



भारत सरकार Government of India

विद्युत मंत्रालय Ministry of Power

उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्रीय विद्युत समिति

North Eastern Regional Power Committee

एन ई आर पी सी कॉम्प्लेक्स, डोंग पारमाओ, लापालाङ, शिल्लोंग-७९३००६, मेघालय
NERPC Complex, Dong Parmaw, Lapalang, Shillong - 793006, Meghalaya

No. NERPC/SE(O)/OCC/2026/ 1856 - 1898

Date: 01.10.2026

सेवा में / To,

संलग्न सूची के अनुसार / As per list enclosed.

विषय: 242 वीं ऑपरेशन समन्वय उप-समिति (ओसीसी) की बैठक का कार्यवृत्त -तत्संबंधी।

Subject: Minutes of 242nd Operation Coordination Sub-Committee (OCC) Meeting - reg.

महोदय/महोदया,

कृपया अपनी जानकारी और आवश्यक कार्रवाई के लिए 22 सितंबर 2026 को शिलांग में आयोजित 242वीं ओसीसी बैठक के कार्यवृत्त के साथ यहां संलग्न देखें। कार्यवृत्त एनईआरपीसी की वेबसाइट www.nerpc.gov.in पर भी उपलब्ध है।

किसी भी टिप्पणी/टिप्पणियों के बारे में कृपया एन ई आर पी सी सचिवालय को जल्द से जल्द सूचित किया जा सकता है।

Sir/Madam,

Please find enclosed herewith the minutes of the 242nd OCC Meeting held at Shillong on 22th September 2026 for your kind information and necessary action. The minutes is also available on the website of NERPC: www.nerpc.gov.in.

Any comments/observations may kindly be communicated to NERPC Secretariat at the earliest.

भवदीय / Yours faithfully,

(डी के बाउरी/ D K Bauri)

निदेशक/ Director

परिचालन/ Operation

Encl.: As above

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4. Managing Director, MSPCL, Electricity Complex, Keishampat, Imphal – 795 001
5. Managing Director, MSPDCL, Secure Office Bldg. Complex, South Block, Imphal – 795 001
6. Director (Transmission), MePTCL, Lumjingshai, Short Round Road, Shillong – 793 001
7. Director (Generation), MePGCL, Lumjingshai, Short Round Road, Shillong – 793 001
8. Director (Distribution), MePDCL, Lumjingshai, Short Round Road, Shillong – 793 001
9. Director (Tech.), TSECL, Banamalipur, Agartala -799 001.
10. Director (Generation), TPGCL, Banamalipur, Agartala -799 001.
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13. Chief Engineer (TP&MZ), Department of Power, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh, Itanagar- 791111
14. Chief Engineer (Commercial) -cum- CEI, DoP, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh, Itanagar- 791111
15. Engineer-in-Chief, P&E Department, Govt. of Mizoram, Aizawl – 796 001
16. Engineer-in-Chief, Department of Power, Govt. of Nagaland, Kohima – 797 001
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26. Chief Engineer, NPC Division, Central Electricity Authority, New Delhi – 110066
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30. CGM, DISCOM, Bijuli Bhawan, Guwahati – 781001
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33. Head of SLDC, MSPCL, Imphal – 795001
34. Head of SLDC, MePTCL, Lumjingshai, Short Round Road, Shillong – 793 001
35. Head of SLDC, P&E Deptt. Govt. of Mizoram, Aizawl – 796 001
36. Head of SLDC, Dept. of Power, Govt. of Nagaland, Dimapur – 797103
37. Head of SLDC, TSECL, Agartala – 799001
38. Chief Engineer (Elect), Loktak HEP, Vidyut Vihar, Kom Keirap, Manipur- 795124
39. DGM (O&M), OTPC, Badarghat Complex, Agartala, Tripura – 799014
40. Director, NETC, 2C, 3rdFloor, D21Corporate Park, DMRC Building Sector 21, Dwarka, Delhi-77
41. AGM Regulatory & Commercial, NER II TL, 10th Floor, Berger Tower, Noida sector 16B-201301
42. Project Head, NERPSIP/PGCIL, Pub Suraj Nagar, Nutun Bazar, Kahelipara, Guwahati- 781019
43. ED, Comprehensive Scheme (Ar. Pradesh), PGCIL, Tayeng Building, Nitivihar, Itanagar-791111

दिनांक 01/03/2026

(डी के बाउरी/ D K Bauri)

निदेशक (O) /Director (O)



MINUTES OF
242nd OCC MEETING

Time: 10:30 Hrs.

Date: 22nd September, 2026 (Tuesday)

Venue: NERPC Conference Hall,
Shillong

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NORTH EASTERN REGIONAL POWER COMMITTEE

MINUTES OF 242nd OCC MEETING HELD ON 22.09.2026 (TUESDAY) AT 10:30 HRS

Proceedings of the Meeting:

Member Secretary, NERPC, welcomed all the delegates and representatives from various utilities and NER States to the 242nd OCC meeting. He apprised the forum that the NPC meeting held at Rajgir on 18th September, 2026 had approved many schemes. Amongst many schemes the issue for installation of MPLS-TP as the pilot in NER has also been discussed which is an important step towards strengthening the communication infrastructure and enhancing the reliability of the power system.

He further emphasized the need for timely implementation of the SCADA/EMS Phase-III project in the NER. He stated that there should be no further delay in finalization of the DPR and requested all NER States to furnish their consent at the earliest so that the project could be taken forward within the envisaged timeline. He cautioned that any further delay may lead to escalation in the overall project cost.

He further expressed concern over the instances of persistent overdrawal from the ISTS grid observed in the NER. He stated that, in the backdrop of the prevailing El Niño conditions, the all-India peak demand had touched around 270 GW, and during several instances in the NER, excessive drawal from the grid had coincided with low-frequency conditions. He observed that such occurrences indicate a mismatch between demand and available generation within the region and also highlight the need for strengthening of generation planning. He therefore advised all the States to make adequate arrangements for internal generation, particularly during peak demand periods, so as to minimize dependence on overdrawal from the ISTS grid and ensure secure and reliable grid operation.

He apprised the forum that the NERPC Guest House at Guwahati is ready and is expected to commence operations from 01.10.2026. He informed that the constituents may avail the facility by making bookings.

Thereafter, He requested the Director (Operation), NERPC to take up the agenda items for detailed deliberation.

1. PART-A: CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

1.1. Confirmation of Minutes of 241st Meeting of OCC Sub-Committee of NERPC

The minutes of 241st meeting of OCC Sub-committee held on 21.08.2026 at NERPC Conference Hall, Shillong were circulated vide letter No. NERPC/SE (O)/OCC/2026/1577-1619 dated 2nd September 2026.

Deliberation of the Sub-committee

As no comments were received from the constituents, the sub-committee confirmed the minutes of 241st OCCM as circulated.

Sub-committee took note of the same.

2. PART-B: ITEMS FOR DISCUSSION

2.1. CEA Report on Ramp Rate Compliance Framework and Scheduling Methodology for Coal-Based Thermal Power Plants-NERPC

The Central Electricity Authority (CEA), vide report dated **21.08.2026**, has prepared a report on the **Ramp Rate Compliance Framework and Scheduling Methodology for Coal-Based Thermal Power Plants** in the context of increasing renewable energy integration and the consequent requirement for enhanced operational flexibility of coal-based generating stations.

The report has been prepared based on stakeholder consultations under the Chairmanship of Principal Chief Engineer-II, involving NTPC, GRID-INDIA, BHEL, DVC, RVUNL, Adani Power and other stakeholders. The report examines various aspects related to compliance with prescribed ramp-rate requirements, operation at minimum technical load, scheduling methodology, DSM rate implications, equipment stress and other practical challenges associated with flexible operation of coal-based thermal generating units.

The report consolidates the technical deliberations, key observations and recommendations emerging from the stakeholder consultations and is intended for information, wider dissemination and appropriate consideration by thermal generating companies in their operational planning and future flexibility initiatives.

The CEA Report dated 21.08.2026 is enclosed as **Annexure 2.1** for information and necessary consideration of all thermal generating stations in the NER. The thermal generating stations may examine the provisions and recommendations contained in the report and take appropriate action, as applicable, in their operational planning and flexibility measures.

Deliberation of the Sub-committee

NERPC apprised the forum that the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has prepared a report on the Ramp Rate Compliance Framework and Scheduling Methodology for Coal-Based Thermal Power Plants. NERPC presented the key aspects of the report, highlighting the core issues, technical and scheduling observations, recommendations proposed for addressing the identified issues and the key way forward for implementation of the framework. NERPC further requested all States, NTPC & NERLDC to examine the report and furnish their feedback, if any, at the earliest for further consideration and needful.

Sub-committee took note of the same.

2.2. SCADA/EMS Upgradation/Replacement Project under NER ULDC Phase-III – Implementation Timeline and Project Status-NERPC

POWERGRID, vide email dated 09.09.2026, has referred to the implementation timeline of the SCADA/EMS Upgradation/Replacement Project at Regional and State Load Despatch Centres in the North-Eastern Region under NER ULDC Phase-III. POWERGRID informed that the Detailed Project Report (DPR) for the project has been prepared and is presently under approval, while the proposal for PSDF funding is also under consideration for approval by the management.

POWERGRID further highlighted that, as per the Minutes of the 31st TCC Meeting of NERPC, the project implementation period has been mentioned as 24 months, without explicitly clarifying whether the said period includes both pre-award and post-award activities or pertains only to the post-award phase. In this regard, during

the Special NERPC Meeting held on 03.07.2026, an implementation schedule of 24 months from the date of award of contract was presented, covering post-award activities such as engineering, FAT, installation and commissioning, SAT, SAVT, parallel operation and issuance of TOC. The pre-award activities, including stakeholder agreement, DPR preparation, submission and approval of the PSDF proposal, tendering and award of contract, were envisaged separately. The detailed project timeline appended to the Minutes of the Special Meeting also indicates the distinction between pre-award and post-award activities.

POWERGRID has also intimated that the project implementation period proposed in the PSDF application format (Format A-1, Point (h)) is 36 months from the date of PSDF fund sanction. The said duration has been considered taking into account the time required for pre-award activities, including DPR/Investment Approval, CE approval, tendering and award of contract, followed by the post-award activities.

Subsequently, NERPC, vide email dated 11.09.2026, requested POWERGRID to furnish the current status of preparation and submission of the DPR to the PSDF Nodal Agency, detailed justification and activity-wise break-up for the proposed 36-month implementation period from the date of PSDF sanction, and the expected project cost for SCADA/EMS Upgradation Phase-III in the NER.

In response, POWERGRID vide mail dated 14/09/2026 has submitted the following information:

1) Status of DPR Preparation and PSDF Proposal submission

The DPR for the subject project has already been prepared and is presently under approval by POWERGRID Management. Simultaneously, the proposal for obtaining financial assistance under the Power System Development Fund (PSDF) is also under consideration for approval by the competent management. Upon receipt of the requisite approvals, the DPR and PSDF application shall be submitted to the PSDF Nodal Agency for further processing (Draft PSDF Application form is attached herewith).

2) Justification and Break-up of Implementation Timeline

The tentative implementation schedule envisages completion of the project within 36 months from the date of PSDF sanction, considering statutory approvals, stakeholder

coordination (MoU & Tripartite agreement signing), pre-award activities including DPR/Investment Approval, NIT CE approval, tendering, award of contract, engineering, procurement activities, testing, commissioning, and finally taking over of the complete system.

The break-up of indicative Timeline is as below:

Activity	Tentative Timeline	Duration (in Months)
Approval of Project by NERPC/TCC	Sep'26	1
DPR approval & Submission of PSDF Proposal	Oct'26	1
MoU/Agreement by all Stakeholders	Nov'26	1
PSDF Approval/Sanction Order	Dec'26	1
Preparation and Floating of NIT	Jan'27	2
Bidding Process and Award of Contract	Aug'27	6
Engineering, Procurement activities, Factory Acceptance Test (FAT), Installation & Commissioning, Site Acceptance Test (SAT), SAVT & Parallel Operation and Taking Over Certificate	Aug'29 (18 months for existing Control Centres and 24 months for New Control Centres)	24
	Total	36

The above timeline is same as of NR and ER – SCADA / EMS Upgradation / Replacement Project under ULDC Phase-III which are being executed by POWERGRID.

Justification for the Timeline

- i) Formal approval of the project by NERPC/TCC, including endorsement of the complete implementation schedule, is yet to be obtained.
- ii) MoU signing for execution of project with all participating SLDCs is expected to require considerable time. Draft agreements were circulated and discussed during the Special NERPC Meeting held on 03.07.2026; however, feedback from all constituents is still awaited.
- iii) SCADA/EMS projects involve highly specialized technology with limited availability of qualified vendors. Accordingly, the tendering process is expected to be conducted through a two-stage bidding methodology comprising technical qualification and commercial bidding.

- iv) Finalization of technical specifications requires extensive consultations with prospective bidders and GRID-INDIA to ensure compliance with current operational, cyber security, and interoperability requirements.
- v) The implementation phase includes detailed engineering, Factory Acceptance Testing (FAT), installation, commissioning, Site Acceptance Testing (SAT), System Availability Tests (SAVT), parallel operation, and final takeover activities. Based on experience from similar projects (i.e. NR & ER ULDC Phase-III) in other regions, this phase is estimated to require approximately 18 months for existing control centres and up to 24 months for new control centres.

3) Expected Project Cost

As per the DPR, the estimated cost of the SCADA/EMS Upgradation/ Replacement Project for the North-Eastern Region is approximately **₹919.67 Crore at March 2026 price level**, inclusive of the cost of a seven (7) year Annual Maintenance Contract (AMC) and excluding IDC (Nil).

The project cost comprises:

- i) **₹730.94** Crores towards Supply, Installation, Testing and Commissioning of the SCADA/EMS system and associated infrastructure.
- ii) **₹188.73** Crores towards AMC for a period of seven (7) years.

In accordance with the PSDF funding pattern, the proposed PSDF Grant works out to ₹700.39 Crore, comprising 70% of the project cost and 100% of the AMC cost. The balance amount of ₹219.28 Crore shall be funded by POWERGRID through its internal resources'/equity contribution.

The above information was submitted for kind consideration and further deliberation in the NERPC forum.

Deliberation of the Sub-committee

Director (Operation), NERPC apprised that, POWERGRID vide e-mail had informed that the DPR for the SCADA/EMS Phase-III project has already been prepared and is presently under approval by their management and that the overall project implementation period proposed in the DPR would be 36 months from the date of sanction of PSDF funding, as against the earlier envisaged period of 30 months. He further informed that the estimated project cost, based on the March 2026 price level,

is approximately ₹919.67 crore. Further he informed that under the current DPR, Powergrid has proposed for PSDF grant for 70% of the project supply & commissioning cost along with 100% of the AMC cost, while the remaining 30% of the project supply & commissioning cost would have to be borne by the NER States.

POWERGRID apprised the forum that the project cost had increased substantially, inter alia, due to the prevailing high prices of IT equipment and associated components in the market. The price breakup for individual State and total cost of the project as shared by Powergrid is given at **Annexure-2.2**

Member Secretary, NERPC expressed concern that any further delay in taking a decision on the project may result in additional cost escalation. He therefore requested all NER States to review the proposed cost structure, which would be shared with the States, and furnish their consent at the earliest.

Further, it was informed that Mizoram and Nagaland had already furnished their consent. It was also apprised that the Board of Directors of Manipur had also accorded approval to the proposed 70:30 PSDF funding structure.

NERLDC raised concern regarding the obsolescence of certain existing equipment of the existing SCADA Systems and the consequent degradation in their performance, emphasizing the need for timely implementation of the project.

POWERGRID clarified that the proposed 36-month period would be reckoned from the date of sanction of PSDF funding, while the post-award project execution period would be 24 months from the date of issue of Letter of Award (LoA). It was further informed that the tendering process would be initiated after sanction of the PSDF funding.

NER States agreed to the proposed implementation timeline of 36 months from the date of sanction of PSDF Fund.

Member Secretary, NERPC requested the remaining NER States to obtain the requisite approval of their respective Boards at the earliest and convey their consent so that the project could be taken forward without further delay.

Action Point: POWERGRID to submit the DPR for PSDF funding at the earliest.

NER States to review the proposed cost structure and obtain Board approval/accord consent for the 70:30 funding arrangement at the earliest.

2.3. Shifting of Fibre optic (SDH-PDH) Panel from its current location to new location-NHPC(Loktak)

During the proposed R&M works of Loktak Power Station, additional panels, which were not present in the earlier installation, are envisaged to be installed in the room currently housing the SDH-PDH panel. In view of the limited space and dimensional constraints of the room, the existing SDH-PDH panel is required to be shifted to another suitable location within the Powerhouse of Loktak Power Station.

In light of the above, PGCIL is requested to kindly take up the shifting of the SDH-PDH panel to a suitable location during the scheduled shutdown period, so as to facilitate the installation of the additional panels as part of the proposed R&M works.

Deliberation of the Sub-committee

NHPC apprised that, as part of the ongoing R&M works at Loktak Power Station, installation of additional panels, which were not available in the earlier configuration, is required. However, due to space constraints at the existing panel room, the SDH-PDH panel is required to be shifted to an alternate space/room in close vicinity of the existing installation. In this regard, NHPC requested POWERGRID to take up the shifting work.

POWERGRID responded that a site survey would be required before undertaking the shifting work.

NERLDC stated that an appropriate alternate communication arrangement would also be required to ensure continuity of communication/data during the shifting process.

After deliberation, it was decided that POWERGRID, in coordination with NHPC, shall carry out a detailed site survey and identify a suitable alternate location for shifting of the SDH-PDH panel. Thereafter, a special meeting shall be convened amongst NERPC, NERLDC, POWERGRID and NHPC to finalize the alternate communication arrangement for maintaining continuity of communication/data during the shifting work and the same was referred to the forthcoming NETeST Meeting.

