefts, tampering, unauthorized loads (vi) Anti-theft measures and case studies (vii) Commercial loss reduction measures. (viii) Penalties under the Act for theft and misuse of power. (ix) Energy audit and accounting. (x) Demand side management.	6
VII	Reliability Issues, Quality of Power Supply, Customer Awareness and Satisfaction: (i) Reliability quality of power supply and reliability indices. (ii) Causes and cures for breakdowns, tripping and voltage and frequency fluctuation. (iii) Creating customer awareness (iv) Prompt attendance to faults. (v) Overview of the Electricity Supply codes of Regulatory Commissions.	3
VIII	IT Intervention: (i) Familiarisation with distribution software packages and latest software tools and use thereof for billing and	6

revenue realisation, GIS mapping and Consumer indexing, Inventory control, keeping track of equipments failure rate, quick fault location, attendance, staff salary, Energy accountability and MIS, etc.

(ii) SCADA – RTU, communication and distribution automation.

(iii) Customer care and call centres.

(iv) Enterprise resource planning-
(a) Maintenance Management
(b) Asset Management
(c) Training Management
(d) Financial Accounting
(e) Material Management
(f) Outage Management
(g) Time Management

IX Rural Electrification: 3

(i) Outsourcing of distribution activities, appointment of franchisees and self load management by villagers and Gram Panchayats.

(ii) Maintenance of complaint centres and fault removal, etc., by Village Panchayats, etc.

(iii) Separation of rural and urban supply system

(iv) Fixation of responsibility for energy receipt and supply balance.

(v) Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana.

(vi) Distributed generation.

X Project Management: Contracts: 3

(i) Contract basics and terminology

(ii) Qualification – requirement, pre-qualification

(iii) Bids – technical and commercial

(iv) Vendors – qualification, development

(v) Notice Inviting Tenders(NIT)/ Notice Inviting Quotations(NIQ)

(vi) Preparation of bid documents, tendering/ bidding

(vii) Bid opening and evaluation, award of contracts, monitoring of contracts

(viii) Contractual obligations/ liquidation, guarantee/ warranty

(ix) Contractual problems and solutions

(x) Revision of cost estimates, justification of cost/ time overrun and substitute items

(xi) Handling/taking over procedures, closing of contracts

(xii) Legal issues of contracts and arbitration

(xiii) CVC Guidelines.

XI Disaster Management: 2

(i) Institutional set-up for disaster management

(ii) Impact of different types of disasters

(iii) Trigger mechanism and warning system
(iv) Check list and preparedness to address disasters.
(v) First aid techniques.

XII	Electrical Safety Aspects: (i) Basic principles of safety, importance of safety rules and their observance. (ii) List of safety equipment, their use and maintenance thereof. (iii) Permit procedure- self permit, permit on phone and procedures to be observed. (iv) Electric shock, safety and procedure for recovery/ resuscitation. (v) Causes of accidents, safe working procedures to avoid accidents. (vi) Principle and causes of fire, and precautions to be taken to avoid fires.	6
XIII	Field Visits and On-Job Training: (i) Familiarisation with layout of sub-stations and equipments (ii) Operational aspects of equipments/ systems and synchronization (iii) Line/ feeder connections, protection schemes, loading aspects, balancing of loads (iv) Planning shift operations. (v) Maintenance schedules (vi) Procedures for permit to work/ line clear (vii) Testing lab facilities, testing and commissioning. (viii) Maintenance of Log Books/ history records and adherence to the timely recording. (ix) Familiarization with IT tools.	60
	Total	120 Hours ≅ 4 Weeks

Part VI

SYLLABUS FOR TECHNICIANS ENGAGED IN THE OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF SUB-TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Item No.	Particulars	Number of Hours
1	2	3
I	Overview of Power Sector Scenario: (i) Growth of Power Industry in India. (ii) Organisation/Power Sector set-up in India. (iii) Electricity Distribution in India (iv) Private Participation in Distribution. (v) Distribution Reforms in India.	3
II	Sub-transmission and Distribution Lines: (i) Survey for lines at voltage upto 250 V, lines at voltage above 650 Volts but less than 33kV and for service lines and cables and crossings such as road, railway, river and other power and telecom lines. (ii) Selection of line materials and towers/ poles and safe handling of the same. (iii) Erection of towers/ poles – size of pit, concreting and pole/tower alignment, etc. (iv) Line Conductors—types, selection criteria, conductor stringing, jointing/binding, sagging and tensioning, clipping and jumpering and earthing arrangements. (v) Types of stays, its marking, grouting, stay insulator, binding, etc. (vi) Cable—types, selection, cable trenches, cable routing and laying, cable jointing and junction box, etc. (vii) Types of guarding and clearances, earth wire/ neutral wire, anti-climbing devices and danger boards and their erection. (viii) Selection and fixing of control devices, viz. Gang Operating Switches, fuses, Isolators and earthing switches, lightning arrestors, and distribution box, etc. (ix) Installation of service lines. (x) Street lighting—layout methods. (xi) Line meggering and commissioning of distribution lines. (xii) Line patrolling, inspection, periodicity, work permit, line clear and authorisation, tree cutting and safe clearances, erection of temporary earth, attending to breakdowns and restoration of supply. (xiii) Maintenance T&P and safety devices, Thermo vision scanning, hot spots, etc. (xiv) Hot line maintenance.	9
III	Electric Sub-Stations (33 kV and below): (i) Type, site selection, layout and civil Engineering requirements.	9

(ii) Bus bar arrangement, sub-station equipment, viz. transformers, circuit breakers, isolator, lightning arrestors, CTs, PTs and power capacitors, etc.,
(iii) Types of transformers, their erection and parallel operation, testing, maintenance, protection and failure.
(iv) Auxiliary systems, viz. DG set, battery system and fire fighting system, etc. – need, functions, commissioning and maintenance.
(v) Control panels, meters, indicators, recorders and relays, etc. – operation, maintenance and recording readings, etc.
(vi) Control and power cables – types, laying of and jointing.
(vii) Installation , operation and maintenance of all equipments.
(viii) Cooling and drying out of transformers, transformer oil and its testing.
(ix) Erection of DP structure for transformer.
(x) High Voltage Distribution System (HVDS) – erection and connecting the Consumers.
(xi) Sub-station earthing, equipment earthing and Consumer's earthing, and use of Megger and procedure and materials for improving quality of earth resistance.
(xii) Fire fighting equipment, their type, use and periodical maintenance, indicators and recorders and relays, etc.

IV Metering Requirements: 3
(i) Type of metering, viz. DT metering, feeder metering and Consumer metering.
(ii) Regulations on installation of meters and technical standards
(iii) Meter types, their settings and operation, testing and sealing.
(iv) Computerised billing.

V Concept of Losses and Loss Reduction Measures: 3
(i) Concept of AT&C losses.
(ii) Detection of thefts, tampering, unauthorized loads.
(iii) Anti-theft measures and case studies.

VI Reliability issues, Quality of Power Supply, Customer Awarences and Satisfaction: 3
(i) Introduction to reliability and quality of power supply.
(ii) Causes and cures for breakdowns, tripping and voltage and frequency fluctuation.
(iii) Prompt attention to faults and customer care.

VII Electrical Safety Aspects: 12
(i) Basic principles of safety, importance of safety rules and their observance.

	(ii)	List of safety equipment, their use and maintenance thereof.	
	(iii)	Permit procedure- self permit, permit on phone and procedures to be observed.	
	(iv)	Electric shock, safety and procedure for recovery/ resuscitation.	
	(v)	Causes of accidents, safe working procedures to avoid accidents.	
	(vi)	Principle and causes of fire, and precautions to be taken to avoid fires.	
VIII	Rural Electrification:		3
	(i)	Separation of rural and urban supply systems.	
	(ii)	Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana.	
IX	Disaster Management:		3
	(i)	Impact of different types of disasters.	
	(ii)	Check list and preparedness to address disasters.	
	(iii)	First aid techniques.	
X	Field Visits and On Job Training:		60
	(i)	Familiarisation with layout of sub-stations and equipments.	
	(ii)	Operational aspects of equipments/ systems and synchronization.	
	(iii)	Line/ feeder connections, protection schemes, loading aspects, balancing of loads.	
	(iv)	Adherence to shift system.	
	(v)	Maintenance schedules.	
	(vi)	Procedures for permit to work/ line clear.	
	(vii)	Testing lab facilities, testing and commissioning.	
	(viii)	Safety aspects and safety drill.	
	(ix)	Hot line maintenance.	
	(x)	Maintenance of Log Books/ history records and adherence to the timely recording.	
	(xi)	Familiarisation with Tools and Plants (T&P).	
	(xii)	Familiarisation with IT tools.	
		Total	108 Hours ≅ 4 Weeks

Schedule-III

Handling of electric supply lines and apparatus

[See sub-regulation (3) of regulation (19)]

Precautions to be observed

(1) Hotline Maintenance trainee personnel only are designated to do work on line.
(2) Work permit will be taken from the terminal substations at each end of the line.
(3) Work shall be performed with proper planning and prior understanding and clarity.

(4) Favourable climatic condition for hotline operations is sunny weather. If the weather forecasts rain or thunderstorms work will not begin.
(5) Organisation of work shall be discussed among the members and responsibility of each team member fixed.
(6) Before going to the work site all equipment and tools shall be inspected and checked for correct operation.
(7) Auto re-closure shall be in 'OFF' position for the line at both ends.
(8) The work procedure shall be discussed with the team member at the tower location and the responsibility of each member shall be properly defined.
(9) The land in close vicinity to the tower shall be cleared to provide a site area for the required tools.
(10) All cleaned hot sticks, strain carrier and other assemblies shall be kept on the hotline tool rack to avoid ground contact.
(11) Wear helmet, safety shoes and safety belt shall compulsorily be used.
(12) All hot sticks and ladders shall be cleaned and checked for integrity by the hot sticks Tester.
(13) All linemen in the hotline team shall be equipped with personal protective equipment during the work.
(14) No live-line team members on the tower and conductor shall wear any metallic chain, wristwatch or ring to avoid any circulating current.
(15) The team linemen will wear conductive socks, boots, helmets and hand gloves. The 'hot-end' lineman shall wear complete bare hand suit.
(16) Tarpaulin sheet should be laid on the work area.
(17) A light vehicle shall be kept nearby during entire work period.

<u>Tools normally required for hot line maintenance operation</u> :

The following tools conforming to relevant Indian Standard or equivalent specifications shall be used in on-line working.

(1) Wire tongs
(2) Wire tongs saddle
(3) Tie sticks
(4) Strain link sticks
(5) Roller link sticks
(6) Suspension link sticks
(7) Auxiliary arms
(8) Strain carrier
(9) Gin poles
(10) Cum-a-along clamp
(11) Safety equipment like conductor guards, X-arm guards, insulator covers, hand gloves etc.
(12) Hot sticks

Schedule-VII

Minimum safety working clearances where electricity at voltage exceeding 650 V is supplied, converted, transformed or used

[See sub-regulation (2)(iii) of regulation (44)]

Highest System Voltage (kV)	Safety Working Clearance (Metres)
12	2.6
36	2.8
72.5	3.1
145	3.7
245	4.3
420	6.4
800	10.3

(1) The above values are valid for altitude not exceeding 1000 m. A correction factor of 1.25 per cent per 100 m is to be applied for increasing the clearance for altitude more than 1000 m and upto 3000 m;

(2) The above safety working clearances are based on an insulation height of 2.44 m which is the height of lowest point on the insulator, where it meets the earthed metal, from the ground;

(3) "Safety Working Clearance" is the minimum clearance to be maintained in air between the live part of the equipment on one hand and earth or another piece of equipment or conductor on which it is necessary to carry out the work, on the other;

(4) The "Highest System Voltage" is defined as the highest rms phase to phase voltage which occurs under normal operating conditions at any time and at any point of the system. It excludes voltage transients (such as those due to system switching) and temporary voltage variations due to abnormal system conditions (such as those due to fault conditions or the sudden disconnection of large loads).

Schedule-VIII

Minimum safety clearances to be maintained for bare conductors or live parts of any apparatus in out-door sub-stations, excluding overhead lines of HVDC installations

[See sub-regulation (5) of regulation (44)]

S.No.	DC Voltage (kV)	Pole to Earth Clearance (Metres)	Ground Clearance (Metres)
1.	100 kV	1.17	4.55
2.	200 kV	1.80	5.65
3.	300 kV	2.45	6.75
4.	400 kV.	3.04	8.00
5.	500 kV	3.65	9.00
6.	600 kV	3.98	10.1
7.	800 kV	5.3	11.2

(1) The above ground clearances are not applicable to equipment that are housed within fence or a building and where access is prevented under energised condition through a suitable safety interlocking scheme;

(2) The above pole to earth clearances are for conductor-structure electrode configuration using gap factor k equal to 1.35.

(3) It is recognised that within a substation many different types of electrode configurations shall be there with different values of k, therefore, the above clearance shall be modified based upon the values of gap factor for a particular electrode configuration subjected to the minimum ground clearance.

(4) Clearance shall be provided for electrical apparatus so that sufficient space is available for easy operation and maintenance without any hazard to the operating and maintenance personnel working near the equipment and for ensuring adequate ventilation.

Schedule-IX

Form for reporting failure of Transformers or Reactors of rating 20 MVA/MVAR and above

[See sub-regulation (8) of regulation (46)]

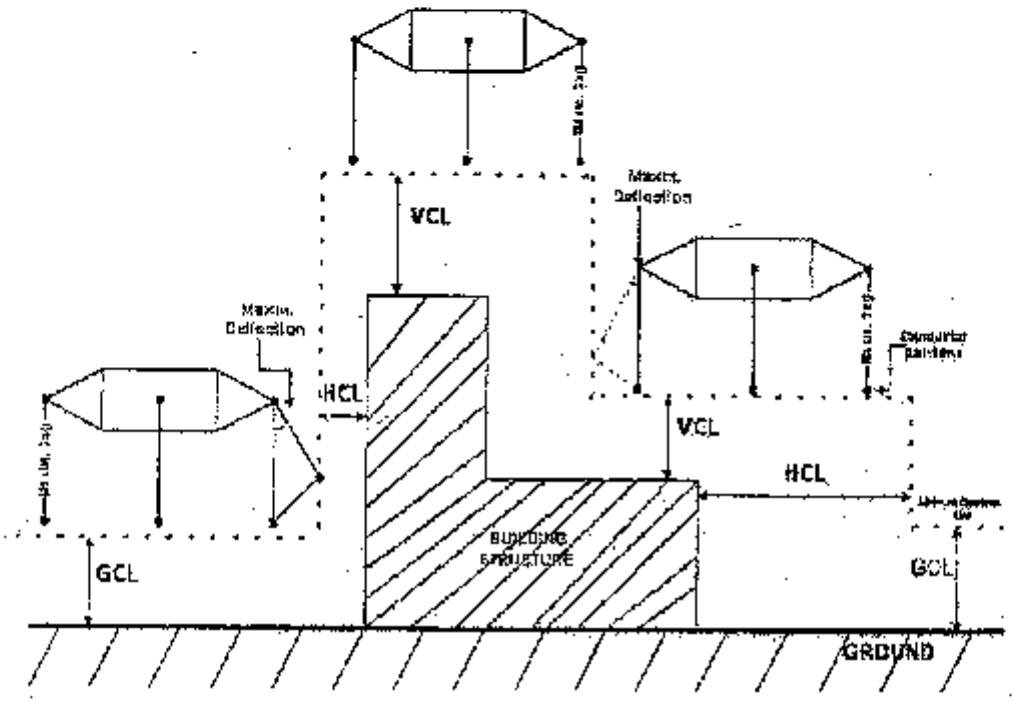
(1) Type of Equipment (Transformer or Reactor)
(2) Capacity (MVA/MVAR)
(3) Location (Address)
(4) Owner and address of owner
(5) Date of failure
(6) Year of manufacture
(7) Date of Installation
(8) Make
(9) Reasons for failure
(10) Measures being taken to avoid recurrence of failure

Date :

(Signature and name of Manager/Executive Engineer of the installation)

Schedule-X

Ground, Vertical and Horizontal clearances
[See sub-regulation (6) of regulation 58, sub-regulation (5) of regulation (60) and sub-regulation (5) of regulation 61]



GCL: Clearances as per Regulation 59
VCL: Clearances as per Regulation 60 & 61
HCL: Clearances as per Regulation 60 & 61

ANNEXURE – 4

SAFETY PLAN

SAFETY PLAN

13. FORM OF SAFETY PLAN TO BE SUBMITTED BY THE CONTRACTOR WITHIN SIXTY DAYS OF AWARD OF CONTRACT

[TO BE EXECUTED ON A NON JUDICIAL STAMP PAPER WORTH RS. TWENTY ONLY]

SAFETY PLAN

THIS SAFETY PLAN is made this ……..... day of ……..... 20..... by ……..…… a Company registered under the Companies Act, 1956/Partnership firm/proprietary concern having its Registered Office at …….....[*to be modified suitably for JV Contractor*] (hereinafter called as 'Contractor' which expression shall include its successors and permitted assigns) for approval of .....*(insert name of the Employer)*....., a company incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 having its Registered Office at .....*(insert registered address of the Employer)*..... for its Contract for …….....
.....*(insert package name, project name alongwith Specification number of the Contract)*.....