Action: POWERGRID, NERPC, NERLDC, NHPC

2.4. Installation of Transmission Line Surge Arrestor [TLSA] in 220 KV System- PGCIL

The North Eastern Region (NER) falls under a high isokeraunic zone and experiences one of the highest lightning incidences in the country. Analysis of tripping data indicates that nearly 70% of line outages and auto-reclosures in NERTS are attributable to lightning-related disturbances. In view of the recurring outages and their adverse impact on system reliability, installation of Transmission Line Surge Arresters (TLSAs) was explored as a mitigation measure.

The matter was deliberated in the 18th, 24th and 26th TCC/RPC meetings, wherein installation of TLSAs on the 132 kV transmission system was recommended and subsequently implemented in a phased manner. Based on the recommendations, NERTS initiated large-scale deployment of TLSAs across identified 132 kV lines vulnerable to lightning.

As on date, TLSA installation has been completed on around 14 transmission lines, while procurement and installation for another 20 lines are under progress and are expected to be completed by April, 2027.

Post-installation performance analysis in 132 kV system indicates a substantial reduction in lightning-related trippings and auto-reclosures on the protected lines. In several lines, lightning-related outages have been completely eliminated, while significant reductions have been observed in the remaining lines.

The observed performance clearly establishes the effectiveness of 100% TLSA coverage in reducing lightning-induced interruptions and enhancing system reliability across the 132 kV network of NERTS.

The performance against tripping and auto reclosure count at those lines due to lightening after installation of TLSAs have significantly reduced as per the given details:

S. N	Name of the Line	FY: 23-24 [Trip+AR]	FY: 24-25 [Trip+AR]	FY: 25-26 [Trip+AR]	FY: 26-27 [Trip+AR]	Remarks
1	132 KV SALAKATI-GELEPHU	0	0	0	0	TLSA installed in 2021
2	132 KV KHANDONG-KHLIEHRIAT II	0	2	1	0	TLSA installed in 2019

3	132 KV KHANDONG- KHLIEHRIAT I	1	3	3	0	TLSA installed in 2022
4	132 KV KHLIEHRIAT- KHLIEHRIAT I	0	0	0	0	TLSA installed in 2024
5	132 KV BADARPUR- KHLIEHRIAT	5	20	2	0	TLSA installed in 2024
6	132 KV JIRIBAM- HAFLONG	8	16	3	1	TLSA installed in 2024
7	132 KV AIZAWL- TIPAIMUKH	20	27	4	2	TLSA installed in 2025-26
8	132 KV AIZAWL- KUMARGHAT	8	8	12	3	TLSA installed in 2026
9	132 KV KOLASIB- AIZAWL	9	11	4	2	TLSA installed in 2026
10	132 KV SILCHAR- BADARPUR I & II	0	6	8	0	TLSA installed in 2025-26
11	132 KV SILCHAR- HAILAKANDI I& II	4	7	0	0	TLSA installed in 2025-26
12	132 KV JIRIBAM- LOKTAK II	4	11	6	0	TLSA installed in 2026
13	132 KV JIRIBAM- TIPAIMUKH	4	5	8	1	TLSA installed in 2026

While substantial benefits have been achieved in the 132 kV network, analysis of outage records for the last three years indicates that several 220 kV transmission lines continue to experience frequent lightning-related trippings and auto-reclosures.

The affected lines have collectively recorded a significant number of lightning-related outages, with the following major contributors:

S. N	Name of the Line	No of Loc	FY: 23-24 [Trip+AR]	FY: 24-25 [Trip+AR]	FY: 25-26 [Trip+AR]	FY: 26-27 [Trip+AR]	TOTAL AR+TRIP in Last 03-years
1	220 KV MARIANI- MOKOKCHUNG I&II TL	161	7	13	3	3	26
2	220 KV SALAKATI ALIPURDUAR I&II	170	2	5	3	7	17
3	220 KV MISA- DIMAPUR I & II	382	2	3	3	3	11
4	220 KV MISA-KOPILI I&II TL	215	1	3	3	2	9
5	220 KV SALAKATI- BTPS I&II	15	0	2	1	1	4
6	220 KV BALIPARA- SONABIL-I& II	34	0	1	1	0	2
7	220 KV MISA-KOPILI III TL	228	0	0	0	1	1

8	220 KV MISA-SAMAGURI	112	0	1	0	0	1
9	220 KV Namsai Kathalguri 1&2 TL [Commissioned in June'2025]	221	NA	NA	0	1	1

Field investigations of recent outages have further confirmed lightning flashovers and surge-related failures as the predominant causes of trippings.

Few tripping instances/photographs are given below:



Loc 425 of 220 kV Salakati Alipurduar-1 dtd 21.04.2026



Loc 468 of 220 kV Salakati BTPS-2 dtd 03.06.2026



Loc 180 of 220 kV Misa Dimapur-1 dtd 29.07.2026



Loc 287 of 220 kV Misa Kopili-1 dtd 22.08.2026



Loc 347 of 220 kV Salakati Alipurduar-2 dtd 17.08.2026

Considering the successful implementation and proven performance of Transmission Line Surge Arresters (TLSAs) in the 132 kV system, the significant reduction in lightning-related trippings and auto-reclosures observed after installation of TLSAs, the high lightning density prevailing across the North Eastern Region, and the criticality of 220 kV transmission corridors in maintaining reliable power transfer and

grid security, it is proposed to install TLSAs at 100% locations on the identified 220 kV transmission lines to mitigate lightning-induced outages and enhance overall system reliability.

The financial implication for installation of TLSA at these lines are given below:

S. N	DESCRIPTION	Nos of TLSA	Unit Rate [in ₹]	Total Amount [in ₹]	Remarks
1	Supply & installation of 220 kV TLSA	7992	79768	63.75 Cr	
	TOTAL Amount [in Rs]			63.75 Cr	

In view of the above it is proposed for installation of 100% TLSA coverage on all the above 220 kV Transmission Lines in NERTS and accord in-principal approval for execution of the scheme under Additional Capitalization (Add-Cap) works during the Tariff Block 2024-29. The proposal is expected to improve transmission system reliability and significantly reduce lightning-related outages in the North Eastern Region.

Deliberation of the Sub-committee

POWERGRID apprised that, considering the high incidence of lightning in the North Eastern Region, recurring lightning-related trippings in the 220 kV transmission system, and the successful implementation and proven performance of Transmission Line Surge Arresters (TLSAs) in the 132 kV system, wherein a significant reduction in lightning-related trippings and auto-reclosures has been observed, installation of TLSAs at all the tower locations on the 220 kV transmission lines is proposed.

POWERGRID further informed that the estimated cost for installation of TLSAs on the identified lines is approximately 63.75 crore, proposed to be considered under Additional Capitalization (Add-Cap) works during the Tariff Block 2024–29.

After a brief deliberation the forum observed that, based on tripping incidents, the following five transmission corridors have been prominently affected by lightning and surge-related trippings and auto-reclosure:

- 1) 220 kV Mariani–Mokokchung-I & II
- 2) 220 kV Salakati–Alipurduar-I & II
- 3) 220 kV Misa–Dimapur-I & II
- 4) 220 kV Misa–Kopili-I & II

5) 220 kV Salakati-BTPS-I & II

It was suggested that installation of TLSAs may initially be taken up on the above five priority transmission corridors, based on the observed incidence of lightning-related trippings and the Isokeraunic Level.

Member Secretary, NERPC requested POWERGRID to re-submit the financial impact of the proposed installation of above 5 transmission lines.

After deliberation, it was decided that POWERGRID shall initially consider the above five priority transmission corridors for installation of TLSAs and furnish the corresponding cost estimate along with the financial impact/cost implication along with timeframe of installation. The proposal shall be further examined based on the details furnished by POWERGRID.

Action: POWERGRID

2.5 Persistent High Loading of 132 kV Panyor HEP-Pare HEP Line-NERLDC

High loading of more than 80 MW on the 132 kV Panyor HEP-Pare HEP transmission line is being observed for prolonged durations under normal operating conditions. The situation becomes more prominent when the Panyor HEP machine is scheduled without corresponding scheduling of the Pare HEP machine. It has also been observed that the frequency of requests for emergency shutdowns of the 132 kV Panyor HEP-Pare HEP line has increased. These shutdowns are primarily being sought for the rectification of identified hotspots at Pare substation in the bay equipment associated with the transmission line.

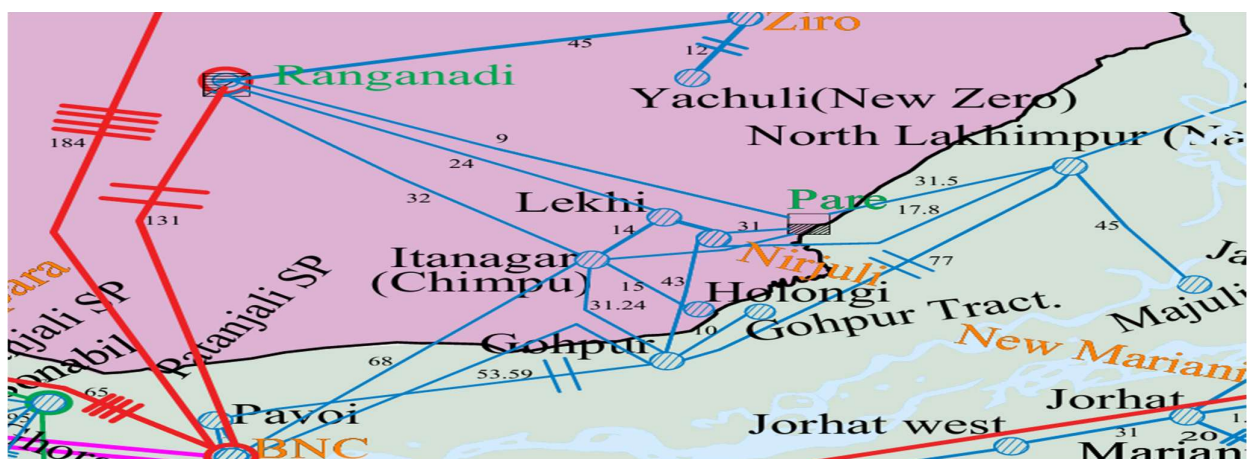


Figure-1: Power map of Panyor and Pare HEP connectivity

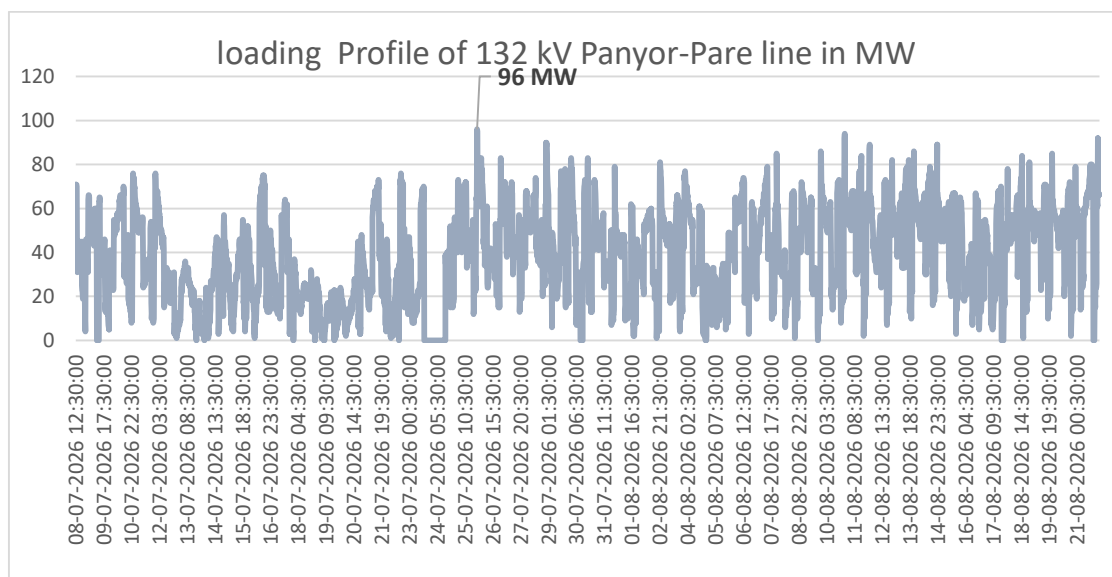


Figure-2: Loading profile of the 132 kV Panyor HEP–Pare HEP line

At present, the situation is being managed by opening the 132 kV Pare HEP–North Lakhimpur transmission line. This has become a regular operational practice during the months of July and August 2027.

Element Name	Reason for ESD	Date	Start time	End time
132 kV Panyor-Pare Line	Hotspot observed in the R phase of CB towards line side connector pad connected to the 132 kV RHEP line.	21-08-2026	17:41:00	18:57:00
	Hot spot in line isolator	17-08-2026	17:37:00	20:13:00
	Hotspot observed in the Y & B phases of the Bus-1 isolator (At Pare end)	30-07-2026	10:19:00	13:12:00
	Hot- spot on R phase	09-07-2026	10:23:00	12:35:00

Table:1 ESD taken for 132 kV Panyor-Pare Line

S. No.	Line	Reason	Date	Time
1	132kV Pare - North Lakhimpur	Line was opened to avoid overloading of 132kV Panyor-Pare line	08-09-2026	14:37:00
2			30-08-2026	11:12:00
3			29-08-2026	13:14:00
4			28-08-2026	11:37:00
5			27-08-2026	12:04:00
6			26-08-2026	13:32:00

7		25-08-2026	16:26:00
8		23-08-2026	21:25:00
9		22-08-2026	21:46:00
10		21-08-2026	22:18:00
11		20-08-2026	23:04:00
12		19-08-2026	22:36:00
13		18-08-2026	23:10:00
14		18-08-2026	15:19:00
15		18-08-2026	00:18:00
16		16-08-2026	23:43:00
17		15-08-2026	22:04:00
18		14-08-2026	22:48:00
19		13-08-2026	22:38:00
20		13-08-2026	00:11:00
21		12-08-2026	00:17:00
22		10-08-2026	22:21:00
23		07-08-2026	23:36:00
24		06-08-2026	11:36:00
25		31-07-2026	22:36:00
26		26-07-2026	23:46:00
27		25-07-2026	23:15:00

Table:2 Opening of line detail to control the loading of 132 kV Panyor -Pare line

Since frequent opening of a transmission line is not a healthy operational practice, strengthening of the 132 kV Panyor HEP–Pare HEP transmission line may be taken up by DoP, Arunachal Pradesh, to address the issue on a long-term basis.

Additionally, Pare HEP is requested to thoroughly inspect and check the associated bay equipment to identify and rectify any possible deficiencies, thereby minimizing the emergency shutdowns and ensuring reliable operation of the transmission line.

Deliberation of the Sub-committee

NERLDC apprised that prolonged loading exceeding 80 MW has been observed on the 132 kV Panyor–Pare S/C transmission line specially during periods when Panyor HEP is scheduled with no generation of Pare HEP. It was further informed that the frequency of Emergency Shutdowns (ESD) has increased significantly during peak hours.

NERLDC highlighted that the 132 kV Ranganadi (Panyor)–Itanagar transmission line was originally constructed as a D/C line, out of which one circuit was subsequently

LILLOed at Pare. In view of the existing loading constraint and the need to strengthen the transmission system, reconductoring with higher ampacity conductor of 132 kV Panyor–Pare - Itanagar S/C line and 132 kV Ranganadi (Panyor)–Itanagar S/C line is required as a permanent measure to address the loading constraint and enhance system reliability.

After a brief deliberation, the forum concurred that reconductoring of the 132 kV Panyor–Pare - Itanagar S/C line and 132 kV Ranganadi (Panyor)–Itanagar S/C line is required to mitigate the identified loading constraint and recommended to Arunachal Pradesh for taking up the matter on priority for early implementation.

NERLDC further apprised the forum that NEEPCO/Pare had availed ESD on various occasions, with hotspots being observed at circuit breakers, isolators and phases.

NEEPCO assured the forum that the associated bay equipment at Pare end would be thoroughly inspected and necessary corrective measures would be undertaken in case any abnormality or defect is identified.

Action: Arunachal Pradesh, NEEPCO

2.6 Repeated Tripping of Subansiri Lower HEP Unit-1 & Unit-3-NERLDC

The tripping of Subansiri Lower HEP Unit-1 and Unit-3 was observed on two occasions during September 2026, as detailed below:

Element	Tripping Date	Outage Time	Revival Time	Outage Hour (HH:MM)	Reason
Subansiri Lower HEP – Unit 1	02/Sep/2026	18:23	19:26	01:03	Governor OPU oil sump level too low
Subansiri Lower HEP – Unit 3	02/Sep/2026	18:24	19:05	00:41	Failure of auxiliary power
Subansiri Lower HEP – Unit 1	08/Sep/2026	16:23	17:04	00:41	Shaft seal pressure too low
Subansiri Lower HEP – Unit 3	08/Sep/2026	16:24	17:40	01:16	Failure of auxiliary power

It may be observed that, on both occasions, Unit-3, which was otherwise healthy, remained unavailable due to failure of the common auxiliary power supply associated with Unit-1.

Any delay in restoration of the generating unit is critical in view of the prevailing high-demand scenario across India and the NER. The demand is trending high, partly due to the prevailing El Niño conditions, while beneficiaries are facing difficulty in arranging replacement power at short notice.

The following action points are requested from NHPC:

1. Restore/replace the UAT for Unit-3 at the earliest possible.
2. Until commissioning of the dedicated UAT for Unit-3, NHPC is requested to explore suitable arrangements for early revival of Unit-3 whenever it trips along with Unit-1 due to auxiliary supply failure. The healthy Unit-3 may preferably be revived at the earliest using the available State HT supply or DG supply, and thereafter its auxiliary supply may be shifted back to the normal source once Unit-1 is successfully revived.

Deliberation of the Sub-committee

NERLDC apprised the forum that Subansiri Lower HEP Unit-1 and Unit-3 had tripped on two occasions during September 2026. It was observed that on both occasions, Unit-3 was healthy; however, it tripped due to failure of the common auxiliary power supply associated with Unit-1.