WHEREAS .....*(abbreviated name of the Employer)*..... has awarded to the Contractor the aforesaid Contract vide its Notification of Award/Contract No. ……..……..... dated ...……..and Amendment No. ..... (applicable when amendments have been issued) (hereinafter called the "Contract") in terms of which the Contractor is required to submit 'Safety Plan' along with certain documents to the Engineer In-Charge/Project Manager of the Employer within Sixty (60) days of Notification of Award for its approval.

NOW THEREFORE, the Contractor undertakes to execute the Contract as per the safety plan as follows:

1. THAT the Contractor shall execute the works as per provisions of Bidding Documents including those in regard to Safety Precautions / provisions as per statutory requirements.

2. THAT the Contractor shall execute the works in a well planned manner from the commencement of Contract as per agreed mile stones of work completion schedule so that planning and execution of construction works goes smoothly and consistently through out the contract duration without handling pressure in last quarter of the financial year/last months of the Contract and the shall be finalized in association with EMPLOYER Engineer In-charge/Project Manager from time to time as required.

3. THAT the Contractor has prepared the safe work procedure for each activity i.e. foundation works including civil works, erection, stringing (as applicable), testing & commissioning, disposal of materials at site / store etc. to be executed at site, which is enclosed at **Annexure – 1A (SP)** for acceptance and approval of Engineer In-charge/Project Manager. The Contractor shall ensure that on approval of the same from Engineer In-charge/Project Manager , the approved copies will be circulated to Employer's personnel at site [Supervisor(s)/Executive(s)] and Contractor's personnel at site [Gang leader, supervisor(s) etc.] in their local language / language understood by gang.

THAT the Contractor has prepared minimum manpower deployment plan, activity wise as stated above, which is enclosed at **Annexure – 1B (SP)** for approval of Engineer In-charge/Project Manager.

4. THAT the Contractor shall ensure while executing works that they will deploy minimum 25% of their own experienced work force who are on the permanent roll of the company and balance 75% can be a suitable mixed with the hired gangs / local workers / casual workers if required. The above balance 75% work force should be provided with at least 10 days training by the construction agencies at sites and shall be issued with a certificate. No worker shall be engaged without a valid certificate. Hired gang workers shall also follow safe working procedures and safety norms as is being followed by company's workmen. It should also be ensured by the contractor that certified fitters who are climbing towers / doing stringing operations can be easily identifiable with a system like issue of Badge / Identification cards (ID cards) etc. Colour identification batches should be worn by the workers. Contractor has to ensure that inexperience workers / unskilled workers should not be deployed for skilled job.

5. THAT the Contractor's Gang leader / Supervisor / Senior most member available at every construction site shall brief to each worker daily before start of work about safety requirement and warn about imminent dangers and precautions to be taken against the imminent dangers (Daily Safety Drill). This is to be ensured without fail by Contractor and maintain record of each gang about daily safety instructions issued to workers and put up to EMPLOYER site In-charge for his review and record.

6. THAT the Contractor shall ensure that working Gangs at site should not be left at the discretion of their Gang Leaders who are generally hired and having little knowledge about safety. Gang leader should be experienced and well versed with the safe working procedures applicable for transmission line/ Sub Station works. In case gang is having Gang leader not on permanent roll of the company then additional Supervisor from company's own roll having thorough knowledge about the works would be deployed so as to percolate safety instructions up to the grass root level in healthy spirits. Contractor has to ensure close supervision while executing critical locations of transmission lines / sub stations and ensures that all safety instructions are in place and are being followed.

7. THAT the Contractor shall maintain in healthy and working condition all kind of Equipments / Machineries / Lifting tools / Lifting tackles / Lifting gears / All kind of Ropes including wire ropes / Polypropylene ropes etc. used for Lifting purpose during execution of the project and get them periodically examined and load tested for safe working load in accordance with relevant provisions and requirement of Building & other construction workers Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Services Act and Central Rule 1998, Factories Act 1948, Indian Electricity Act 2003 before start of the project. A register of such examinations and tests shall be properly maintained by the contractor and will be promptly produced as and when desired by the Engineer In-charge/Project Manager or by the person authorised by him. The Contractor has to ensure to give special attention on the formation / condition of eye splices of wire rope slings as per requirement of IS 2762 Specification for wire rope slings and sling legs.

   THAT the Contractor has prepared a list of all Lifting machines, lifting Tools / Lifting Tackles / Lifting Gears etc. / All types of ropes and Slings which are subject to safe working load is enclosed at **Annexure – 2 (SP)** for review and approval of Engineer In-charge/Project Manager.

8. THAT the Contractor has to procure sufficient quantity of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)conforming to Indian / International standards and provide these equipment to every workman at site as per need and to the satisfaction of Engineer-in-charge/Project Manager of EMPLOYER. The Contractor's Site Supervisor/ Project Manager has to ensure that all workmen must use Personal Protective Equipment at site. The Contractor shall also ensure that Industrial Safety helmets are being used by all workmen at site irrespective of their working (at height or on ground). The Contractor shall further ensure use of safety shoes by all ground level workers and canvas shoes for all workers working at height, Rubber Gum Boots for workers working in rainy season and concreting job, Use of Twin Lanyard Full body Safety Harness with attachment of light weight such as aluminium alloy etc. and having features of automatic locking arrangement of snap hook, by all workers working at height for more than three meters and also for horizontal movement on tower shall be ensured by contractor. The Contractor shall not use ordinary half body safety harness at site. The Contractor has to ensure use of Retractable type fall arrestors by workers for ascending / descending on suspension insulator string and other similar works etc., Use of Mobile fall arrestor for ascending / descending from tower by all workers. The contractor has to provide cotton / leather hand gloves as per requirement, Electrical Resistance Hand gloves for operating electrical installations / switches, Face shield for protecting eyes while doing welding works and Dust masks to workers as per requirement. The Contractor will have to take action against the workers not using Personal Protective Equipment at site and those workers shall be asked to rest for that day and also their Salary be deducted for that day. EMPLOYER may issue warning letter to Project Manager of contractor in violation of above norms.

   THAT the Contractor shall prepare a detailed list of PPEs, activity wise, to commensurate with manpower deployed, which is enclosed at **Annexure – 3 (SP)** for review and approval of Engineer In-charge/Project Manager. It shall also be ensured that the sample of these equipment shall be got approved from EMPLOYER supervisory staff before being distributed to workers. The contractor shall submit relevant test certificates as per IS / International Standard as applicable to PPEs used during execution of work. All the PPE's to be distributed to the workers shall be checked by EMPLOYER supervisory staff before its usage.

   The Contractor also agrees for addition / modification to the list of PPE, if any, as advised by Engineer In-Charge/Project Manager.

9. THAT the Contractor shall procure, if required sufficient quantity of Earthing Equipment / Earthing Devices complying with requirements of relevant IEC standards (Generally IECs standards for Earthing Equipments / Earthing Devices are – 855, 1230, 1235 etc.) and to the satisfaction of Engineer In-Charge/ Project Manager and contractor to ensures to maintained them in healthy condition.

   THAT the Contractor has prepared / worked out minimum number of healthy Earthing Equipments with Earthing lead confirming to relevant IS / European standards per gang wise during stringing activity/as per requirement, which is enclosed herewith at **Annexure – 4 (SP)** for review and acceptance of Engineer In-Charge/ Project Manager prior to execution of work.

10. THAT the Contractor shall provide communication facilities i.e. Walky – Talkie / Mobile Phone, Display of Flags / whistles for easy communication among workers during Tower erection / stringing activity, as per requirement.

11. THAT the Contractor undertakes to deploy qualified safety personnel responsible for safety as per requirements of Employer/Statutory Authorities.