NHPC intimated the forum that the Unit Auxiliary Transformer (UAT) of Unit-3 has been sent for refurbishment and is expected to be restored by 15.10.2026. NHPC further informed that, the alternate source of auxiliary power is being drawn from the State 33 kV feeder; however, due to low voltage issue and high power drawal, the auxiliary supply trips on undervoltage, resulting in tripping of the unit. NHPC assured the forum to take necessary measures to mitigate the failure of auxiliary power due to low voltage issue.

Forum noted and emphasized the need for ensuring reliable auxiliary power supply to avoid recurrence of such Unit tripping incidents.

Action: NHPC

2.7 Restoration of 132 kV AgGBPS–Agartala Line-I-NERLDC

The 132 kV AgGBPS–Agartala Line-I was taken under shutdown on 27 June 2026 on an emergency basis for rectification of SF₆ gas leakage observed in the 145kV, 50 Hz, 2000 A spring-operated SF₆ circuit breaker at the 132 kV AgGBPS substation.

The study suggests that, in the event of an outage of the 132 kV AgGBPS–Agartala Line-II, approximately 40% of the loading of this link would be shifted towards the 400/132 kV SM Nagar (ISTS) side. Thus, the 132 kV AgGBPS–Agartala Line-I provides vital connectivity to the Tripura power system, and its prolonged unavailability may affect the reliability and operational flexibility of the system.

In view of the above, the AgGBPS/NEEPCO team is requested to apprise the forum of the expected restoration schedule and take necessary action to restore the line at the earliest.

Deliberation of the Sub-committee

NERLDC apprised the forum that 132 kV AgGBPS–Agartala Line-I has been under shutdown since 27.06.2026 and its prolonged unavailability may adversely affect the reliability of the Tripura power system and the operational flexibility of the system.

NEEPCO apprised the forum that the restoration of the line has been delayed due to material/equipment-related issues with the OEM. NEEPCO, however, assured the forum that the line would be restored by 15.10.2026.

Forum noted and emphasized for expeditious restoration of the line to ensure reliable operation of the Tripura power system.

Action: NEEPCO

2.8 Persistent Peak Hour Power Shortfall in Manipur -NERLDC

Power shortfall is being declared by the State of Manipur almost on regular basis. In this regard, NERLDC has issued letters to Manipur SLDC on 14.08.2026 & 10.09.2026. Details of shortfall declared by the State during the first nine days of September 2026 are tabulated below.

September	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	7 th	8 th	9 th
Shortfall (MW)									

17:00 Hrs		NIL				NIL		24	20
18:00 Hrs	50		49	20	53.91		70	68	40
19:00 Hrs	40		58	40	43.36		65	93	50
20:00 Hrs	30		45	35	28.16		55	40	40
21:00 Hrs	20		17	30			50	26	30
22:00 Hrs			9	20			40	17	30
Shortage Energy (MU)	0.16		0.18	0.15	0.13		0.28	0.27	0.21

The anticipated resource gap in the State of Manipur during the month of September 2026 was also highlighted by NERLDC during the 241st OCC Meeting held on 21.08.2026. Further, the Week-Ahead and Day-Ahead Resource Adequacy (RA) assessments are also shared with SLDCs, wherein anticipated resource gap in Manipur during peak hours is indicated.

It has been further observed that the State of Manipur is substantially dependent on the Real-Time Market (RTM) for meeting its power requirement during peak hours. As it is observed that due to high demand of power during peak hours, clearance of the entire buy bid volume is not assured in RTM, thereby posing a risk of resource gap during peak hours.

In view of the above, Manipur is requested to take necessary measures and explore avenues like DAM, GDAM etc. for maintaining resource adequacy so as to avoid any power shortages.

Deliberation of the Sub-committee

NERLDC apprised the forum that Manipur has been declaring peak shortfall on a regular basis, with a Maximum shortage of about 93 MW observed during September 2026. It was further informed that Manipur has made banking arrangements of about 78 MW for the upcoming winter period. NERLDC also apprised that Manipur is presently not participating in DAM/GDAM and is participating only in RTM; however, on certain occasions, the buy bids placed in RTM are also not getting cleared.

MS, NERPC requested Manipur to follow up with MoP/CEA regarding additional power allocation to bridge the shortfall.

Action: SLDC Manipur

2.9 Violation of TTC/ATC by Assam and Tripura Power system- NERLDC

Continuous violations of the TTC/ATC limits of the Assam and Tripura power systems are being observed. These violations are primarily due to the persistent delay in the commissioning of approved projects.

In the Assam power system, excessive drawal of around 533 MW beyond the TTC limit was observed during August 2026, resulting in undue stress on the 220 kV BTPS-Salakati DC, 220 kV Agia-BTPS D/C, 220 kV Balipara-Sonabil D/C, and 220 kV Misa-Samaguri D/C transmission corridors. The outage of any one of these transmission circuits may result in cascading tripping, thereby jeopardizing the security of the Assam power system. Study suggests that the early commissioning of the 400/220 kV Sonapur, 400/220 kV Rangia, and 220/132 kV Agomoni (Gossaigaon) substations, along with the associated downstream network developments, would enhance the drawl capability of the Assam power system.

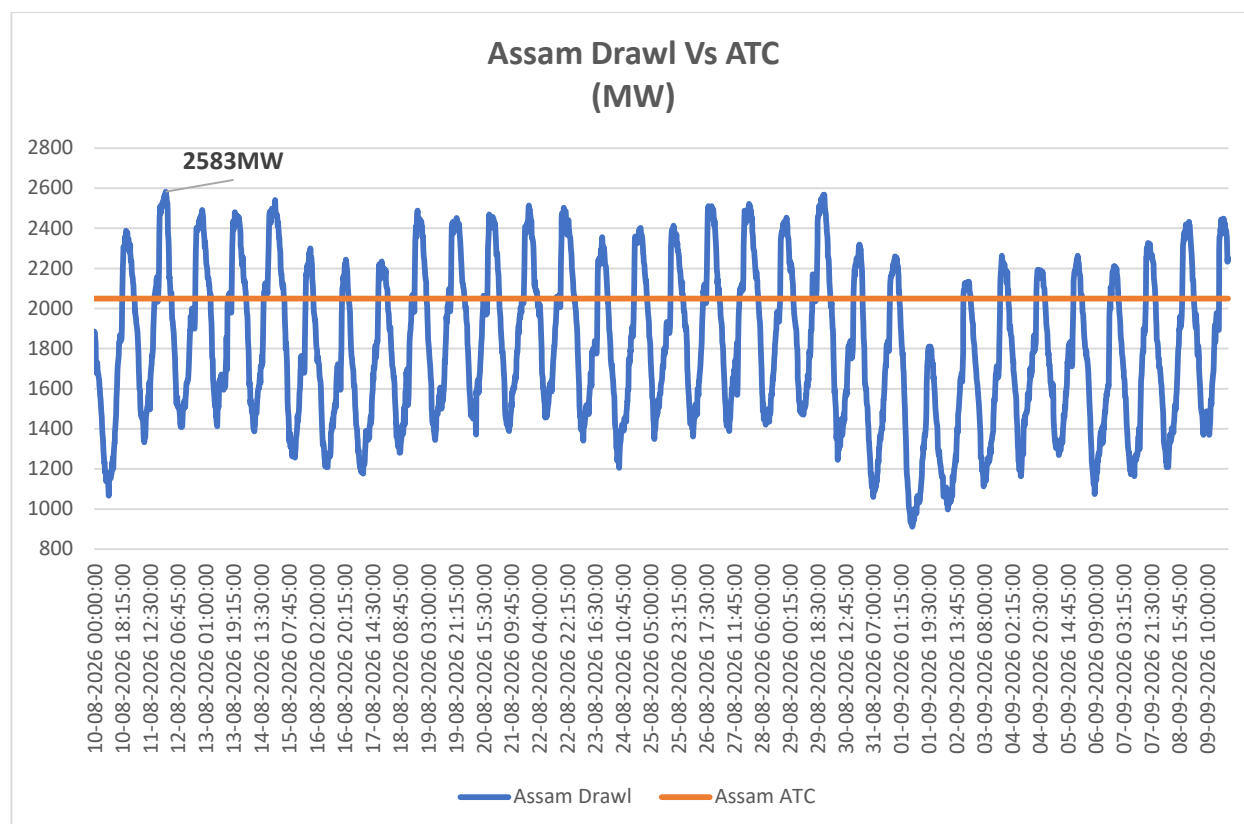


Figure-3: Assam drawl vs ATC for the month July 2026

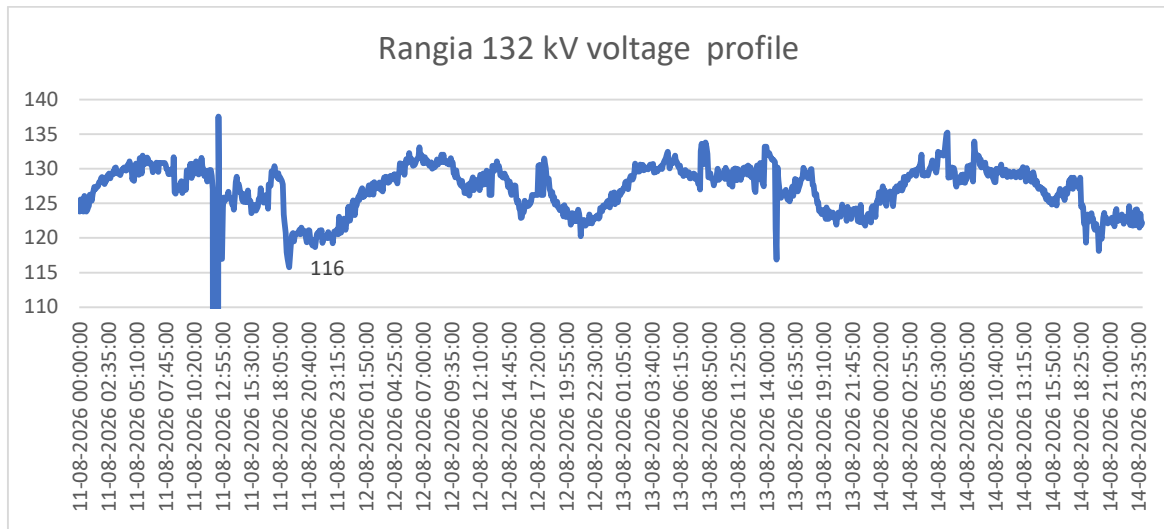


Figure-4: Voltage profile of 132 kV Rangia Bus

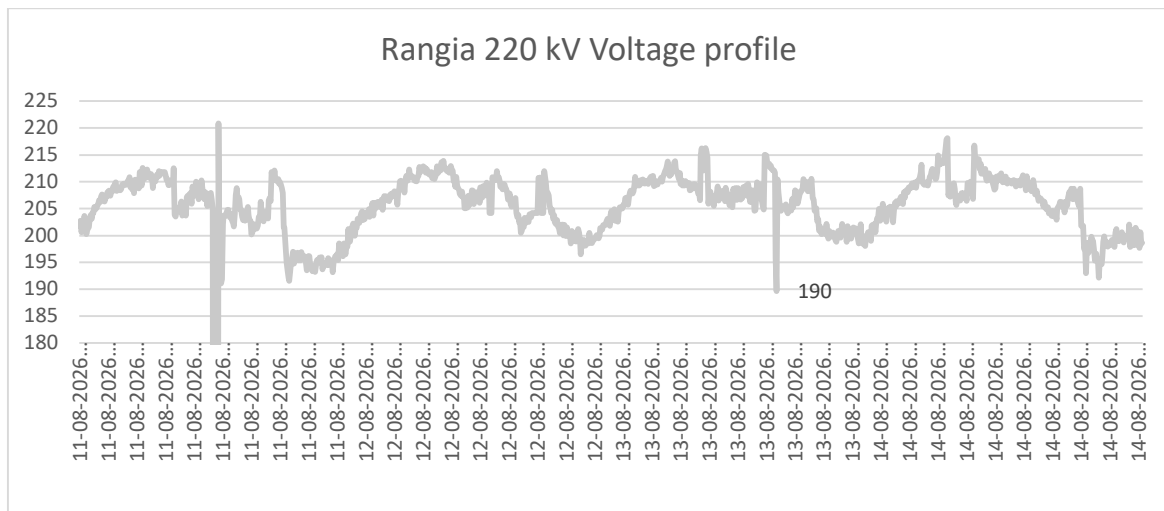


Figure-5: Voltage profile of 220kV Rangia Bus

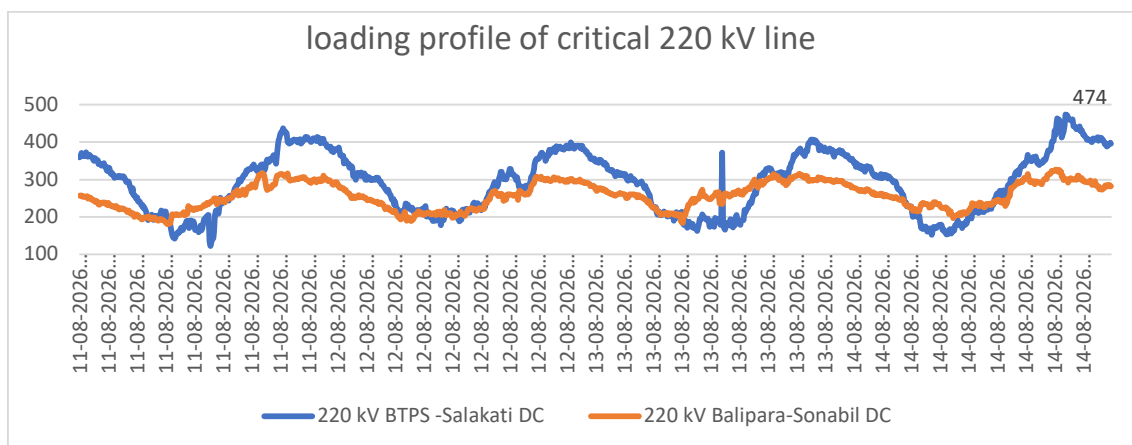


Figure-6: loading profile of critical 220 kV Balipara-Sonabil DC and 220 kV Salakati-BTPS DC

Similarly, in the Tripura power system, although ATC has increased from the earlier value of 312 MW to 420 MW following the completion of reconductoring works on the 132 kV SM Nagar (ISTS)–SM Nagar line, 132 kV SM Nagar (ISTS)–Budhjungnagar–SM Nagar link, and 132 kV PK Bari (ISTS)–PK Bari line, the actual drawl continues to exceed the TTC limit. Early completion of the reconductoring work on the 132 kV PK Bari (ISTS)–Manu–Ambassa link transmission lines would further enhance the drawl capability of the Tripura power system. In addition, increased generation from the Rokhia and Baramura generating stations is expected to alleviate the existing constraints in the Tripura power system.

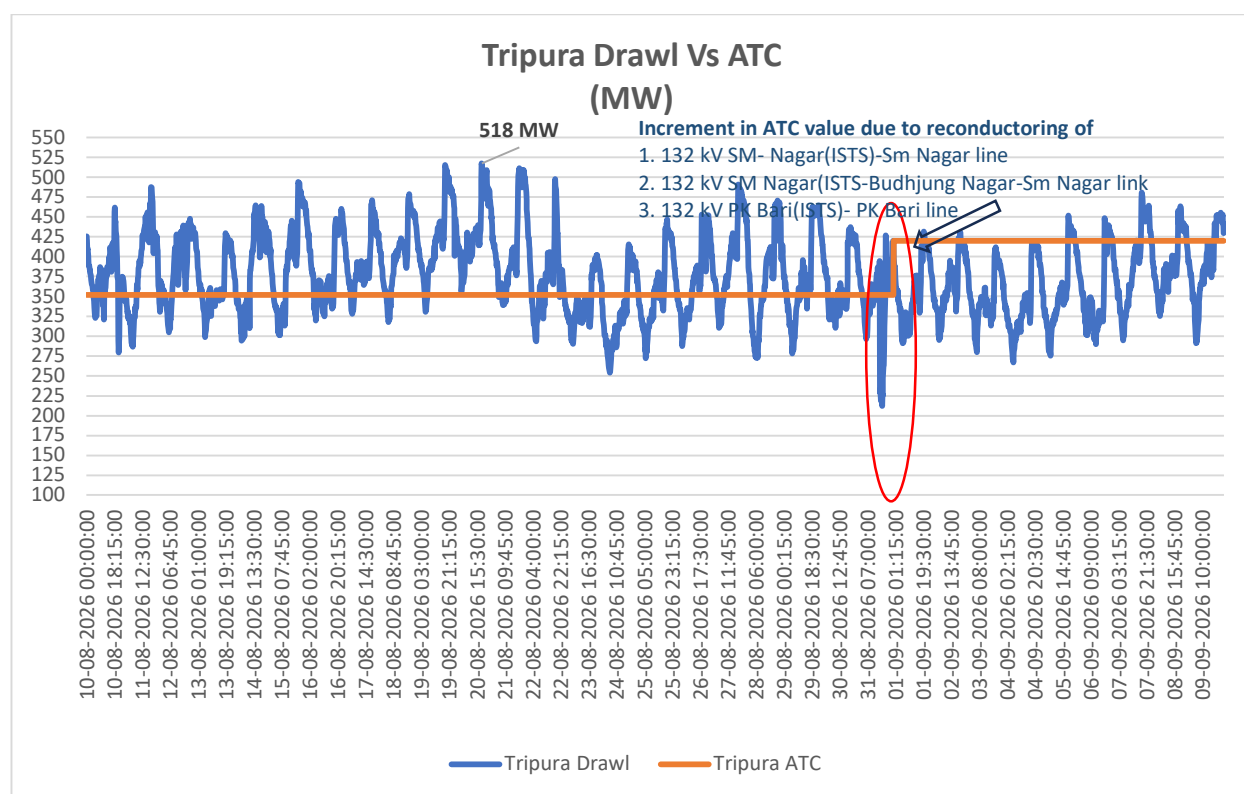


Figure-7: Tripura drawl vs ATC for the month July 2026

AEGCL and TSECI are requested to take all necessary measures to improve the drawl capability of their respective power systems by ensuring the timely implementation and commissioning of the approved projects.

Deliberation of the Sub-committee

NERLDC apprised the forum that continuous violations of the TTC/ATC limits of Assam and Tripura power systems are being observed, primarily due to the persistent delay in commissioning of the approved transmission projects.

Assam intimated that Rangia Substation is expected to be commissioned by December 2026, while Gossaigaon Substation is nearing completion and is expected to be commissioned tentatively within the next one to two months.

NERLDC informed that in respect to Tripura power system, ATC has increased from the earlier value of 312 MW to 420 MW following the completion of reconductoring works on the 132 kV SM Nagar (ISTS)–SM Nagar line, 132 kV SM Nagar (ISTS)–Budhjungnagar–SM Nagar link, and 132 kV PK Bari (ISTS)–PK Bari line. However, the actual drawal is exceeding 500 MW. Early completion of the reconductoring work on the 132 kV PK Bari (ISTS)–Manu–Ambassa link transmission lines would further enhance the drawl capability of the Tripura power system.

Tripura apprised that the reconductoring work of the 132 kV PK Bari–Manu line has been completed and the reconductoring of the 132 kV Ambasa–Manu line is expected to be completed by November 2026.

The forum noted the matter and emphasized the need for expeditious commissioning/completion of the associated transmission works and adherence to the prescribed TTC/ATC limits. The forum also requested Tripura to restrict power supply to Bangladesh to 50MW during Durga Puja. Tripura agreed.

Action: Assam and Tripura

2.10 Enhancement of GNA to 400 MW w.e.f. 1st September 2026: Tripura

The General Network Access (GNA) of Tripura has been enhanced to 400 MW w.e.f. 1st September 2026. However, it has been observed that the full quantum of scheduled power is not being reflected in real time on certain occasions due to generation loss/shortfall.

This is adversely affecting the availability of power to the State and is also resulting in financial implications due to the requirement of procuring additional power from the market.

Therefore, the matter may kindly be examined with regard to:

- Availability of the full GNA quantum in real time.
- Reasons for shortfall in scheduled power due to generation loss.

- Alternative arrangements for ensuring availability of the approved GNA quantum.
- Financial implications arising from such shortfall and the mechanism for mitigation.

Deliberation of the Sub-committee

Tripura apprised the forum that the General Network Access (GNA) of Tripura has been enhanced to 400 MW with effect from 01.09.2026. However, it was observed that on certain occasions the full quantum of scheduled power corresponding to the enhanced GNA is not being reflected in real-time operation.

NERLDC clarified that the requisition by Tripura from thermal generating stations is comparatively lower and, in the event of forced outage of hydro generating units, the declared capacity (DC) of the generating station gets reduced, due to which the power available up to the GNA quantum of Tripura may not be fully recoverable. NERLDC further apprised that while the GNA requirement of Tripura is being fulfilled at the D-1 stage, the available GNA quantum may reduce in real-time due to forced outages of hydro generating units, which is beyond the control of NERLDC.

The sub-committee took note of it.

2.11 Interim arrangement for power supply to Rengpang area during complete Shutdown of Loktak

Background:

In the special meeting held on 05.08.2026 under the chairmanship of Member Secretary, NERPC, it was decided that, during the complete shutdown of Loktak, power supply to Rengpang Sub-Station may be maintained through an interim arrangement by temporarily connecting the 132 kV Rengpang line of MSPCL and the 132 kV Imphal-2 line of POWERGRID at the first tower located outside the 132 kV Loktak Switchyard.

Accordingly, vide letter dated 24.08.2026, NERPC constituted a committee comprising representatives of NERPC, NERLDC, NHPC, MSPCL and POWERGRID to conduct a physical inspection and finalize all technical aspects of the interim arrangement, including system configuration, protection coordination, operational clearances and associated safety requirements.

A joint site survey was conducted on 09.09.2026 for finalization of the interim power supply arrangement to the Rengpang area.

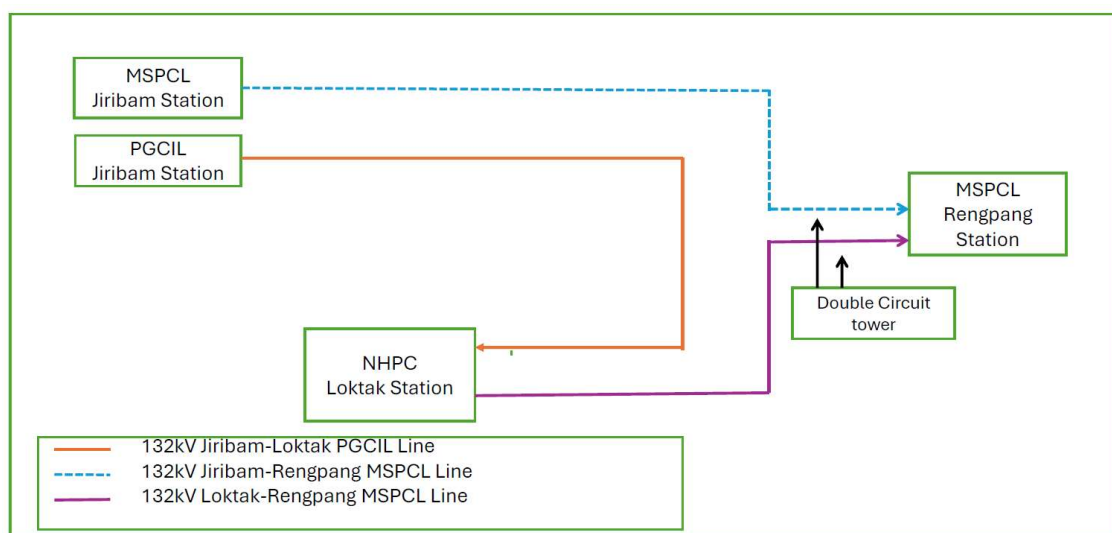
During the site survey, it was observed that the phase positions of the Loktak–Rengpang line and the Loktak–Imphal-2 line are different. Therefore, in case the 132 kV Rengpang line is connected with the 132 kV Imphal-2-line, interchange of phase connections through jumpering at either Rengpang Sub-Station or Imphal Sub-Station may be required.

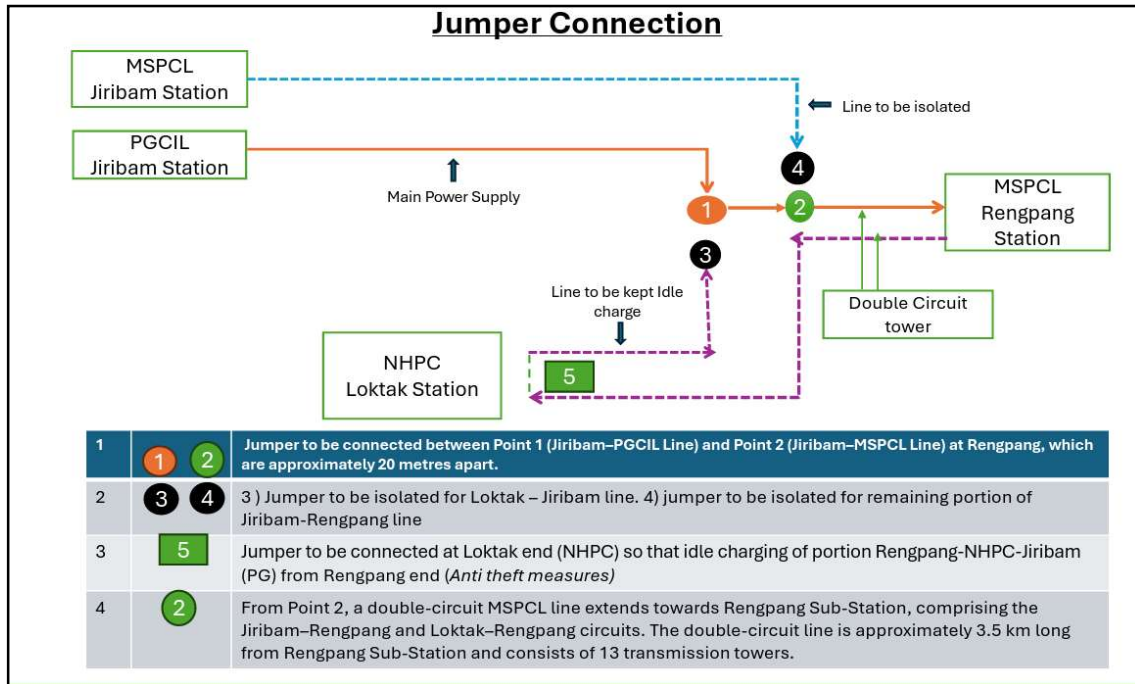
It was further observed that the phase positions of the Loktak–Rengpang line and the Loktak–Jiribam line are the same. However, the relatively longer line length associated with the Jiribam line option was also considered. NERLDC informed that, based on the system studies carried out, there is no system-related issue with the proposed arrangement.

During the subsequent discussion through VC, all concerned agreed to proceed with the Jiribam line option, as the additional line length was not considered significant from the technical point of view.

MSPCL proposed that the interconnection/jumpering arrangement may be carried out near Rengpang Sub-Station.

Subsequently, MSPCL, vide email dated 11.09.2026, submitted the following detailed proposal for the proposed arrangement.





- The proposed jumpering arrangement is at Rengpang, where Point-1 is on the 132 kV Jiribam-Loktak PGCIL Line and Point-2 is on the 132 kV Jiribam-Rengpang MSPCL Line. The two points are located approximately 20 metres apart.
- There is a gantry arrangement on the MSPCL side, associated with both the 132 kV Jiribam-Rengpang Line and the 132 kV Loktak-Rengpang Line. From this gantry portion onwards, there is a double-circuit section located approximately 3.5 km from Rengpang Sub-Station, comprising 13 transmission towers. The 13 double-circuit towers carry both MSPCL 132 kV transmission lines, namely:
132 kV Jiribam-Rengpang Line,
and 132 kV Loktak-Rengpang Line.
- Jumpering is to be done from the 132 kV Jiribam-Loktak PGCIL Line to the 132 kV Jiribam-Rengpang MSPCL Line. The jumpers of both the Jiribam-Loktak PGCIL Line and Jiribam-Rengpang MSPCL Line shall be isolated near the proposed jumpering point.
- The jumper is also to be connected near the NHPC end for both the 132 kV Jiribam-Loktak PGCIL Line and the 132 kV Loktak-Rengpang Line, so that the line can be kept idle and charged from Rengpang Sub-Station. Whenever tripping

occurs on the said line, the fault can be identified and localized from Rengpang Sub-Station.

- This arrangement would be a better and more reliable option, as it is expected to minimize frequent faults and reduce the difficulties associated with jungle clearance and line patrolling along the Loktak side. At present, there are red-zone areas along the Loktak side, where considerable difficulty is faced in engaging local people for jungle clearance and maintenance activities due to restrictions and sensitivities involving both the Naga and Kuki communities. Furthermore, the other workers are also reluctant to enter the border areas. Therefore, utilizing the proposed interconnection at Rengpang would provide a more practical and reliable alternative.

Deliberation of the Sub-committee

NERPC apprised that based on the joint site survey and subsequent discussions, the technical committee noted that the Jiribam-line option, involving interconnection of the 132 kV Jiribam–Loktak line of POWERGRID with the 132 kV Jiribam–Rengpang line of MSPCL near Rengpang, should be explored for power supply to Rengpang area.

The technical committee highlighted that, since the 132 kV Jiribam–Rengpang line has remained under prolonged outage, the healthiness and readiness of the associated bay equipment, including CB, isolators, CT/PT and protection systems, as well as the portion of the transmission line proposed to be utilized for the interim arrangement, shall be ensured before charging.

The Sub-Committee observed that the proposed arrangement is technically feasible and advantageous, as it also effectively bypasses the Loktak–Rengpang line section, which has been experiencing frequent trippings. The arrangement is therefore expected to improve the reliability of supply to Rengpang during the Loktak shutdown.

The Sub-Committee further emphasized that the healthiness and availability of the CB and protection/relay system at the Loktak–Rengpang bay at Rengpang end shall also be ensured. This is essential to facilitate anti-theft charging of the isolated Loktak–Rengpang line portion and to enable prompt detection and localization of any fault occurring in the charged portion from Rengpang Sub-Station.

The Sub-Committee accordingly concurred the proposed interim arrangement subject to completion of the required equipment healthiness checks, protection coordination, isolation/jumpering arrangements, charging protocol and necessary operational and safety clearances by the concerned utilities.

Action: Manipur

2.12 Regarding non-submission of Demand forecast and Resource Adequacy (RA) data as per IEGC 2023-NERLDC

IEGC 2023 mandated that each SLDC and such other entities (like bulk consumers) which are directly connected to ISTS will carry out the demand estimation for both active and reactive power (as per clause 31.2(a), 31.2(b), 31.2(f)) along with the generation capacity availability (as per clause 31.4(b)) for meeting the projected demand and submit the same to respective RLDC for regional level forecast by method of aggregation, each RLDC would further furnish the regional level as well as state level forecast data to NLDC for computation for all India level demand and generation estimation (as per clause 31.2(g)).

The timeline for submitting these data to RLDC/NLDC would be as given in Table-I (as per IEGC clause 31.2(h)).

Table-I: Timeline for Demand Estimation

Daily demand estimation	10:00 hours of previous day
Weekly demand estimation (Monday to Sunday)	First working day of previous week
Monthly demand estimation	Fifth day of previous month
Yearly demand estimation	30th September of the previous year

The status of submission of Demand estimation and RA data for the month of August 2026 is shown in the table below:

	Day-Ahead Demand Forecast *	Week Ahead Demand Forecast (Aug 2026)					Month Ahead Demand Forecast		Year Ahead Demand Forecast for 2026-27
		Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Aug-26	Sep-26	
Arunachal Pradesh									
Assam									
Manipur									
Meghalaya									
Mizoram									
Nagaland									
Tripura									

*Through RA portal

Not in prescribed format	Data not submitted	Data Submitted	Irregular
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To facilitate effective operational planning, forecast and Resource adequacy data is essential. Hence, all SLDCs are requested to submit the required forecast data as per formats mentioned in NER operating Procedure 2025 and IEGC timeline mentioned above regularly.

Further as per the Report of honourable Member (Technical), CERC in order on Suo-motu petition No. 09/SM/2024, the issues of non-submission of resource adequacy data including demand estimation and generation data by the states to be deliberated.

Deliberation of the Sub-committee

Arunachal Pradesh apprised the forum that the Week-Ahead Demand Forecast data had been submitted with delay and assured that the requisite data would be submitted within the prescribed timeline in future.

NERLDC requested Tripura to ensure submission of the Resource Adequacy data in the prescribed format and informed that the format could also be downloaded from the RA Data Submission Portal.

Tripura assured the forum that the data would henceforth be uploaded in the prescribed format and within the stipulated timelines.

Action: All Concern Utilities

2.13 Operational Planning and Resource Adequacy for October 2026-NERLDC

The Operational Planning and Resource Adequacy assessment for October 2026 is attached for review and comments.

- All utilities are requested to review the assessment and provide any necessary inputs or observations.
- Kindly share your feedback at the earliest to ensure comprehensive planning.

Deliberation of the Sub-committee

NERLDC presented the Resource Adequacy study for the month of October 2026 and apprised the forum of the anticipated demand–supply scenario across the NER States.

As per the study, no shortage is envisaged for Arunachal Pradesh, Assam Meghalaya, Mizoram & Tripura during the month.

For Manipur, although the State is presently selling power under banking arrangement, a shortage scenario has been projected during the morning and evening ramp-up period under the prevailing system conditions.

NERLDC further apprised Nagaland is expected to experience a shortage scenario and may need to procure power from the market during 06:00 to 07:00 Hrs as well as 14:00 to 17:00 Hrs.

The detailed revised presentation on the Resource Adequacy study is enclosed as **Annexure- 2.13.**

The sub-committee noted as above.

2.14 Submission of Year ahead Resource Adequacy Data for FY. 2027-28-NERLDC

As per clause 3.2 of Section 3 of CEA, Guidelines for Resource Adequacy Planning Framework for India- June 2023:

“NLDC shall annually publish a one-year look-ahead Short-term National Resource Adequacy Plan (ST-NRAP) which shall include parameters such as demand forecasts, resource availability based on under-construction status of new projects, planned maintenance schedules of existing stations, station-wise historic forced outage rates and decommissioning plans.”

Further, as per Regulation 5.3 (d) of CERC India Electricity Grid Code Regulations, 2023, the concerned entities shall furnish the required data to NLDC every year for carrying out a national level simulation for generation resource adequacy of states.

Accordingly, timely furnishing of data by all concerned entities is essential for preparation of the national level adequacy plan.

As per the “Procedure for Resource Adequacy and Operational Planning” (Annexure 3.1 of Operating Procedures of North-Eastern Region -July 2026), the data for year ahead operational planning is to be submitted by following entities:

- STUs/SLDCs or such other agency as may be designated by the State Commission
- Interstate Transmission Licensees
- Regional Entity Generating Stations and ISTS Connected Bulk Consumers

In view of the above, it is requested to ensure timely furnishing of the data sets as mentioned in the table below:

Sl. No.	Data to be furnished	Format	Responsible entities
1	Electricity Demand Data	RA-1	STU/SLDC
2	Reserve Requirement	RA-2	STU/SLDC
3	Tie-Line Details	RA-3	STU/SLDC, ISTS
4	Transfer Capability	RA-4	STU/SLDC
5	Generation Data	RA-5	STU/SLDC, ISGS

Data submission should be as per formats indicated in table above and as mentioned letter from CGM(SO), NERLDC vide ref. no NERLDC/SO/SO-I/9778 date 11th September 2026. For ready reference the excel formats in which data to be submitted in **Annexure-2.14**.

NERLDC requested to ensure submission of all the data by 30th September 2026 so that timely validation of data can be done and forwarded it to NLDC for national resource adequacy assessment for the FY 2027-28.