    THAT the Contractor employing more than 250 workmen whether temporary, casual, probationer, regular or permanent or on contract, shall employ at least one full time officer exclusively as qualified safety officer having diploma in safety to supervise safety aspects of the equipment and workmen who will coordinate with Engineer In-charge /Project Manager/Safety Coordinator of the Employer. In case of work being carried out through sub contractors the sub – contractor's workmen / employees will also be considered as the contractor's employees / workmen for the above purpose. If the number of workers are less than 250 then one qualified safety officer is to be deployed for each contract. He will report directly to his head of organization and not the Project Manager of contractor He shall also not be assigned any other work except assigning the work of safety. The curriculum vitae of such person shall be got cleared from EMPLOYER Project Manager / Construction staff.

    The name and address of such safety officers of contractor will be promptly informed in writing to Engineer In-charge with a copy to safety officer - In-charge before start of work or immediately after any change of the incumbent is made during the currency of the contract. The list is enclosed at **Annexure – 5A (SP)**.

    THAT the Contractor has also prepared a list including details of Explosive Operator (if required), Safety officer / Safety supervisor / nominated person for safety for each erection / stringing gang, list of personnel trained in First Aid Techniques as well as copy of organisation structure of the Contractor in regard to safety. The list is enclosed at **Annexure – 5B (SP)**.

12. The Project Manager shall have the right at his sole discretion to stop the work, if in his opinion the work is being carried out in such a way that it may cause accidents and endanger the safety of the persons and/or property, and/or equipment. In such cases, the Contractor shall be informed in writing about the nature of hazards and possible injury/accident and he shall comply to remove shortcomings promptly. The Contractor after stopping the specific work can, if felt necessary, appeal against the order of stoppage of work to the Project Manager within 3 days of such stoppage of work and decision of the Project Manager in this respect shall be conclusive and binding on the Contractor.

13. THAT, if, any Employer's Engineer/ supervisor at site observes that the Contractor is failing to provide safe working environment at site as per agreed Safety Plan / EMPLOYER Safety Rule/ Safety Instructions / Statutory safety requirement and creates hazardous conditions at site and there is possibility of an accident to workmen or workmen of the other contractor or public or the work is being carried out in an un safe manner or he continues to work even after being instructed to stop the work by Engineer / Supervisor at site / RHQ / Corp. Centre, the Contractor shall be bound to pay a penalty of Rs. 10,000/ - per incident per day till the instructions are complied and as certified by Engineer / Supervisor of Employer at site. The work will remain suspended and no activity will take place without compliance and obtaining clearance / certification of the Site Engineer / Supervisor of the Employer to start the work.

14. THAT, if the investigation committee of Employer observes any accident or the Engineer In-charge/Project Manager of the Employer based on the report of the Engineer/Supervisor of the Employer at site observes any failure on the Contractor's part to comply with safety requirement / safety rules/ safety standards/ safety instruction as prescribed by the Employer or as prescribed under the applicable law for the safety of the equipment, plant and personnel and the Contractor does not take adequate steps to prevent hazardous conditions which may cause injury to its own Contractor's employees or employee of any other Contractors or Employer or any other person at site or adjacent thereto, or public involvement because of the Contractor's negligence of safety norms, the Contractor shall be liable to pay a compensation of Rs. 10,00,000/- (Rupees Ten Lakh only) per person affected causing death and Rs. 1,00,000/- (Rupees One Lakh only) per person for serious injuries / 25% or more permanent disability to the Employer for further disbursement to the deceased family/ Injured persons. The permanent disability has the same meaning as indicated in Workmen's Compensation Act 1923. The above stipulations is in addition to all other compensation payable to sufferer as per workmen compensation Act / Rules

    THAT as per the Employer's instructions, the Contractor agrees that this amount shall be deducted from their running bill(s) immediately after the accident, That the Contractor understands that this amount shall be over and above the compensation amount liable to be paid as per the Workmen's Compensation Act /other statutory requirement/ provisions of the Bidding Documents.

15. THAT the Contractor shall submit Near-Miss-Accident report along with action plan for avoidance such incidence /accidents to Engineer – In-charge/ Project Manager. Contractor shall also submit Monthly Safety Activities report to Engineer – In-charge/ Project Manager and copy of the Monthly Safety Activities report also to be sent to Safety In-charge at RHQ of the Employer for his review record and instructions.

16. THAT the Contractor is submitting a copy of Safety Policy/ Safety Documents of its Company which is enclosed at **Annexure – 6 (SP)** and ensure that the safety Policy and safety documents are implemented in healthy spirit.

17. THAT the Contractor shall make available of First Aid Box [Contents of which shall be as per Building & other construction workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Services Act and Central Rule 1998 / EMPLOYER Guidelines)] to the satisfaction of Engineer In-Charge/ Project Manager with each gang at site and not at camp and ensures that trained persons in First Aid Techniques with each gang before execution of work.

18. THAT the Contractor shall submit an 'Emergency Preparedness Plan' for different incidences i.e. Fall from height, Electrocution, Sun Stroke, Collapse of pit, Collapse of Tower, Snake bite, Fire in camp / Store, Flood, Storm, Earthquake, Militancy etc. while carrying out different activities under execution i.e. foundation works including civil works, erection, stringing (as applicable), testing & commissioning, disposal of materials at site / store etc. which is enclosed at **Annexure – 7 (SP)** for approval of the Engineer In-Charge/ Project Manager before start of work.

19. THAT the Contractor shall organise Safety Training Programs on Safety, Health and Environment and for safe execution of different activities of works i.e. foundation works including civil works, erection, stringing (as applicable), testing & commissioning, disposal

of materials at site / store etc. for their own employees including sub contractor workers on regular basis.

The Contractor, therefore, submits copy of the module of training program, enclosed at **Annexure – 9 (SP)**, to Engineer In-charge/Project Manager for its acceptance and approval and records maintained.

20. THAT the Contractor shall conduct safety audit, as per Safety Audit Check Lists enclosed at **Annexure – 8 (SP)**, by his Safety Officer(s) every month during construction of Transmission Lines / Sub Stations / any other work and copy of the safety audit report will be forwarded to the Employer's Engineer In-charge / Site In-charge/Project Manager for his comments and feedback. During safety audit, healthiness of all Personal Protective Equipments (PPEs) shall be checked individually by safety officer of contractor and issue a certificate of its healthiness or rejection of faulty PPEs and contractor has to ensure that all faulty PPEs and all faulty lifting tools and tackles should be destroyed in the presence of EMPLOYER construction staff. Contractor has to ensure that each gang be safety audited at least once in two months. During safety audit by the contractor, Safety officer's feedback from EMPLOYER concerned shall be taken and recorded. The Employer's site officials shall also conduct safety audit at their own from time to time when construction activities are under progress. Apart from above, the Employer may also conduct surveillance safety audits. The Employer may take action against the person / persons as deemed fit under various statutory acts/provisions under the Contract for any violation of safety norms / safety standards.

21. THAT the Contractor shall develop and display Safety Posters of construction activity at site and also at camp where workers are generally residing.

22. THAT the Contractor shall ensure to provide potable and safe drinking water for workers at site / at camp.

23. THAT the Contractor shall do health check up of all workers from competent agencies and reports will be submitted to Engineer In-Charge within fifteen (15) days of health check up of workers as per statutory requirement.

24. THAT the Contractor shall submit information along with documentary evidences in regard to compliance to various statutory requirements as applicable which are enclosed at **Annexure – 10A (SP)**.

    The Contractor shall also submit details of Insurance Policies taken by the Contractor for insurance coverage against accident for all employees are enclosed at **Annexure – 10B (SP)**.

25. THAT a check-list in respect of aforesaid enclosures along with the Contractor's remarks, wherever required, is attached as **Annexure – Check List** herewith.

THE CONTRACTOR shall incorporate modifications/changes in this 'Safety Plan' necessitated on the basis of review/comments of the Engineer In-Charge/Project Manager within fourteen (14) days of receipt of review/comments and on final approval of the Engineer In-Charge/Project Manager of this 'Safety Plan', the Contractor shall execute the works under the Contract as per approved 'Safety Plan'. Further, the Contractor has also noted that the first progressive payment

towards Services Contract shall be made on submission of 'Safety Plan' along with all requisite documents and approval of the same by the Engineer In-Charge/Project Manager.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Contractor has hereunto set its hand through its authorised representative under the common seal of the Company, the day, month and year first above mentioned.