Deliberation of the Sub-committee

NERLDC apprised the forum that, for timely validation and onward submission to NLDC for Resource Adequacy (RA) assessment for FY 2027-28, the year-ahead operational planning data is required to be submitted by the concerned STUs/SLDCs or such other responsible entities in prescribed format.

NERLDC requested all concerned entities to furnish the requisite data in the prescribed format by 30.09.2026 to facilitate timely validation and forwarding of the same to NLDC.

Action: All Concern entities.

2.15 Preparation of Annual Outage Plan and LGBR 2027-28- NERPC

As per Grid Code 2023, Annual outage plan of grid elements under regional control area and identified elements of State control areas under sub-clause (b) of clause (2) of Regulation 29 of these regulations, shall be prepared in advance for the financial year by the RPCs in consultation with the users, respective SLDCs, RLDCs and NLDC and reviewed before every quarter and every month.

(b) Annual outage plan shall be prepared in such a manner as to minimize the overall downtime, particularly where multiple entities are involved in the outage of any grid element(s).

(c) The outage plan of hydro generation plants, REGS and ESS and its associated evacuation network shall be prepared with a view to extracting maximum generation from these sources.

Example: Outage of wind generator may be planned during lean wind season. Outage of solar generator, if required, may be planned during the rainy season. Outage of hydro generator may be planned during the lean water season.

The timeline for Outage Planning Process shall be as follows

Activity	Agency	Cut-off date
Submission of proposed outage plan for the next financial year to RPC with the earliest start date and latest finishing date	STUs, transmission licensees, generating stations and other entities directly connected to ISTS	31 st October
Submission of LGBR of the control area to RPC for both peak and off-peak scenarios	SLDC	31 st October
Publishing draft LGBR and draft outage plan of regional grid for next financial year on the concerned RPC's website for inviting suggestions, comments, objections of stakeholders.	RPC	30 th November
Publishing final LGBR and final outage plan of regional grid for next financial year on the concerned RPC's website	RPC	31 st December

For preparation of the Load Generation Balance Report (LGBR) for FY 2027-28, NERPC had sought the proposed planned shutdown schedule of generating units from all NER States and Central Generating Stations. The shutdown schedules furnished by the respective utilities are compiled and enclosed as **Annexure 2.15**.

In order to finalize the proposed shutdown schedule for consideration in the LGBR 2027-28, all NER States are requested to review the shutdowns pertaining to the generating stations in their respective areas, particularly with regard to the proposed dates and likely availability of power during the shutdown period.

The States may raise any concern regarding the proposed shutdown dates, wherever required, so that necessary changes in the schedule may be considered in consultation with the concerned generating stations. This exercise is intended to ensure that the States are adequately prepared to arrange alternate power to meet the anticipated demand during the planned shutdown period and to minimize the

possibility of subsequent shifting/deferment of shutdown dates due to system requirements.

The matter is placed before the OCC forum for review and deliberation, and the concerned States and generating stations are requested to communicate any specific concern regarding the proposed shutdown schedule for further consideration and finalization of the LGBR 2027-28.

Deliberation of the Sub-committee

NERPC informed that, as per the provisions of the Grid Code, 2023, the annual outage plan of grid elements under the regional control area and identified elements of State control areas is required to be prepared in advance for each financial year by the respective RPCs in consultation with the users, SLDCs, RLDCs and NLDC, with the objective of minimizing overall downtime and coordinating outages of multiple elements.

In this regard, NERPC informed that the proposed outage schedule of generating units for LGBR 2027-28 have been received from all generating utilities, except Tripura.

NERPC further requested all NER States to review the proposed generating unit outage schedule for FY 2027-28 and furnish their comments, if any, so that necessary changes may be considered and the outage plan may be finalized in consultation with the concerned stakeholders.

NERPC requested all concerned Transmission Licensees/STUs and other entities directly connected to ISTS to submit their proposed annual outage plan for transmission elements for FY 2027-28 to NERPC by 31.10.2026, in accordance with the prescribed timeline under the Grid Code, 2023. The outage proposals shall indicate the earliest start date and latest finishing date to facilitate coordinated outage planning and preparation of the final LGBR and annual outage plan.

SLDCs were also requested to submit the LGBR of their respective control areas to the RPC, covering both peak and off-peak scenarios, by 31.10.2026, to facilitate timely preparation and publication of the Regional LGBR and outage plan for FY 2027-28.

Action: All Concern utilities

2.16 Outage planning-NERPC

Outage Planning of Generation/Transmission elements

As per the Outage planning procedure of NER the planned outages approved in the OCC forum has to be reconfirmed by the availing utilities on 10:00hrs. of D-4 to 12:00 hrs. of D-3) to NERLDC in order to either avail the approved shutdown or cancel it.

If an outage is to be availed on say 10th of the month, the shutdown availing agency would reconfirm to NERLDC between 10 hrs. of 6th of the month to 1200 hrs. of 7th of the month. This practice is necessary to ensure optimal capacity utilization and the time required for associated system study/coordination by/amongst RLDC/NLDC.

Utilities have submitted the shutdown proposals for the month of October 2026 for discussion in OCC shutdown discussion meeting.

The SD Meeting for deliberating the Shutdowns proposals is scheduled on 16.09.2026 through online mode.

Deliberation of the Sub-committee

NERPC informed that the shutdown proposals for the month of October 2026 were deliberated during the meeting held through VC on 16.09.2026. However, a few shutdown proposals require further deliberation and review in consultation with the concerned utilities before finalization.

NERLDC presented the proposed shutdowns requiring deliberation and approval of the forum. After examining the proposals, the forum deliberated on the operational requirements and system conditions associated with the respective shutdowns.

The List of approved outages for the month of October'2026 is available on NERPC Website.

The sub-committee took note of it.

2.17 Collection and verification of RMS and EMT Model Data of RE Plants at Intra-State Level-NERLDC

At present, Assam has approximately 269 MW and Mizoram has 22 MW (Total-296 MW) of Renewable Energy (RE) generation capacity connected at the grid level, with several additional applications are under consideration for FTC.

Validation of the RMS and EMT models of RE plants is a critical part of the FTC procedure and is essential for ensuring reliable and secure grid operation. Therefore, proper validation and verification of the submitted models at the intra-state level may be ensured by the respective SLDCs. List of studies/tests to be conducted by re generators/parks in process of submission of final technical connection data for demonstrating compliance with CEA technical standards for connectivity to the grid is attached in **Annexure 2.17**.

Deliberation of the Sub-committee

NERLDC apprised the forum that proper validation and verification of the submitted RMS/EMT models of Renewable Energy (RE) generating stations connected at the intra-State level should be ensured by the respective SLDCs before submission to NERLDC. The forum also noted that some States do not have the latest PSCAD/EMT simulation software required for carrying out the requisite validation.

NERPC requested NERLDC to extend necessary technical assistance to the concerned NER States, as and when requested, for proper validation and verification of the submitted RMS/EMT models.

The Sub-Committee decided that the concerned States shall consult NERLDC for validation and verification of the RMS/EMT models prior to grant of FTC for RE generating stations connected at the intra-State level, wherever the required simulation facilities are not available with the State.

Mizoram apprised that the RE capacity connected at the grid level in Mizoram has increased to approximately 32 MW

The sub-committee took note of it.

2.18 Frequent Grid disturbances in Rangia areas of Assam during June–August 2026-NERLDC

Rangia, Amingaon, Kamalpur, Sipajhar, Tangla, Nalbari and Nathkuchi areas of the Assam Power System are primarily connected to the rest of the NER Grid through the 220 kV BTPS–Rangia D/C transmission corridor.

Rangia also has international connectivity with Bhutan through the 132 kV Rangia–Motonga line.

During June–August 2026, seven (7) nos, Category-I Grid Disturbances had occurred in these areas, including five (5) events within the short period from 11th to 27th August 2026 alone, posing a serious threat to the reliability of power supply to Rangia and the downstream areas.

The key observations are as follows:

1. Four (4) disturbances in August'26 occurred when one circuit of the 220 kV BTPS–Rangia D/C line was under shutdown, followed by the tripping of the other circuit.
2. On 18th August 2026, two (2) Grid Disturbances occurred following the tripping of Circuit-II while Circuit-I was under shutdown, resulting in a load loss of approximately 110–140 MW.
3. On 27th August 2026, the SPS not initiated during the line fault, resulting in the disturbance extending to 132 kV Rangia (Old) Substation and affecting multiple stations in the Bhutan Power System.

The frequent disturbances were also communicated to AEGCL vide NERLDC Letter No. NERLDC/SO/2026/9768 dated 07th September 2026.

AEGCL is requested to urgently identify the root cause and implement necessary corrective measures to prevent tripping of one circuit during the outage/shutdown of the other circuit, as such tripping is highly undesirable, and to ensure reliable operation and prevent recurrence of frequent Grid Disturbances in Rangia and radially fed areas of the Assam Power System.

Deliberation of the Sub-committee

NERLDC apprised the forum that the Special Protection Scheme (SPS) associated with the 220 kV BTPS–Rangia D/C transmission line did not operate due to unhealthy communication cable, which resulted in multiple trippings on the Bhutan side, as the Rangia Substation has international connectivity with Bhutan through the 132 kV Bhutan–Montanga transmission line.

Assam apprised the forum that the matter is being examined at their end for identification and rectification of the communication issue.

Forum referred the agenda to the Protection Coordination Committee (PCC) for detailed analysis and remedial measures.

Action: Assam

2.19 Grid Incident at Surajmaninagar (TPTL) substation on 31st August 2026- NERLDC

At 14:52 hrs, all the transmission lines emanating from 132 kV Surajmaninagar (TPTL) Bus-I, Bus-II, ICTs and Bus Coupler except the 132 kV Surajmaninagar (TPTL) - Budhjungnagar line, tripped resulting into the load loss at Surajmaninagar (TPTL) and radially fed Comilla area of Bangladesh.

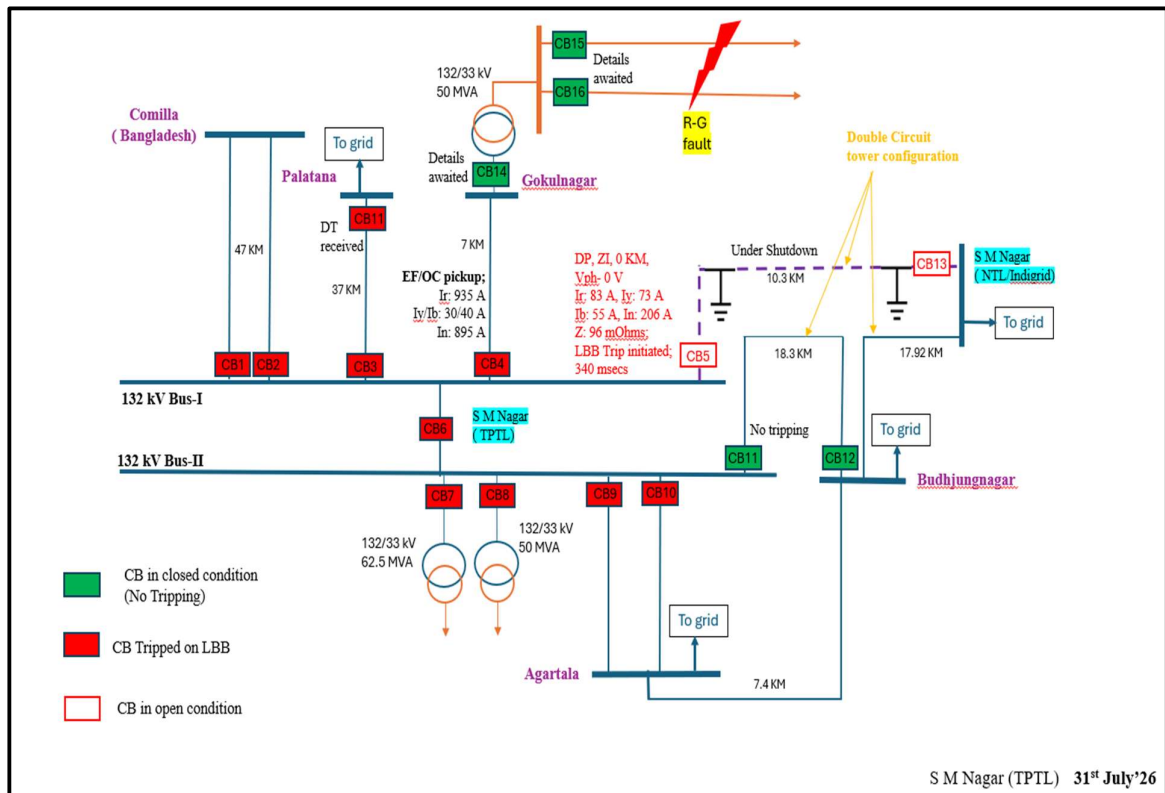
- Load in Surajmaninagar area of Tripura: 24 MW &
- Load in Comilla area of Bangladesh: 140 MW.

Power was extended to 132kV Surajmaninagar (TPTL) by charging 132 kV Agartala-Surajmaninagar D/C at 16:05 hrs of 31-08-2026 and load restored at Surajmaninagar (TPTL) by charging the Transformers at 16:08 Hrs.

Additionally, supply extended to Comilla area of Bangladesh by charging 132 kV Surajmaninagar (TPTL) –Comilla 2 line at 18:03 hrs of 31-08-2026.

The Sequence of the events-

1. At 14:52 Hrs, TPTL end of the Surajmaninagar (NTL) line under shutdown (CB5), detected the 3-phase current due to mutual coupling during the high current flowing in the other ckt of the DC tower and issued ZI tripping command.
2. As the CB5 was under open condition but there was current in each phase & neutral, the LBB relay seems the condition as Breaker Fail (CB5) and issued LBB tripping command to all the element present in the Bus.
3. All the elements of Bus 1 & Bus 2 tripped on LBB protection.
4. As per PMU R-phase fault (20 kV dip) observed in the 400 kV Surajmaninagar (NTL) for 400 kV Surajmaninagar (NTL) – Palatana Line indicates the fault in the system close to the Surajmaninagar area. Also, TPTL confirmed the fault in 33 kV line outgoing from 132 kV Gokulnagar SS around the same time.



Action Points for TPTL:

1. The fault at 33 kV should be isolated by the 33 kV line CB or the HV side of the 50 MVA transformer at Gokulnagar substation to avoid trippings at upstream. TPTL to ensure the healthiness of protection system at Gokulnagar.
2. Absence of mutual compensation wiring between the Main relay of S M Nagar (TPTL) end of S M Nagar (NTL) and Budhjungnagar lines causes ZI operation at SM Nagar (TPTL) end of the 132 kV Surajmaninagar (TPTL)–Surajmaninagar (NTL) line. The mutual compensation wiring may be explored for the DC tower.
3. The LBB initiation may be reviewed and ensure the settings in line with the NER Protection Philosophy. The LBB protection should not have picked up based solely on the maximum fault current of approximately 83 A observed in the R-phase.
4. Implement Bus Bar Protection at Surajmaninagar (TPTL) at the earliest.
5. Review the connection to CB11 for LBB protection. CB11 did not trip during the LBB operation, resulting in the line remaining in an idle-charged condition along with Bus-II from Budhjungnagar Substation.

6. Time drift observed in the multiple DRs at S M Nagar SS. All the relays should be time synchronised for proper analysis of the trippings.
7. Submit Detailed Report of the grid event as mandated in the IEGC'26.

Deliberation of the Sub-committee

Forum referred the agenda to the Protection Coordination Committee (PCC) for detailed analysis and remedial measures.

The sub-committee took note of it.

2.20 Replacement of porcelain insulators on transmission lines: PGCIL

The transmission system of the North-Eastern Region includes a number of transmission lines which have been in continuous service for more than 35 years. Several such lines are presently equipped with conventional porcelain disc insulators. Considering the age of these assets and the need for improving reliability of the transmission system, POWERGRID-NERTS has taken up replacement of porcelain insulators with Composite Long Rod (CLR) polymer insulators as a system-upgradation measure. Further, replacement of existing insulators at major crossings is also being undertaken from the perspective of enhanced public safety and system reliability in line with the applicable requirements/guidelines of the Central Electricity Authority and therefore should be considered as deemed available.

Replacement of porcelain insulators on transmission lines more than 35 years old. Several transmission lines in NER were commissioned more than 35 years ago and have been continuously serving the regional transmission system. Considering the ageing of the transmission assets, replacement of existing porcelain insulator strings with CLR polymer insulators is proposed as a planned system-upgradation and reliability-improvement measure. POWERGRID-NERTS proposes to undertake such replacement on the following lines:

Sl. No.	Transmission Line	Purpose
1	132 kV Khandong-Kopili-I TL	System upgradation of >35-year-old line
2	220 kV Misa-Kopili-I & II TL	System upgradation of >35-year-old line
3	220 kV Misa-Samaguri TL	System upgradation of >35-year-old line

The proposed replacement is preventive in nature and is aimed at improving the long-term reliability and availability of ageing transmission assets and reducing the

possibility of forced outages resulting from deterioration/failure of old porcelain insulator strings. Since the planned shutdowns are necessitated for strengthening/upgrading old elements of the regional transmission system rather than routine maintenance, it is proposed that the outage period required for these works may be exempted from computation of transmission availability and the affected transmission elements may be treated as Deemed Available for the approved shutdown period.

Replacement of porcelain insulators with CLR polymer insulators at major crossings

Major crossings such as national/state highways, railway tracks, important roads, rivers and other critical/public locations warrant enhanced reliability of transmission-line components since failure of an insulator string at such locations may have implications extending beyond interruption of the transmission line, including public-safety concerns. Accordingly, POWERGRID-NERTS proposes to replace the existing porcelain insulators with CLR polymer insulators at identified major crossings on the following transmission lines:

- 400 kV D/C Silchar-Melriat TL
- 400 kV D/C Misa-Balipara TL
- 400 kV D/C Kameng-Balipara TL
- 400 kV D/C BNC-Ranganadi TL
- 400 kV D/C BNC-Balipara-III & IV TL
- 400 kV D/C Surajmaninagar-Comilla TL
- 220 kV D/C Balipara-Sonabil TL
- 220 kV D/C Mariani-Mokokchung TL
- 132 kV S/C Badarpur-Karimganj TL
- 132 kV S/C Badarpur-Kolasib TL
- 132 kV D/C BNC-Pavoi TL

The above replacement works are being undertaken as specific system-safety/reliability improvement measures at critical crossing locations. Accordingly, it is proposed that shutdowns availed for replacement of porcelain insulators with CLR polymer insulators at identified major crossings may also be considered as Deemed

Available, subject to submission of details of the crossing locations and the work executed during the shutdown.

Lighting Related Insulator Failure Cases:

The North-Eastern Region (NER) of India is characterized by distinctive climatic and environmental conditions, which warrant special consideration in the selection and maintenance of transmission-line insulation. NESAC, Department of Space, has identified severe thunderstorms associated with lightning as a major natural hazard in the NER and has also recognized the region as one of the global lightning hotspots. Its published assessment of January 2023 indicates particularly significant lightning activity over Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram and Assam.

The Government of India has also recognized the increasing lightning exposure in the region. The Ministry of Earth Sciences, through PIB, has reported a significant increase in lightning activity over North-East and East India during the past two decades. Consequently, transmission lines in the NER are subjected to frequent electrical stresses arising from cloud-to-ground (CG) lightning strikes. Various instances of porcelain insulator failure/decapping and flashover across insulator strings have been reported on transmission lines in the region.

Further, POWERGRID, in collaboration with ISRO, has developed the Spatial Decision Support System (SDSS) portal, through which cloud-to-ground lightning strikes occurring on and in the vicinity of POWERGRID transmission towers can be assessed. An analysis of lightning strikes recorded on/around POWERGRID towers during the period 17.09.2026 to 21.09.2026 has been carried out.

Details of the transmission lines frequently exposed to lightning strikes are enclosed at Annexure-2.20. Based on the above analysis as well as field experience of insulator failures/flashovers, the following transmission lines have been identified as being severely affected/vulnerable to lightning strikes:

- 400 kV D/C Balipara-Bongaigaon Ckt-3 & 4 (Quad) line
- 400 kV D/C Balipara-Bongaigaon Ckt-1 & 2 (Twin) line
- 400 kV D/C SM Nagar-Palatana line
- 400 kV D/C Silchar-PK Bari line
- 400 kV D/C Silchar-Imphal line

- 220 kV D/C Misa-Dimapur line
- 132 kV S/C Badarpur-Jiribam line
- 132 kV S/C Badarpur-Kolasib line (TLSA partially installed)
- 132 kV D/C Doyang-Dimapur line
- 132 kV D/C Roing-Tezu line.

These transmission lines are exposed to frequent lightning activity and have consequently witnessed porcelain insulator failures, including decapping, as well as flashover across insulator discs/hardware despite having TFI values within limit and proper overhead ground wire shielding. Such failures necessitate replacement of the affected porcelain insulators to ensure reliability and availability of the transmission system. Considering the severe lightning exposure of the above transmission corridors, replacement of lightning-damaged porcelain insulator discs with Composite Long Rod (CLR) insulators is considered necessary for maintaining reliable operation and availability of the transmission lines. Further, it is inform the region does not suffer any failure of CLR insulators due to pollution and hence is a suitable replacement. Accordingly, it is proposed that outages availed for replacement of porcelain insulators damaged due to lightning on the above identified transmission lines may be considered for deemed availability, subject to submission and verification of documentary evidence establishing the lightning-related nature of the failure and compliance with the following lightning-protection measures:

- GPS- and time-stamped photographic evidence clearly indicating failed/de-capped porcelain insulators and/or flashover marks on the insulator string and associated hardware attributable to lightning.
- Tower Footing Impedance (TFI) shall be within the prescribed limit, i.e. less than 10 Ω , supported by the latest available measurement record.
- Overhead earth wire/ground wire shall be available and maintained in proper condition to provide the intended shielding to the transmission line against lightning. No deemed availability shall be claimed/considered for such outages where the TFI is greater than 10 Ω , where the shielding arrangement is improper/deficient, or at locations where Transmission Line Surge Arresters (TLSAs) have already been installed.

Deliberation of the Sub-committee

NERPC stated that outages availed for replacement of porcelain insulators on transmission lines completing more than 35 years of service and at identified critical/major crossing locations may be considered for Deemed Availability, subject to submission of adequate justification and supporting documents by the concerned TSP and verification of the same during outage verification.

NERPC further highlighted that, in some instances, the required supporting documents have not been submitted by the TSPs for consideration of such outages under Deemed Availability. Accordingly, it was emphasized that, in case of lightning-related failure/replacement of porcelain insulators, the concerned TSPs shall submit the following documents for verification and consideration of Deemed Availability:

- GPS- and time-stamped photographic evidence clearly indicating the failed/de-capped porcelain insulators and/or flashover marks on the insulator string and associated hardware attributable to lightning.
- IMD/weather report or other authentic meteorological evidence confirming the occurrence of thunderstorm/lightning in the affected area during the reported incident.
- Patrolling report clearly indicating the affected tower/location, nature of insulator failure/damage and observations regarding the condition of the insulator string, hardware and associated line components.
- Latest Tower Footing Impedance (TFI) measurement record, confirming that TFI is within the prescribed limit of 10 Ω .
- Details/evidence confirming that the overhead earth wire/ground wire was available and maintained in proper condition to provide the intended shielding against lightning.

The Sub-Committee further observed that Deemed Availability shall not be considered where the TFI is greater than 10 Ω , the shielding arrangement is inadequate/deficient, or the affected location is already equipped with Transmission Line Surge Arresters (TLSAs), unless otherwise specifically justified and accepted by the competent forum.

The Sub-Committee agreed that the above documentary requirements, including the patrolling report, shall be complied with by the concerned TSPs for processing and

verification of outages claimed under Deemed Availability on account of lightning-related insulator failures.

The sub-committee noted as above.

PART-C: ITEMS FOR UPDATE/FOLLOW-UP

3.1. Automatic Generation Control (AGC) in NER-NERLDC

As discussed in the 33rd NETeST Meeting held in Guwahati on 24th April 2026, the Forum advised that the above-mentioned agenda be discussed in the monthly OCCM for regular updates.

Utilities concerned are requested to provide updated status for the 242nd OCC meeting, as tabulated below:

Station Name	Status as per 241st OCCM	Status as per 242nd OCCM
AGBPP (Kathalguri)	NEEPCO informed that they will decide internally for the necessary action on the Gas based plant to carry out the AGC in plant. Likely to go to CERC for exemption.	Draft Petition is prepared for approaching to CERC for AGC exemption.
Doyang	NEEPCO apprised the forum that the OEM had quoted a comparatively high price for the closed loop testing for implementation of AGC and that negotiations with the OEM are underway. Work is expected to be completed by August 2026.	NEEPCO apprised the Forum that the OEM had initially quoted a comparatively high price for carrying out the closed-loop testing required for implementation of AGC. Subsequently, negotiations were held with the OEM following which the work order has been placed to BHEL. The work is expected to be completed by November 2026.
Kameng	Implementation of AGC at Kameng HEP is pending due to high vibration issues in the machines. Discussions are ongoing with the OEM for resolution of the issue. Work is expected to be completed by August 2026.	Implementation of AGC at Kameng HEP is pending due to high vibration issues in the machines. Discussions are ongoing with the OEM for resolution of the issue.

Station Name	Status as per 241 st OCCM	Status as per 242 nd OCCM
Ranganadi (Panyor)	SCADA is very old, and for which DCS upgradation is required. Tender has been floated, and Technical Evaluation going on. AGC implementation will be carried out in the lean period, i.e., after Nov'26. Work is expected to be completed by August 2026.	SCADA is very old, and for which DCS upgradation is required. Order is placed for upgradation of DCS. AGC implementation will be carried out in the lean period, i.e., after Jan'27
Pare	AGC implementation will be carried out in the lean period, i.e., after Nov'26. Work is expected to be completed by August 2026.	AGC implementation will be carried out in the FY 27-28
RC Nagar	NEEPCO informed that they will decide internally for the necessary action on the Gas based plant to carry out the AGC in plant. Likely to go to CERC for exemption.	Draft Petition is prepared for approaching to CERC for AGC exemption.
Palatana	OTPC apprised the forum that implementation of AGC at Palatana is not considered feasible owing to the isolated nature of the Palatana grid system, and that frequent increase/decrease in generation as per AGC signals may not be operationally feasible under prevailing grid conditions. A request seeking exemption from AGC implementation has already been submitted before the Hon'ble CERC.	Status same as last updated
Subansiri Lower HEP	NHPC informed that AGC would be enabled after getting dam safety clearance for full FRL of Subansiri reservoir.	Status same as last updated

Action: All concerned utilities (NEEPCO, NHPC, OTPC).

Annexure

Fwd: Fw: Price breakup summary of SLDCs of NER

1 message

Nerpc Communication <nerpc.communication@gov.in>
To: krajnish175 <krajnish175@gmail.com>

1 October 2026 at 17:49

Annexure-2.2

===== Forwarded message =====
From: Kamlesh Baishya {कमलेश Baishya} <kamlesh156@powergrid.in>
To: "Nerpc Communication"<nerpc.communication@gov.in>, "ashimgoswami "<ashim.goswami@gov.in>
Cc: "A. De"<alik.erpc@gov.in>
Date: Fri, 25 Sep 2026 14:32:42 +0530
Subject: Fw: Price breakup summary of SLDCs of NER
===== Forwarded message =====

डेटा वर्गीकरण : प्रतिबंधित/RESTRICTED

Dear Sir/Madam,
PFA details as required.
Regards
Kamlesh Baishya
Dy.Manager
ULDC

From: Furkan Ahmad Siddiqui {फुरकान अहमद सिद्दीकी} <fa.siddiqui@powergrid.in>
Sent: Monday, September 21, 2026 2:37 PM
To: Kamlesh Baishya {कमलेश Baishya} <kamlesh156@powergrid.in>
Cc: Santosh Kumar {संतोष कुमार} <santoshk@powergrid.in>
Subject: Price breakup summary of SLDCs of NER

डेटा वर्गीकरण : प्रतिबंधित/RESTRICTED

SL NO	Description	SCADA _ EMS Supply	Supply GST	F&I	Erection	Erection GST	Training	Training GST	AMC Charges	Total	without AMC
1	NER SCADA Upgradation : Assam	80,90,14,243.00	145622563.7	6,47,21,139.44	2,12,79,576.00	3830323.68	76,66,436.80	13,79,958.62	293924011.93	1,34,74,38,253.21	1,05,35,14,241.28
											0.00
2	NER SCADA Upgradation : Tripura	74,49,19,992.97	134085598.7	5,95,93,599.44	2,74,87,576.00	4947763.68	76,66,436.80	1379958.624	273432279.42	1,25,35,13,205.66	98,00,80,926.25
											0.00
3	NER SCADA Upgradation : Meghalaya	75,08,65,617.97	135155811.2	60069249.44	1,61,20,814.40	2901746.59	76,66,436.80	1379958.624	271513197.06	1,24,56,72,832.12	97,41,59,635.06
											0.00
4	NER SCADA Upgradation : Manipur	71,25,17,758.37	128253196.5	57001420.67	1,51,60,536.00	2728896.48	76,66,436.80	1379958.624	257598116.21	1,18,23,06,319.66	92,47,08,203.45
											0.00
5	NER SCADA Upgradation : Mizoram	70,29,24,806.37	126526465.1	56233984.51	2,65,13,496.00	4772429.28	7666436.80	1379958.624	258221159.04	1,18,42,38,735.77	92,60,17,576.73
											0.00
6	NER SCADA Upgradation : Nagaland	71,88,58,809.97	129394585.8	57508704.8	2,68,21,016.00	4827782.88	76,66,436.80	1379958.624	263970658.39	1,21,04,27,953.26	94,64,57,294.87
											0.00
7	NER SCADA Upgradation : AP	73,14,14,917.37	131654685.1	58513193.39	2,74,56,856.00	4942234.08	76,66,436.80	1379958.624	268640607.77	1,23,16,68,889.16	96,30,28,281.39

		5,17,05,16,146.02	93,06,92,906.28	41,36,41,291.68	16,08,39,870.40	2,89,51,176.67	5,36,65,057.60	96,59,710.37	1,88,73,00,029.81	8,65,52,66,188.84	6,76,79,66,159.03
	NER SCADA Upgradation	517.0516146	93.06929063	41.36412917	16.08398704	2.895117667	5.36650576	0.965971037	188.730003	865.5266189	676.80

POWERGRID CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.**COST ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT****ABSTRACT COST ESTIMATE**

REPLACEMENT / UPGADATION OF EXISTING SCADA / EMS SYSTEM AT SLDCS OF
NORTH EASTERN REGION UNDER ULDC PHASE-III)" (LD-2026001).
(March 2026 Price Level)

Rs. in Crore

Sl. No.	Description	Amount
	Equipment Cost	
A	Supply	
i	OPGW cable & accessories	
ii	SAS Upgradation	
i	SCADA & Communicaiton System	517.05
	Sub- Total A	517.05
B	Training charges	5.367
C	Installation, Testing and Commissioning	16.08
D	Inland Freight and Insurance (@ 8%)	41.36
E	Taxes and Duties	
i	GST @ 18% (on Supply cost & Services)	96.9304
	Total (A to E)	676.7966
F	Incidental Expenditure during Construction (@ 5%)	33.84
G	Contingency (@ 3%)	20.30
	Total (A to G)	730.94
H	Interest During Construction (IDC)	0.00
	Grand Total	730.94
I	AMC Charges @ 30 % of supply & Services of the scheme	188.730

दावात्याग : यह ईमेल पावरग्रिड के दावात्याग नियम व शर्तों द्वारा शासित है जिसे <http://apps.powergrid.in/Disclaimer.htm> पर देखा जा सकता है। Disclaimer: This e-mail is governed by the Disclaimer Terms & Conditions of POWERGRID which may be viewed at <http://apps.powergrid.in/Disclaimer.htm>



Monthly State Level Resource Adequacy Assessment- October 2026



Methodology adopted for RA Evaluation

Tools Utilized: **Probabilistic Resource Adequacy Suite (PRAS)**

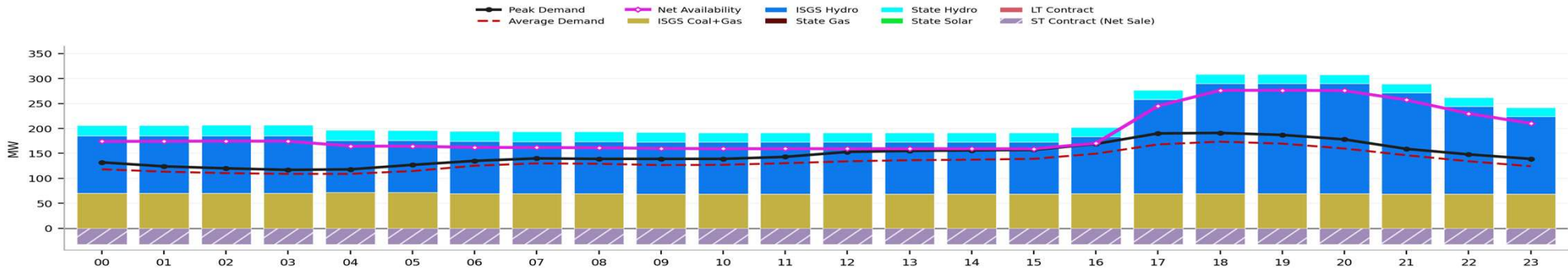
- **INPUTS:**
 - Forecasted demand, RE, Intra State generation and contracts provided by state
 - DAM and RTM purchases not considered
 - 30 different demand scenario considered with an 10% error on the base demand for each state.
 - 30 different scenarios for Solar and RoR hydro generation pattern considered.
 - Forced outages patterns of units are generated for 1000 samples using Monte Carlo method for Thermal and Gas generators.
 - Average last three years of hydro generation profile in October considered for storage type hydro ISGS generators

MONTHLY HOURLY DETERMINISTIC RESOURCE ADEQUACY — ARUNACHAL PRADESH

October 2026 | Hourly source-wise availability based on monthly average of 15-minute data

Peak Demand: 191 MW (18:00-19:00) | Expected Minimum Surplus: 1 MW (16:00-17:00) | Min. Reserve Margin: +0.7% | Expected Average Surplus (18-22 Hrs): 109 MW | Deficit Hours: 0

Hourly Source-wise Resource Contribution and Demand (MW)