For and on behalf of

M/s.....…….....

WITNESS

1. Signature..... Signature.....

   Name..... Name.....

2. Signature..... Authorised representative

   Name..... (Common Seal)

   Address..... (In case of Company)

Note:
All the annexure referred to in this "Safety Plan" are required to be enclosed by the contractor as per the attached "Check List "

1. Safety Plan is to be executed by the authorised person and (i) in case of contracting Company under common seal of the Company or (ii) having the power of attorney issued under common seal of the company with authority to execute such contract documents etc., (iii) In case of (ii), the original Power of Attorney if it is specifically for this Contract or a Photostat copy of the Power of Attorney if it is General Power of Attorney and such documents should be attached to this Safety Plan.

2. For all safety monitoring/ documentation, Engineer In-charge / Regional In-charge of safety at RHQ will be the nodal Officers for communication.

CHECK LIST FOR SEFETY PLAN

S. N.	Details of Enclosure	Status of Submission of information/ documents	Remarks
1.	**Annexure – 1A (SP)** Safe work procedure for each activity i.e. foundation works including civil works, erection, stringing (as applicable), testing & commissioning, disposal of materials at site / store etc. to be executed at site.	Yes/No	
2.	**Annexure – 1B (SP)** Manpower deployment plan, activity wise foundation works including civil works, erection, stringing (as applicable), testing & commissioning, disposal of materials at site / store etc.	Yes/No	
3.	**Annexure – 2 (SP)** List of Lifting Machines i.e. Crane, Hoist, Triffor, Chain Pulley Blocks etc. and Lifting Tools and Tackles i.e. D shackle, Pulleys, come along clamps, wire rope slings etc. and all types of ropes i.e. Wire ropes, Poly propylene Rope etc. used for lifting purposes along with test certificates.	Yes/No	
4.	**Annexure – 3 (SP)** List of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), activity wise including the following along with test certificate of each as applicable: 1. Industrial Safety Helmet to all workmen at site. (EN 397 / IS 2925) with chin strap and back stay arrangement. 2. Safety shoes without steel toe to all ground level workers and canvas shoes for workers working on tower. 3. Rubber Gum Boot to workers working in rainy season / concreting job. 4. Twin lanyard Full Body Safety harness with shock absorber and leg strap arrangement for all workers working at height for more than three meters. Safety Harness should be with attachments of light weight such as of aluminium alloy etc. and having a feature of automatic locking arrangement of snap hook	Yes/No	

S. N.	Details of Enclosure	Status of Submission of information/ documents	Remarks
	and comply with EN 361 / IS 3521 standards. 5. Mobile fall arrestors for safety of workers during their ascending / descending from tower / on tower. EN 353 -2 (Guided type fall arresters on a flexible anchorage line.) 6. Retractable type fall arrestor (EN360: 2002) for ascending / descending on suspension insulator string etc. 7. Providing of good quality cotton hand gloves / leather hand gloves for workers engaged in handling of tower parts or as per requirement at site. 8. Electrical Resistance hand gloves to workers for handling electrical equipment / Electrical connections. IS : 4770 9. Dust masks to workers handling cement as per requirement. 10. Face shield for welder and Grinders. IS : 1179 / IS : 2553 11. Other PPEs, if any, as per requirement etc.		
5.	**Annexure – 4 (SP)** List of Earthing Equipment / Earthing devices with Earthing lead conforming to IECs for earthing equipments are – (855, 1230, 1235 etc.) gang wise for stringing activity/as per requirement.	Yes/No	
6.	**Annexure – 5A (SP)** List of Qualified Safety Officer(s) along with their contact details.	Yes/No	
7.	**Annexure – 5B (SP)** Details of Explosive Operator (if required), Safety officer / Safety supervisor for every erection / stinging gang, any other person nominated for safety, list of personnel trained in First Aid as well as brief information about safety set up by the Contractor alongwith copy of organisation of the Contractor in regard to safety	Yes/No	
8.	**Annexure – 6 (SP)** Copy of Safety Policy/ Safety Document of the Contractor's company	Yes/No	
9.	**Annexure – 7 (SP)** 'Emergency Preparedness Plan' for different incidences i.e. Fall from height, Electrocution, Sun	Yes/No	

S. N.	Details of Enclosure	Status of Submission of information/ documents	Remarks
	Stroke, Collapse of pit, Collapse of Tower, Snake bite, Fire in camp / Store, Flood, Storm, Earthquake, Militancy etc. while carrying out different activities under execution i.e. foundation works including civil works, erection, stringing (as applicable), testing & commissioning, disposal of materials at site / store etc.		
10.	**Annexure – 8 (SP)** Safety Audit Check Lists (Formats to be enclosed)	Yes/No	
11.	**Annexure – 9 (SP)** Copy of the module of Safety Training Programs on Safety, Health and Environment, safe execution of different activities of works for Contractor's own employees on regular basis and sub contractor employees.	Yes/No	
12.	**Annexure – 10A (SP)** Information along with documentary evidences in regard to the Contractor's compliance to various statutory requirements including the following:		
(i)	Electricity Act 2003 _____ [*Name of Documentary evidence in support of compliance*]	Yes/No	
(ii)	Factories Act 1948 _____ [*Name of Documentary evidence in support of compliance*]	Yes/No	
(iii)	Building & other construction workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Services Act and Central Act 1996) and Welfare Cess Act 1996 with Rules. _____ [*Name of Documentary evidence in support of compliance*]	Yes/No	
(iv)	Workmen Compensation Act 1923 and Rules. _____ [*Name of Documentary evidence in support of compliance*]	Yes/No	
(v)	Public Insurance Liabilities Act 1991 and Rules. _____ [*Name of Documentary evidence in support of compliance*]	Yes/No	

S. N.	Details of Enclosure	Status of Submission of information/ documents	Remarks
(vi)	Indian Explosive Act 1948 and Rules. _____ [*Name of Documentary evidence in support of compliance*]	Yes/No	
(vii)	Indian Petroleum Act 1934 and Rules. _____ [*Name of Documentary evidence in support of compliance*]	Yes/No	
(viii)	License under the contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act 1970 and Rules. _____ [*Name of Documentary evidence in support of compliance*]	Yes/No	
(ix)	Indian Electricity Rule 1956 and amendments if any, from time to time. _____ [*Name of Documentary evidence in support of compliance*]	Yes/No	
(x)	The Environment (Protection) Act 1986 and Rules. _____ [*Name of Documentary evidence in support of compliance*]	Yes/No	
(xi)	Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act 1986. _____ [*Name of Documentary evidence in support of compliance*]	Yes/No	
(xii)	National Building Code of India 2005 (NBC 2005). _____ [*Name of Documentary evidence in support of compliance*]	Yes/No	
(xiii)	Indian standards for construction of Low/ Medium/ High/ Extra High Voltage Transmission Line _____ [*Name of Documentary evidence in support of compliance*]	Yes/No	
(iv)	Any other statutory requirement(s) [*please specify*] _____ [*Name of Documentary evidence in support of compliance*]	Yes/No	
13.	**Annexure – 10B (SP)** Details of Insurance Policies alongwith		

S. N.	Details of Enclosure	Status of Submission of information/ documents	Remarks
	documentary evidences taken by the Contractor for the insurance coverage against accident for all employees as below:		
(i)	Under Workmen Compensation Act 1923 and Rules. _____ [*Name of Documentary evidence in support of insurance taken*]	Yes/No	
(ii)	Public Insurance Liabilities Act 1991 _____ [*Name of Documentary evidence in support of insurance taken*]	Yes/No	
(iii)	Any Other Insurance Policies _____ [*Name of Documentary evidence in support of insurance taken*]	Yes/No	

EMPLOYER

ANNEXURE – 5

HEALTH, SAFETY & ENVIRONMENT CONDITIONS IN CONTRACT DOCUMENT

not exceeding 2% of the cost of construction as may be modified by the Government. The Employer of the establishment is required to provide safety measures at the Building or construction work and other welfare measures, such as Canteens, First-Aid facilities, Ambulance, Housing accommodations for workers near the work place etc. The Employer to whom the Act applies has to obtain a registration certificate from the Registering Officer appointed by the government.

p) Factories Act 1948: The Act lays down the procedure for approval of plans before setting up a factory, health and safety provisions, welfare provisions, working hours, annual earned leave and rendering information regarding accidents or dangerous occurrences to designated authorities. It is applicable to premises employing 10 persons or more with aid of power or 20 or more persons without the aid of power engaged in manufacturing process.

GC 22.4.1 Addition of New Clause GC 22.4.1

Protection of Environment

The Contractor shall take all reasonable steps to protect the environment on and off the Site and to avoid damage or nuisance to persons or to property of the public or others resulting from pollution, noise or other causes arising as consequence of his methods of operation.

During continuance of the Contract, the Contractor and his Sub-contractors shall abide at all times by all existing enactments on environmental protection and rules made thereunder, regulations, notifications and bye-laws of the State or Central Government, or local authorities and any other law, bye-law, regulations that may be passed or notification that may be issued in this respect in future by the State or Central Government or the local authority.

Salient features of some of the major laws that are applicable are given below:

The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, This provides for the prevention and control of water pollution and the maintaining and restoring of wholesomeness of water. 'Pollution' means such contamination of water or such alteration of the physical, chemical or biological properties of water or such discharge of any sewage or trade effluent or of any other liquid, gaseous or solid substance into water (whether directly or indirectly) as may, or is likely to, create a nuisance or render such water harmful or injurious to public health or safety, or to domestic, commercial, industrial, agricultural or other legitimate uses, or to the life and health of animals or plants or of aquatic organisms.

The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. This provides for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution. 'Air Pollution' means the presence in the atmosphere of any 'air pollutant', which means any solid, liquid or gaseous substance (including noise) present in the atmosphere in such concentration as may be or tend to be injurious to human beings or other living creatures or plants or property or environment.

The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. This provides for the protection and improvement of environment and for matters connected therewith, and the prevention of hazards to human beings, other living creatures, plants and property. 'Environment' includes water, air and land and the inter-relationship which exists among and between water, air and land, and human beings, other living creatures, plants, micro-organism and property.

The Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991. This provides for public liability insurance for the purpose of providing immediate relief to the persons affected by accident occurring while handling hazardous substances and for matters connected herewith or incidental thereto. Hazardous substance means any substance or preparation which is defined as hazardous substance under Environment (Protection) Act; 1986, and exceeding such quantity as may be specified by notification by the Central Government

GC 22.4.2 **Addition of New Sub Clause 22.4.2**

(i) The Contractor shall (a) establish an operational system of managing environmental impacts, (b) carry out all the monitoring and mitigation measures set forth in the environment management plan attached to the Particular Conditions as Appendix-I, and (c) allocate the budget required to ensure that such measures are carried out. The Contractor shall submit to the Employer (quarterly) semi-annual) reports on the carrying out of such measures.

(ii) The Contractor shall adequately record the conditions of roads, agricultural land and other infrastructure prior to transport of material and construction commencement, and shall fully reinstate pathways, other local infrastructure and agricultural land to atleast their pre-project condition upon construction completion.

(iii) The Contractor shall undertake detailed survey of the affected persons during transmission line alignment finalization under the Project, where applicable, and

(iv) The Contractor shall conduct health and safety programme for workers employed under the Contract and shall include information on the risk of sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS in such programs.

GC 22.4.3 **Addition of New Sub Clause 22.4.3 including its Sub-Clauses**

Safety Precautions

GCC 22.4.3.1 The Contractor shall observe all applicable regulations regarding safety on the Site.

Unless otherwise agreed, the Contractor shall, from the commencement of work on Site until taking over, provide:

a) fencing, lighting, guarding and watching of the Works wherever required, and

b) temporary roadways, footways, guards and fences which may be necessary for the accommodation and protection of Employer / his representatives and occupiers of adjacent property, the public and others.

GCC 22.4.3.2 The Contractor shall ensure proper safety of all the workmen, materials, plant and equipment belonging to him or to POWERGRID or to others, working at the Site. The Contractor shall also be responsible for provision of all safety notices and safety equipment required both by the relevant legislations and the Engineer, as he may deem necessary.

GCC 22.4.3.3 The Contractor will notify well in advance to the Engineer of his intention to bring to the Site any container filled with liquid or gaseous fuel or explosive or petroleum substance or such chemicals which may involve hazards. The Engineer shall have the right to prescribe the conditions, under which such container is to be stored, handled and used during the performance of the works and the Contractor shall strictly adhere to and comply with such instructions. The Engineer shall have the right at his sole discretion to inspect any such container or such construction plant/equipment for which material in the container is required to be used and if in his opinion, its use is not safe, he may forbid its use. No claim due to such prohibition shall be entertained by the Owner and the Owner shall not entertain any claim of the Contractor

towards additional safety provisions/conditions to be provided for/constructed as per the Engineer's instructions.

Further, any such decision of the Engineer shall not, in any way, absolve the Contractor of his responsibilities and in case, use of such a container or entry thereof into the Site area is forbidden by the Engineer, the Contractor shall use alternative methods with the approval of the Engineer without any cost implication to POWERGRID or extension of work schedule.

GCC 22.4.3.4 Where it is necessary to provide and/or store petroleum products or petroleum mixtures and explosives, the Contractor shall be responsible for carrying-out such provision and/or storage in accordance with the rules and regulations laid down in Petroleum Act 1934, Explosives Act, 1948 and Petroleum and Carbide of Calcium Manual published by the Chief Inspector of Explosives of India. All such storage shall have prior approval of the Engineer. In case, any approvals are necessary from the Chief Inspector (Explosives) or any statutory authorities, the Contractor shall be responsible for obtaining the same.

GCC 22.4.3.5 All equipment used in construction and erection by Contractor shall meet Indian/International Standards and where such standards do not exist, the Contractor shall ensure these to be absolutely safe. All equipment shall be strictly operated and maintained by the Contractor in accordance with manufacturer's Operation Manual and safety instructions and as per Guidelines/rules of POWERGRID in this regard.

GCC 22.4.3.6 Periodical examinations and all tests for all lifting/hoisting equipment & tackles shall be carried-out in accordance with the relevant provisions of Factories Act 1948, Indian Electricity Act 1910 and associated Laws/Rules in force from time to time. A register of such examinations and tests shall be properly maintained by the Contractor and will be promptly produced as and when desired by the Engineer or by the person authorised by him.

GCC 22.4.3.7 The Contractor shall be fully responsible for the safe storage of his and his Sub-Contractor's radioactive sources in accordance with BARC/DAE Rules and other applicable provisions. All precautionary measures stipulated by BARC/DAE in connection with use, storage and handling of

such material will be taken by the Contractor.

GCC 22.4.3.8 The Contractor shall provide suitable safety equipment of prescribed standard to all employees and workmen according to the need, as may be directed by the Engineer who will also have right to examine these safety equipment to determine their suitability, reliability, acceptability and adaptability.

GCC 22.4.3.9 Where explosives are to be used, the same shall be used under the direct control and supervision of an expert, experienced, qualified and competent person strictly in accordance with the Code of Practice/Rules framed under Indian Explosives Act pertaining to handling, storage and use of explosives.

GCC 22.4.3.10 The Contractor shall provide safe working conditions to all workmen and employees at the Site including safe means of access; railings, stairs, ladders, scaffoldings etc. The scaffoldings shall be erected under the control and supervision of an experienced and competent person. For erection, good and standard quality of material only shall be used by the Contractor.

GCC 22.4.3.11 The Contractor shall not interfere or disturb electric fuses, wiring and other electrical equipment belonging to the Owner or other Contractors under any circumstances, whatsoever, unless expressly permitted in writing by POWERGRID to handle such fuses, wiring or electrical equipment

GCC 22.4.3.12 Before the Contractor connects any electrical appliances to any plug or socket belonging to the other Contractor or Owner, he shall:

a. Satisfy the Engineer that the appliance is in good working condition;

b. Inform the Engineer of the maximum current rating, voltage and phases of the appliances;

c. Obtain permission of the Engineer detailing the sockets to which the appliances may be connected.

GCC 22.4.3.13 The Engineer will not grant permission to connect until he is satisfied that:

a. The appliance is in good condition and is fitted with suitable plug;

b. The appliance is fitted with a suitable cable having two earth conductors, one of which shall be an earthed metal sheath surrounding the cores.

GCC 22.4.3.14 No electric cable in use by the Contractor/Owner will be disturbed without prior permission. No weight of any description will be imposed on any cable and no ladder or similar equipment will rest against or attached to it.