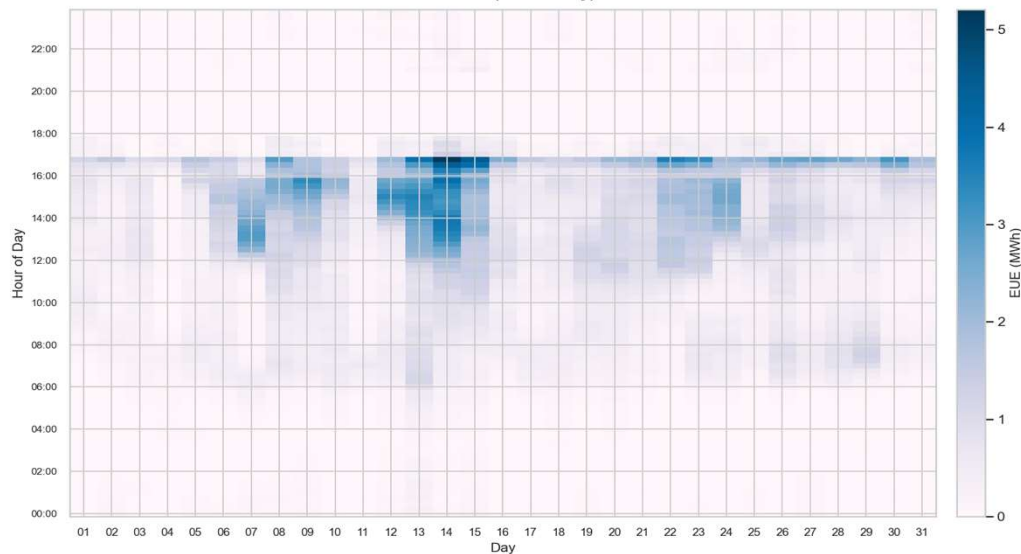


00:00-24:00 | RESOURCE ADEQUACY

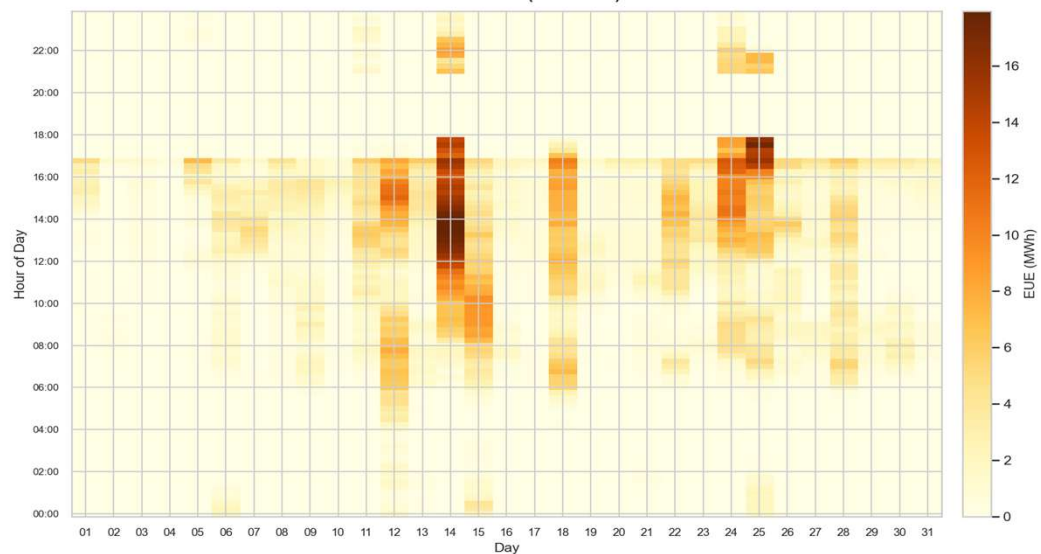
Parameter	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Peak Demand	132	124	120	117	118	127	135	140	139	139	139	143	153	155	156	157	169	190	191	187	178	159	148	139
Average Demand	118	113	110	109	109	115	125	130	129	127	127	130	134	136	137	139	149	168	173	170	160	146	134	124
ISGS Coal+Gas	71	71	71	71	72	72	70	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	70	70	70	70	70	69	69	69
ISGS Hydro	115	115	115	115	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	114	189	221	221	220	202	175	155
State Gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State Hydro	21	21	22	21	21	21	20	20	20	20	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	18	18	18	18	18	18
State Solar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LT Contract	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ST Contract	-32	-32	-32	-32	-32	-32	-32	-32	-32	-32	-32	-32	-32	-32	-32	-32	-32	-32	-32	-32	-32	-32	-32	-32
Total Availability	174	174	175	174	165	164	162	162	161	160	159	159	159	159	159	159	170	245	276	277	276	257	230	210
Peak Surplus	+42	+50	+55	+57	+47	+37	+27	+22	+22	+21	+20	+16	+6	+4	+3	+2	+1	+55	+85	+90	+98	+98	+82	+71
Average Surplus	+56	+61	+64	+65	+56	+50	+37	+32	+32	+33	+32	+29	+25	+23	+22	+20	+21	+77	+103	+107	+116	+111	+96	+86
Peak Reserve Margir	+31.9%	+40.6%	+45.5%	+49.1%	+39.5%	+29.3%	+20.1%	+15.5%	+16.1%	+15.0%	+14.6%	+11.4%	+4.2%	+2.8%	+2.2%	+1.4%	+0.7%	+28.8%	+44.7%	+47.9%	+54.9%	+61.7%	+55.3%	+51.2%
Average Reserve Ma	+47.3%	+53.8%	+58.3%	+60.1%	+51.2%	+43.3%	+29.4%	+24.4%	+24.9%	+26.4%	+25.4%	+22.3%	+18.8%	+16.8%	+16.0%	+14.5%	+13.9%	+45.7%	+59.3%	+63.1%	+72.7%	+75.8%	+71.2%	+69.1%

Methodology: Peak demand = maximum 15-min demand within each clock hour during the month. Average demand and each availability source = mean of all 15-min observations for that clock hour. Surplus = Total Availability - Demand. Reserve Margin % = Surplus / Demand x 100. Surplus and Reserve Margin % cells are coloured by reserve margin: red when negative, orange when below 5%, and green otherwise.

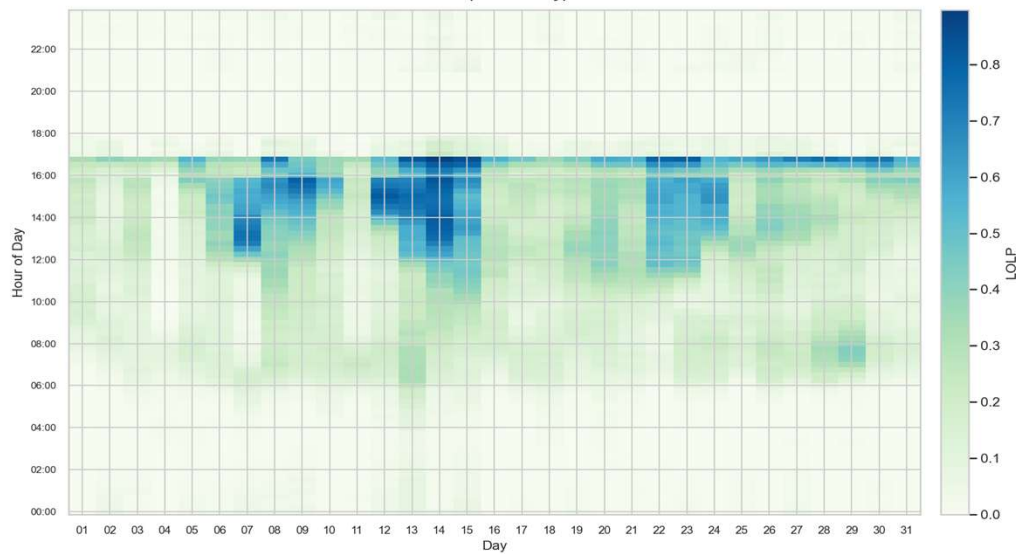
Mean EUE MWh (Hour × Day) — AR



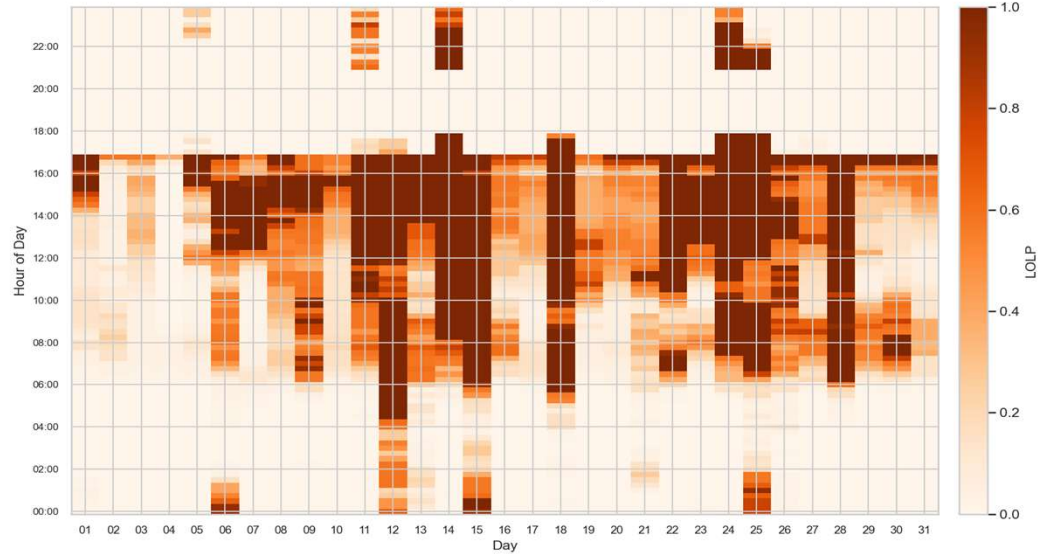
Worst-Case EUE MWh (DS28/GS2) — AR

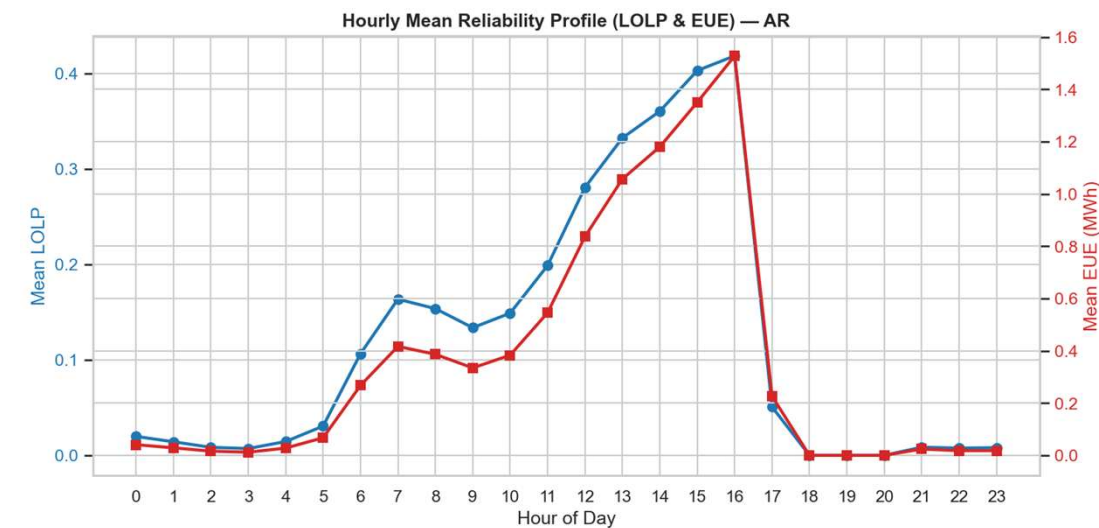
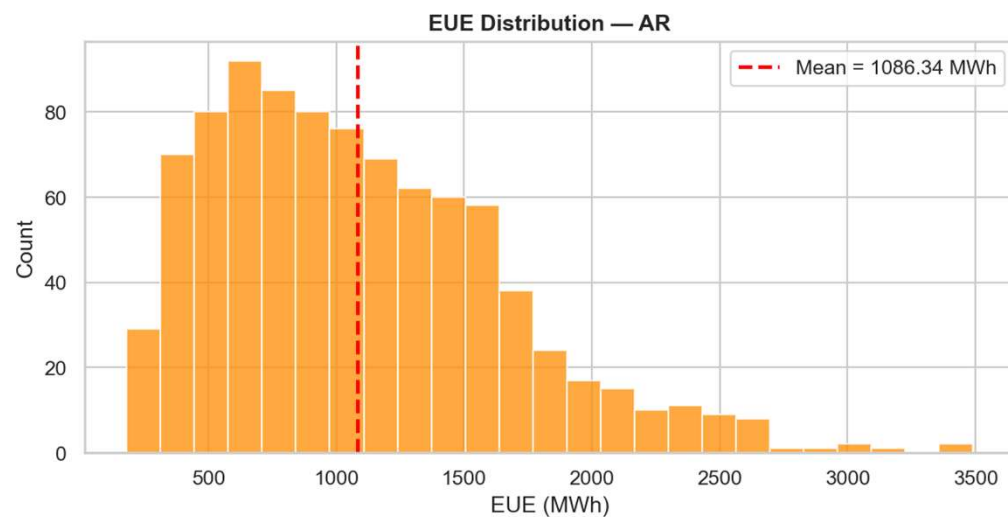
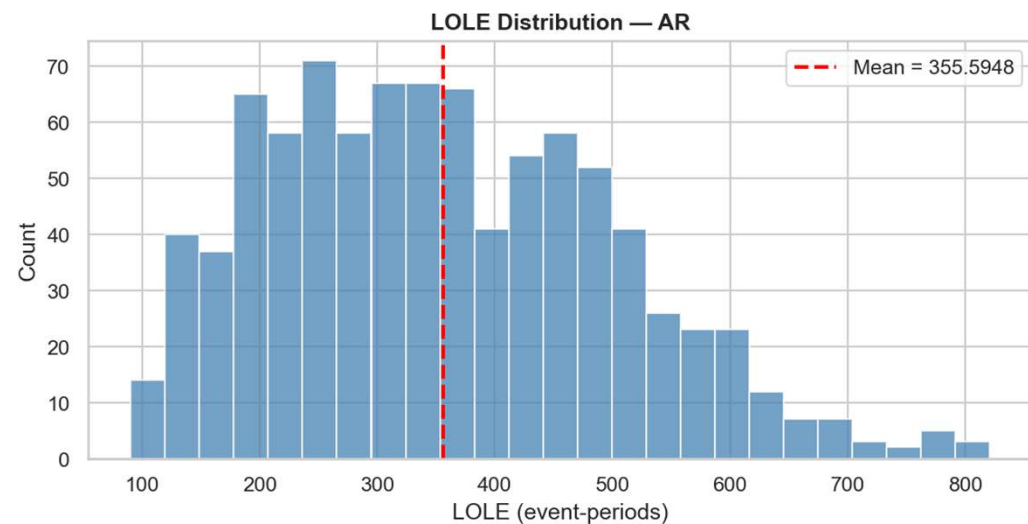


Mean LOLP (Hour × Day) — AR



Worst-Case LOLP (DS28/GS2) — AR





Key Findings : PRAS Results

Mean (LOLE = 355.59 event-periods/month , ENS: 1.08 MU)

Worst (LOLE = 821.14 event-periods , ENS : 3.39 MU)

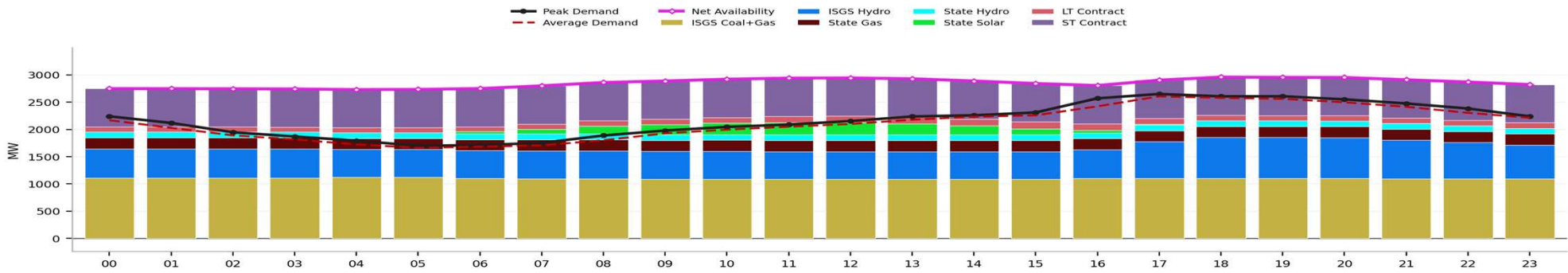
Shortage scenario during solar hours (especially 1200hrs to 1600hrs).