GCC 22.4.3.15 No repair work shall be carried out on any live equipment. The equipment must be declared safe by the Engineer and a permit to work shall be issued by the Engineer before any repair work is carried out by the Contractor. While working on electric lines/equipment, whether live or dead; suitable type and sufficient quantity of tools will have to be provided by the Contractor to electricians/workmen/officers.

GCC 22.4.3.16 The Contractors shall employ necessary number of qualified, full time electricians/electrical supervisors to maintain his temporary electrical installation.

GCC 22.4.3.17 The Contractor employing more than 250 workmen whether temporary, casual, probationer, regular or permanent or on contract, shall employ at least one full time officer exclusively as safety officer to supervise safety aspects of the equipment and workmen, who will coordinate with the Project Safety Officer. In case of work being carried out through Sub-Contractors, the Sub-Contractor's workmen/employees will also be considered as the Contractor's employees/workmen for the above purpose.

The name and address of such Safety Officers of the Contractor will be promptly informed in writing to Engineer with a copy to Safety Officer-In charge before he starts work or immediately after any change of the incumbent is made during currency of the Contract.

GCC 22.4.3.18 In case any accident occurs during the construction/ erection or other associated activities undertaken by the Contractor thereby causing any minor or major or fatal

injury to his employees due to any reason, whatsoever, it shall be the responsibility of the Contractor to promptly inform the same to the Engineer in prescribed form and also to all the authorities envisaged under the applicable laws.

GCC 22.4.3.19 The Engineer shall have the right at his sole discretion to stop the work, if in his opinion the work is being carried out in such a way that it may cause accidents and endanger the safety of the persons and/or property, and/or equipment. In such cases, the Contractor shall be informed in writing about the nature of hazards and possible injury/accident and he shall comply to remove shortcomings promptly. The Contractor after stopping the specific work can, if felt necessary, appeal against the order of stoppage of work to the Engineer within 3 days of such stoppage of work and decision of the Engineer in this respect shall be conclusive and binding on the Contractor.

GCC 22.4.3.20 The Contractor shall not be entitled for any damages/compensation for stoppage of work due to safety reasons as provided in para GCC 22.4.3.19 above and the period of such stoppage of work will not be taken as an extension of time for completion of work and will not be the ground for waiver of levy of liquidated damages.

GCC 22.4.3.21 It is mandatory for the Contractor to observe during the execution of the works, requirements of Safety Rules which would generally include but not limited to following:

Safety Rules

a) Each employee shall be provided with initial indoctrination regarding safety by the Contractor, so as to enable him to conduct his work in a safe manner.

b) No employee shall be given a new assignment of work unfamiliar to him without proper introduction as to the hazards incident thereto, both to himself and his fellow employees.

c) Under no circumstances shall an employee hurry or take unnecessary chance when working under hazardous conditions.

d) Employees must not leave naked fires unattended. Smoking shall not be permitted around fire prone areas and adequate fire fighting equipment shall be provided at crucial location.

e) Employees under the influence of any intoxicating beverage, even to the slightest degree shall not be permitted to remain at work.

f) There shall be a suitable arrangement at every work site for rendering prompt and sufficient first aid to the injured.

g) The staircases and passageways shall be adequately lighted.

h) The employees when working around moving machinery, must not be permitted to wear loose garments. Safety shoes are recommended when working in shops or places where materials or tools are likely to fall. Only experienced workers shall be permitted to go behind guard rails or to clean around energized or moving equipment.

i) The employees must use the standard protection equipment intended for each job. Each piece of equipment shall be inspected before and after it is used.

j) Requirements of ventilation in underwater working to licensed and experienced divers, use of gum boots for working in slushy or in inundated conditions are essential requirements to be fulfilled.

k) In case of rock excavation, blasting shall invariably be done through licensed blasters and other precautions during blasting and storage/transport of charge material shall be observed strictly.

GCC 22.4.3.22 The Contractor shall follow and comply with all POWERGRID Safety Rules, relevant provisions of applicable laws pertaining to the safety of workmen, employees, plant and equipment as may be prescribed from time to time without any demur, protest or contest or reservations. In case of any discrepancy between statutory requirement and POWERGRID Safety Rules

referred above, the latter shall be binding on the Contractor unless the statutory provisions are more stringent.

GCC22.4.3.23 If the Contractor fails in providing safe working environment as per POWERGRID Safety Rules or continues the work even after being instructed to stop work by the Engineer as provided in para GCC 22.4.3.19 above, the Contractor shall promptly pay to POWERGRID, on demand by the Owner, compensation at the rate of Rs.5, 000/- per day of part thereof till the instructions are complied with and so certified by the Engineer. However, in case of accident taking place causing injury to any individual, the provisions contained in para GCC 22.4.3.24 shall also apply in addition to compensation mentioned in this para.

GCC 22.4.3.24 If the Contractor does not take adequate safety precautions and/or fails to comply with the Safety Rules as prescribed by POWERGRID or under the applicable law for the safety of the equipment and plant or for the safety of personnel or the Contractor does not prevent hazardous conditions which cause injury to his own employees or employees of other Contractors or POWERGRID employees or any other person who are at Site or adjacent thereto, then the Contractor shall be responsible for payment of a sum as indicated below to be deposited with POWERGRID, which will be passed on by POWERGRID to such person or next to kith and kin of the deceased:

a.	Fatal injury or accident causing death	Rs. 1,000,000/- per person
b.	Major injuries or accident causing 25% or more permanent disablement	Rs. 100,000/- per person

Permanent disablement shall have same meaning as indicated in Workmen's Compensation Act. The amount to be deposited with POWERGRID and passed on to the person mentioned above shall be in addition to the compensation payable under the relevant provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act and rules framed there under or any other applicable laws as applicable from

time to time. In case the Contractor does not deposit the above mentioned amount with POWERGRID, such amount shall be recovered by POWERGRID from any monies due or becoming due to the Contractor under the contract or any other on-going contract.

GCC22.4.3.25 If the Contractor observes all the Safety Rules and Codes, Statutory Laws and Rules during the currency of Contract awarded by the Owner and no accident occurs then POWERGRID may consider the performance of the Contractor and award suitable 'ACCIDENT FREE SAFETY MERITORIOUS AWARD' as per scheme as may be announced separately from time to time.

GC 22.6 **Emergency Work (GC Clause 22.6)**

Replace the words "Otherwise" with "In case such work is not in the scope of the Contractor", in the second last line of second paragraph of GC clause 22.6.

GC 23.3 **Supplementing sub-clause GC 23.3**

For notification of testing, four weeks shall be deemed as reasonable advance notice.

GC 23.7 **Test and Inspection (GC Clause 23.7)**

Replace the words "GC Sub-Clause 6.1" with "GC Sub-Clause 46.1", in the last line of GC clause 23.7.

GC 24.4 **Replacing Sub-Clause GC 24.4**

As soon as all works in respect of Precommissioning are completed and, in the opinion of the Contractor, the Facilities or any part thereof is ready for Commissioning, the Contractor shall commence Commissioning as per procedures stipulated in Technical Specification, and as soon as Commissioning is satisfactorily completed, the Contractor shall so notify the Project Manager in writing.

GC 24.5 **Replacing Sub-Clause GC 24.5**

The Project Manager shall, within fourteen (14) days after receipt of the Contractor's notice under GC Sub-Clause 24.4, notify the Contractor in writing of any defects and/or deficiencies.

If the Project Manager notifies the Contractor of any defects and/or deficiencies, the Contractor shall then correct such defects and/or deficiencies, and shall repeat the procedure described in GC Sub-Clause 24.4. If the Project Manager is satisfied that the Facilities or that part thereof have passed Precommissioning, the Project Manager shall, within fourteen (14) days after receipt of the Contractor's notice/ seven (7) days after receipt of the Contractor's repeated notice, advise the Contractor to proceed with the Commissioning of the Facilities or that part thereof. If the Project Manager is not so satisfied, then it shall notify the Contractor in writing of any defects and/or deficiencies within seven (7) days after receipt of the Contractor's repeated notice, and the above procedure shall be repeated.

GC 24.6 **Replacing Sub-Clause GC 24.6**

If the Project Manager fails to advise the Contractor to proceed with the Commissioning of the Facilities or the relevant part thereof or inform the Contractor of any defects and/or deficiencies within fourteen (14) days after receipt of the Contractor's notice under GC Sub-Clause 24.4 or within seven (7) days after receipt of the Contractor's repeated notice under GC Sub-Clause 24.5, then the Facilities or that part thereof shall be deemed to have passed Precommissioning, as of the date of the Contractor's notice or repeated notice, as the case may be

Existing Sub-clause GC24.7 stands amended and renumbered as GC 24.9 and following Sub-Clauses stand added as new Sub-Clauses GC 24.7, 24.7.1, 24.7.2, 24.7.3, 24.7.4, 24.7.5, 24.7.5.1 & 24.7.6

GC 24.7 **GC 24.7 Commissioning**

GC 24.7.1 Commissioning of the Facilities (or specific part thereof where specific parts are specified in the GC 1.1) shall be commenced by the Contractor immediately after being advised by the Project manager, pursuant to GC sub-clause 24.5 or immediately after the deemed Completion except for Commissioning Precommissioning (including deemed Precommissioning) under GC sub-clause 24.6.

GC 24.7.2 The Employer shall, to the extent specified in Appendix-6 (scope of works and supply by the Employer), deploy the operating and maintenance personnel and supply raw materials, utilities, lubricants, chemicals, catalysts, facilities, services and other materials required for Commissioning.

GC 24.7.3 On passing of the Precommissioning and charging of the Facilities at rated voltage, Commissioning would be attained.

2.11.6 Wet locations shall be kept completely dewatered, both during and 24 hours after placing the concrete, without disturbance of the concrete.

2.11.7 If the concrete surface is found to be defective after the form work has been removed, the damage shall be repaired with a rich cement sand mortar to the satisfaction of the Employer before the foundation is back filled.

2.12 Backfilling and Removal of Stub Templates

2.12.1 After opening of formwork and removal of shoring, timbering, etc. backfilling shall be started after repairs, if any, to the foundation concrete. Backfilling shall normally be done with the excavated soil, unless it is a clay type or it consists of large boulders/stones, in which case the boulders shall be broken to a maximum size of 80-mm. At locations where borrowed earth is required for backfilling, Contractor shall bear the cost irrespective of lead & lift.

2.12.2 The backfilling materials shall be clean and free from organic or other foreign materials. A clay type soil with a grain size distribution of 50% or more passing the no. 200 sieve as well as a black cotton soil are unacceptable for backfilling. The earth shall be deposited in maximum 200mm layers, levelled, wetted if necessary and compacted properly before another layer is deposited. The moisture content for compaction shall be based on the Proctor compaction test results given in the Geo-technical Report, Clause 7.0 of section III. The density of the compacted backfill material may further be verified to the satisfaction of the Employer based on the sand-cone method described in the ASTM D1556-82 standard.

2.12.3 The backfilling and grading shall be carried to an elevation of about 300mm above the finished ground level to drain out water. After backfilling 300mm high earthen embankment (band) will be made along the sides of excavated pits and sufficient water will be poured in the backfilling earth for at least 48 hours. After the pits have been backfilled to full depth the stub templates shall be removed.

2.13 Curing

The concrete shall be cured by maintaining the concrete wet for a period of at least 10 days after placing. Once the concrete has set for 24 hours the pits may be backfilled with selected moistened soil and well consolidated in layers not exceeding 200mm thickness and thereafter both the backfill earth and exposed dummies shall be kept wet for the remainder of the period of 10 days. The exposed concrete dummy shall also be kept wet by wrapping empty gunny bags around it and wetting the bags continuously during the entire 10 days period.

2.14 Benching

When the line passes through hilly/undulated terrain, leveling the ground may be required for casting of tower footings. All such activities shall be termed benching and shall include cutting of excess earth and removing the same to a suitable point of disposal as required by Employer. Benching shall be resorted to only after approval from Employer. Volume of the earth to be cut shall be measured before cutting and approved by Employer for payment purposes. Further, to minimize benching, unequal leg extensions shall be considered and provided if found economical. If the levels of the pit centres be in sharp contrast with the level of tower centre, suitable leg extensions may be deployed as required. The proposal shall be submitted by the Contractor with detailed justification to the Employer.

2.15 **Protection of Tower and Tower Footing**

2.15.1 Tower spotting shall endeavor to minimise the quantity of revetment required.

2.15.2 The work shall include all necessary stone revetments, concreting and earth filling above ground level, the clearing from site of all surplus excavated soil, special measures for protection of foundation close to or in nalas, river bank / bed, undulated terrain, protection of up hill / down hill slopes required for protection of tower etc., including suitable revetment or galvanised wire netting and meshing packed with boulders. The top cover of stone revetment shall be sealed with M-15 concrete (1:2:4 mix). Contractor shall recommend protection at such locations wherever required. Details of protection of tower/tower footing are given in drawing enclosed with these specifications for reference purpose only.

2.15.3 Tower footings shall generally be backfilled using soil excavated at site unless deemed unsuitable for backfilling. In the latter case, backfilling shall be done with borrowed earth of suitable quality irrespective of leads and lift. The unit rate for backfilling quoted in BPS shall include the required lead and consolidation and leveling of earth after backfilling.

2.15.4 The provisional quantities for protection work of foundations are furnished in price schedule of Bid Proposal Sheet(BPS). The unit rates shall also be applicable for adjusting with the actual quantities of protection works done. These unit rates shall hold good for protection work carried out on down hills or up hills slopes applicable for the tower locations.

2.15.5 The unit rates for random rubble masonry revetment quoted in price schedule shall also include excavation & (1:5) random masonry and unit rate for top sealing with M-15 concrete. For payment purposes the volume of random rubble masonry revetment shall be measured from bottom to top sealing cost and part at the quoted rates indicated in price schedules.

No extra rates shall be paid for allied work such as excavation, for revetment, packed stone at head of weep holes etc. However, no deduction

1.9.4 The cases containing easily damageable material shall be very carefully packed and marked with appropriate caution symbols, i.e. fragile, handle with care, use no hook etc. wherever applicable.

1.9.5 Each package shall be legibly marked by the Contractor at his expenses showing the details such as description and quantity of contents, the name of the consignee and address, the gross and net weights of the package, the name of the Contractor etc.

2.0 **Employer 's Environment and Social Policy and its Implementation**

2.1 Development and growth of mankind through industrialization and unwarranted use of natural resources has inflicted considerable impact on Environment and Society. As a result, Environmental and Social issues have emerged as the focal point of global debate.

Employer's activities by their inherent nature and flexibility have negligible impacts on environmental and social attributes. In order to address these issues and to match the rising expectations of a cleaner, safer and healthier environment, Employer has evolved its Environmental and Social Policy and Procedures (ESPP). The key principles of Employer Environmental and Social Policy are :

i) Avoidance of environmentally and socially sensitive areas while planning project activities.

ii) Minimisation of impacts when project activities occur in environmentally and socially sensitive areas.

iii) Mitigation of any unavoidable adverse impacts arising out of its projects

2.2 Basic issues to be kept in mind while carrying out construction activities are to

i) Avoid socially sensitive areas with regard to human habitations and areas of cultural significance

ii) Secure the interest of people affected by Employer's projects

iii) Involve local people affected by transmission line projects as per requirement and suitability

iv) Consult affected people in decisions having implication to them if considered necessary

v) Apply efficient and safe technology/practices

vi) Keep abreast of all potential dangers to people's health, occupational safety and safety of environment and the respective mitigative measures

vii) Establish preventive mechanisms to guarantee safety.

viii) Mitigation measures in case of accidents.

ix) Avoid unwarranted cutting of trees in forest area.

2.3 While constructing the lines through forest stretches the contractor will provide alternate fuel to its employee e.g. working labours/supervisors etc in order to avoid cutting of forest woods.

2.4 Contractor will ensure safety to the wild life, during working/camping near to the National park.

2.5 Contractor during construction of lines in agricultural fields will ensure minimum damages to the crops, trees, bunds, irrigation etc. If the same is un-avoidable, the decision of Engineer- in-charge shall be final.

2.6 The waste/excess material/debris should be removed from the construction site including agricultural field, forest stretches, river etc. immediately after construction work.

2.7 The Contractor will ensure least disturbance to the hill slope and natural drainage so as to avoid soil erosion. Natural drainage in plain area is disturbed to be trained to the satisfaction of Engineer- in-charge.

2.8 As far as possible existing path/kutchha road/approach shall be used for the construction.

2.9 The Contractor will ensure supply of stone chips/sand from authorised/approved quarry areas.

2.10 Proper documentation of above, if any