MONTHLY HOURLY DETERMINISTIC RESOURCE ADEQUACY — ASSAM

October 2026 | Hourly source-wise availability based on monthly average of 15-minute data

Peak Demand: 2,649 MW (17:00-18:00) | Expected Minimum Surplus: 235 MW (16:00-17:00) | Min. Reserve Margin: +9.1% | Expected Average Surplus (18-22 Hrs): 432 MW | Deficit Hours: 0

Hourly Source-wise Resource Contribution and Demand (MW)

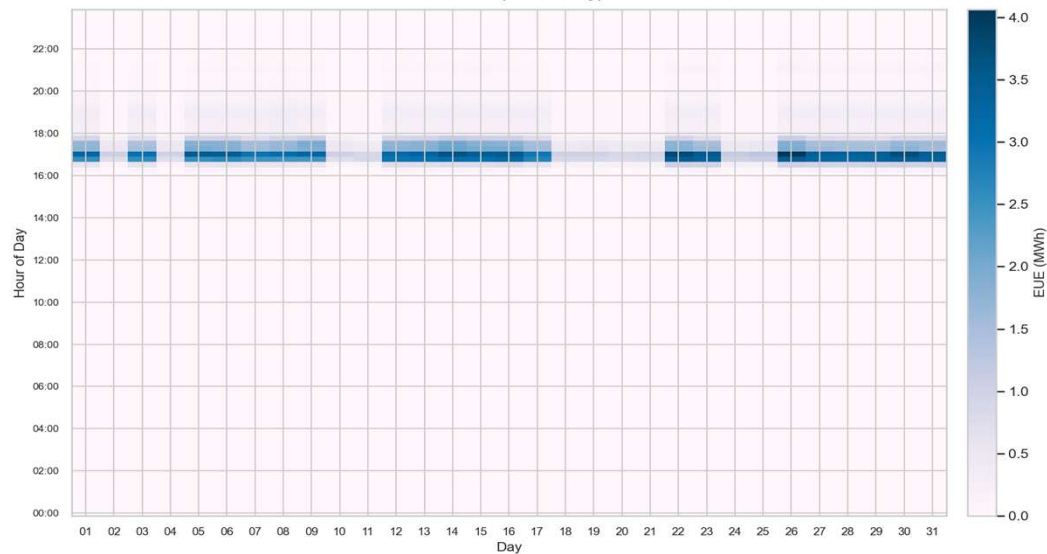


00:00-24:00 | RESOURCE ADEQUACY

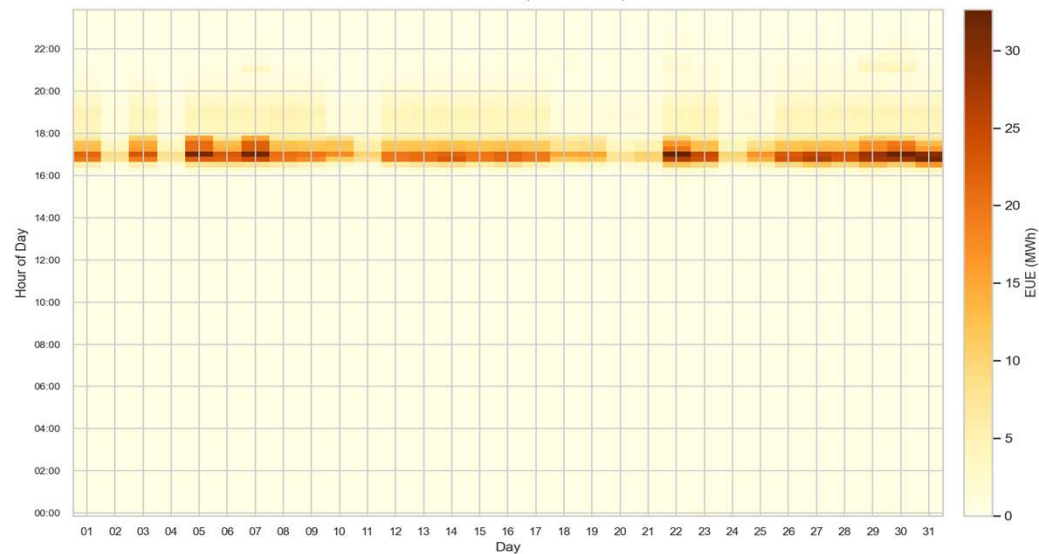
Parameter	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Peak Demand	2,239	2,118	1,946	1,869	1,793	1,698	1,711	1,752	1,887	1,979	2,045	2,088	2,152	2,236	2,258	2,310	2,569	2,649	2,605	2,607	2,550	2,475	2,382	2,239
Average Demand	2,168	2,028	1,891	1,815	1,724	1,662	1,682	1,707	1,800	1,927	1,995	2,048	2,099	2,177	2,232	2,258	2,422	2,605	2,578	2,559	2,496	2,414	2,303	2,213
ISGS Coal+Gas	1,110	1,110	1,110	1,110	1,120	1,120	1,102	1,098	1,098	1,089	1,089	1,089	1,089	1,089	1,089	1,089	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,094	1,094	1,094
ISGS Hydro	533	533	533	533	511	511	511	511	511	508	511	506	506	505	505	506	528	676	751	751	748	711	668	620
State Gas	202	202	202	202	202	202	202	202	202	202	202	202	202	202	202	202	202	202	202	202	202	202	202	202
State Hydro	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105
State Solar	0	0	0	0	0	4	38	90	148	184	208	224	224	205	165	110	50	13	2	0	0	0	0	0
LT Contract	96	95	93	90	90	90	91	93	96	100	105	114	118	121	121	130	118	106	98	95	96	97	100	100
ST Contract	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700
Total Availability	2,747	2,746	2,744	2,741	2,729	2,733	2,749	2,799	2,860	2,888	2,920	2,940	2,944	2,928	2,888	2,841	2,804	2,903	2,959	2,953	2,952	2,909	2,869	2,821
Peak Surplus	+508	+628	+798	+872	+936	+1,035	+1,038	+1,047	+973	+909	+875	+852	+792	+692	+630	+531	+235	+254	+354	+346	+402	+434	+487	+582
Average Surplus	+579	+718	+852	+926	+1,005	+1,070	+1,066	+1,092	+1,060	+960	+925	+892	+845	+750	+655	+583	+381	+297	+381	+394	+456	+495	+566	+608
Peak Reserve Margin	+22.7%	+29.7%	+41.0%	+46.7%	+52.2%	+60.9%	+60.6%	+59.7%	+51.6%	+45.9%	+42.8%	+40.8%	+36.8%	+30.9%	+27.9%	+23.0%	+9.1%	+9.6%	+13.6%	+13.3%	+15.8%	+17.6%	+20.4%	+26.0%
Average Reserve Margin	+26.7%	+35.4%	+45.1%	+51.0%	+58.3%	+64.4%	+63.4%	+64.0%	+58.9%	+49.8%	+46.3%	+43.5%	+40.2%	+34.5%	+29.4%	+25.8%	+15.7%	+11.4%	+14.8%	+15.4%	+18.3%	+20.5%	+24.6%	+27.5%

Methodology: Peak demand = maximum 15-min demand within each clock hour during the month. Average demand and each availability source = mean of all 15-min observations for that clock hour. Surplus = Total Availability - Demand. Reserve Margin % = Surplus / Demand x 100. Surplus and Reserve Margin % cells are coloured by reserve margin: red when negative, orange when below 5%, and green otherwise.

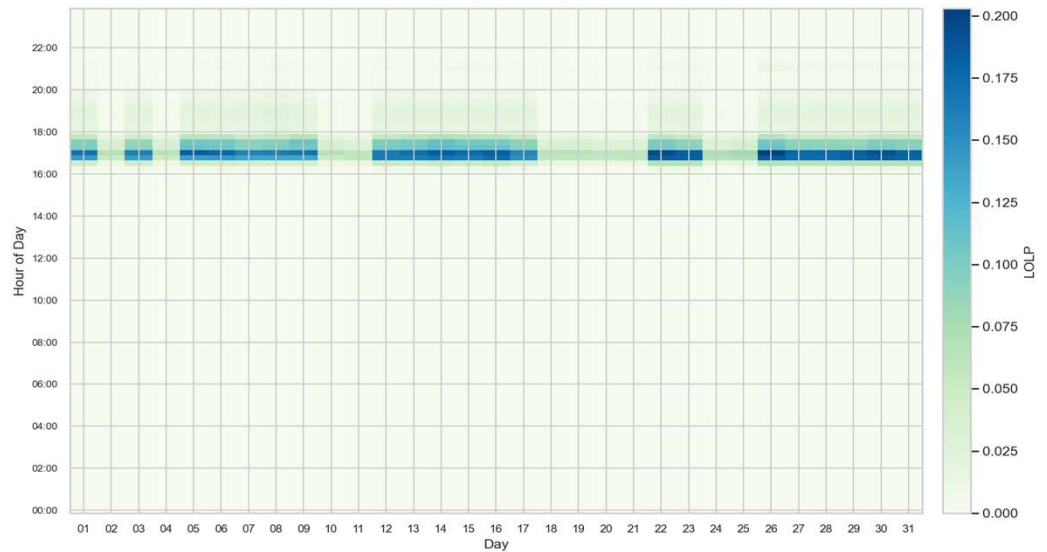
Mean EUE MWh (Hour × Day) — AS



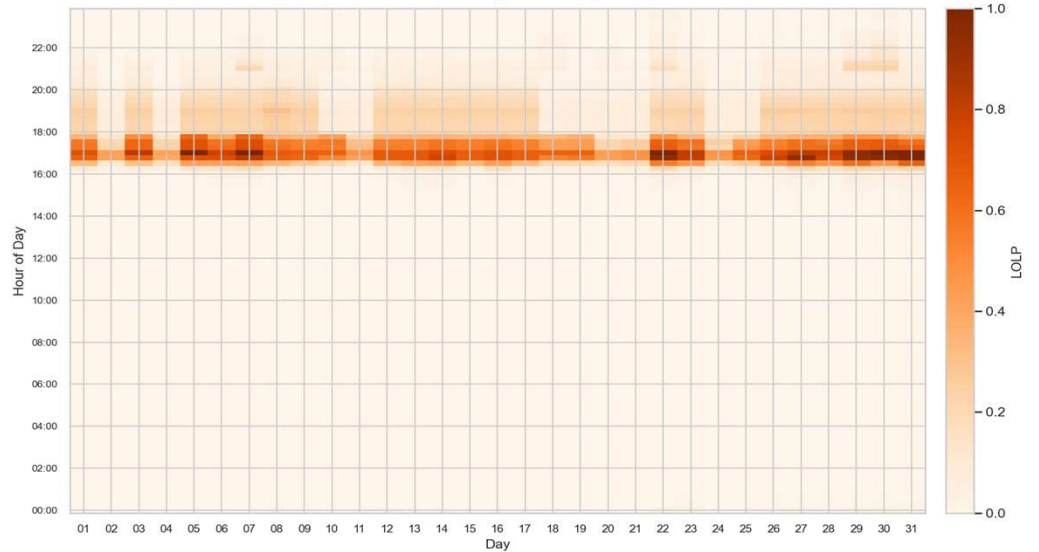
Worst-Case EUE MWh (DS28/GS13) — AS

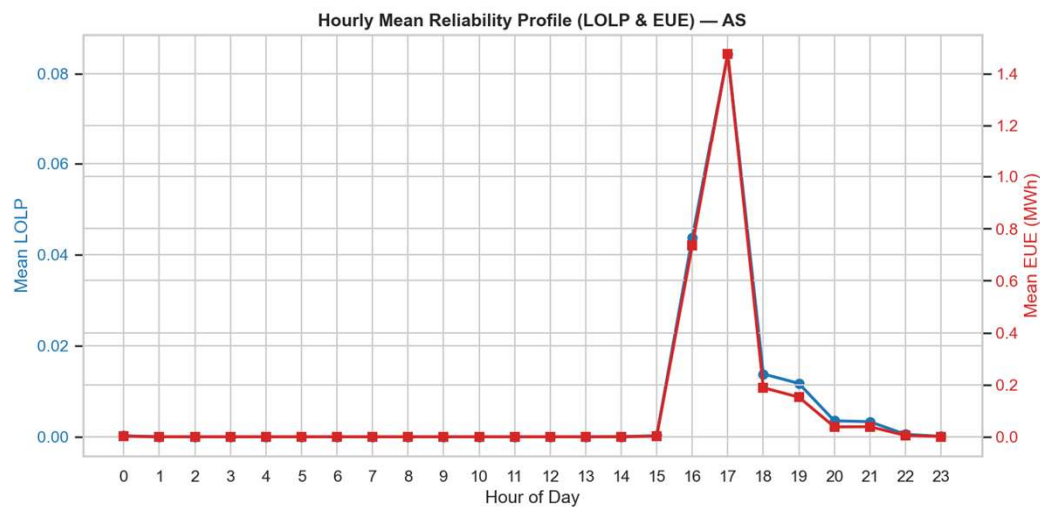
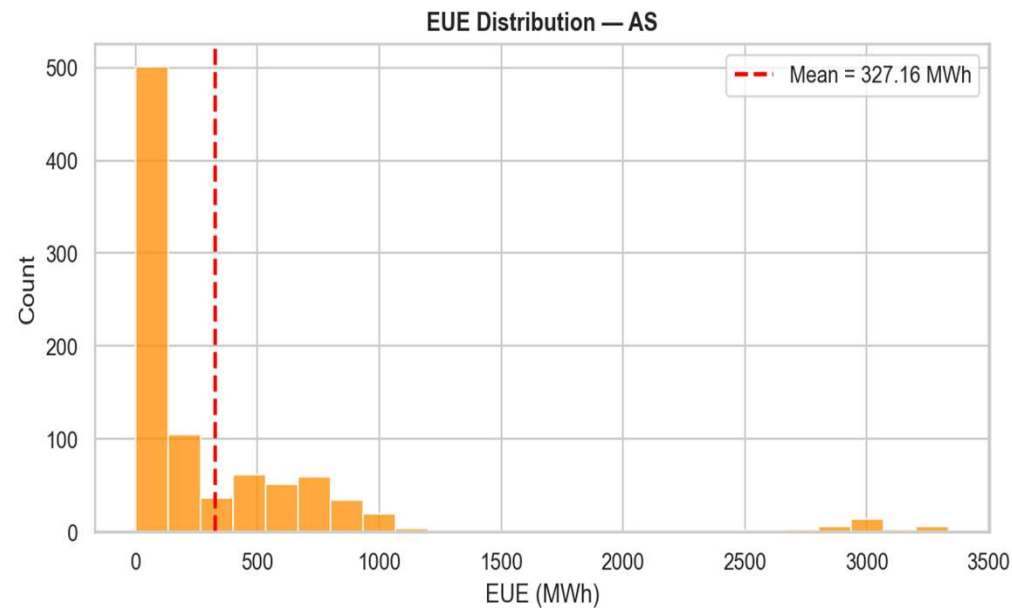
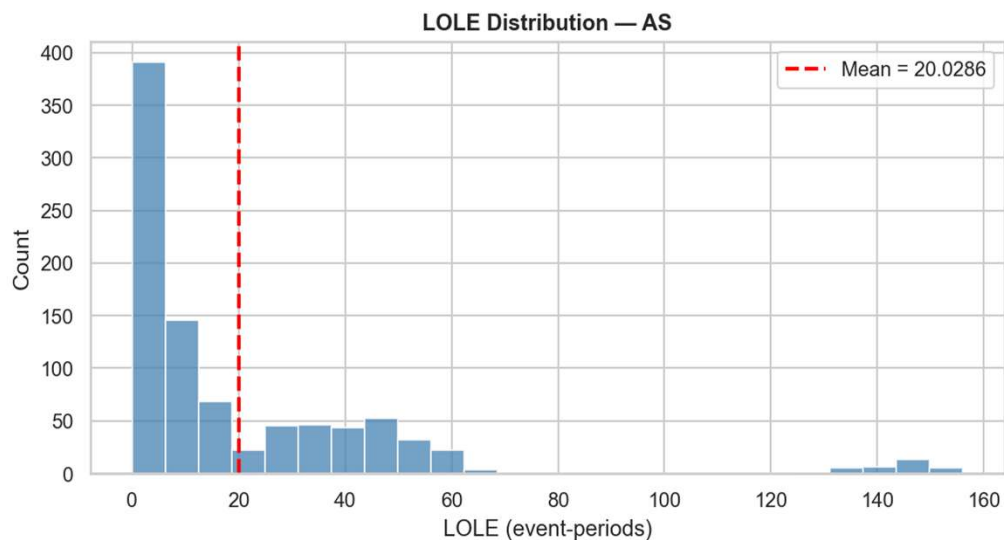


Mean LOLP (Hour × Day) — AS



Worst-Case LOLP (DS28/GS13) — AS





Key Findings : PRAS Results

Mean (LOLE = 20.02 event-periods/month , ENS: 0.32 MU)

Worst (LOLE = 156.06 event-periods , ENS : 3.31 MU)

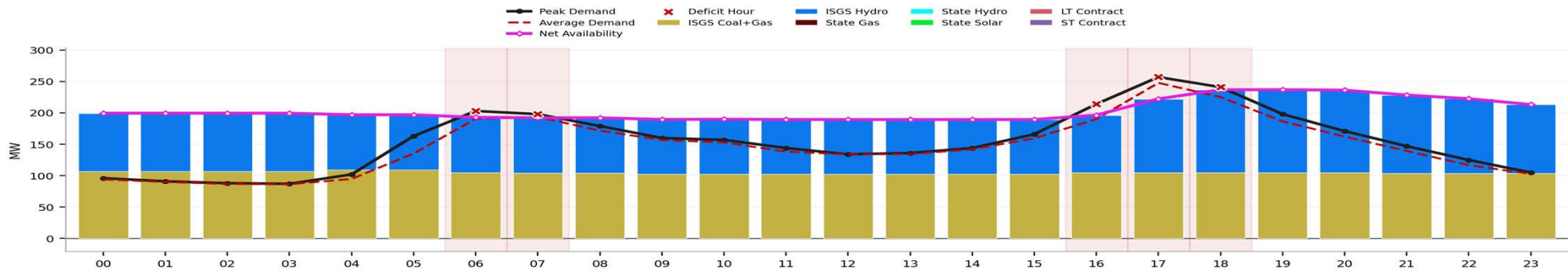
Predominantly surplus scenario is observed

MONTHLY HOURLY DETERMINISTIC RESOURCE ADEQUACY — MANIPUR

October 2026 | Hourly source-wise availability based on monthly average of 15-minute data

Peak Demand: 257 MW (17:00-18:00) | Expected Maximum Deficit: 35 MW (17:00-18:00) | Min. Reserve Margin: -13.5% | Expected Average Surplus (18-22 Hrs): 56 MW | Deficit Hours: 5

Hourly Source-wise Resource Contribution and Demand (MW)

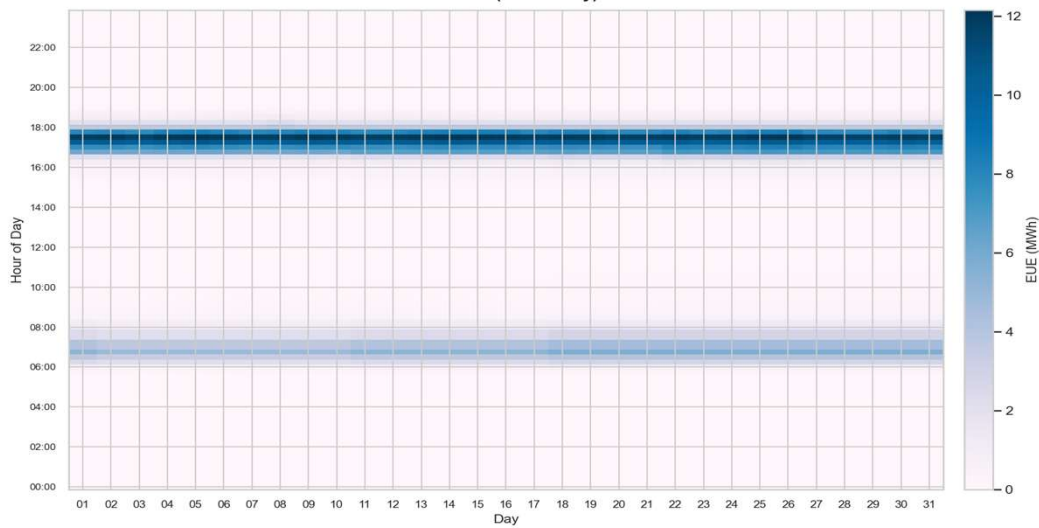


00:00-24:00 | RESOURCE ADEQUACY

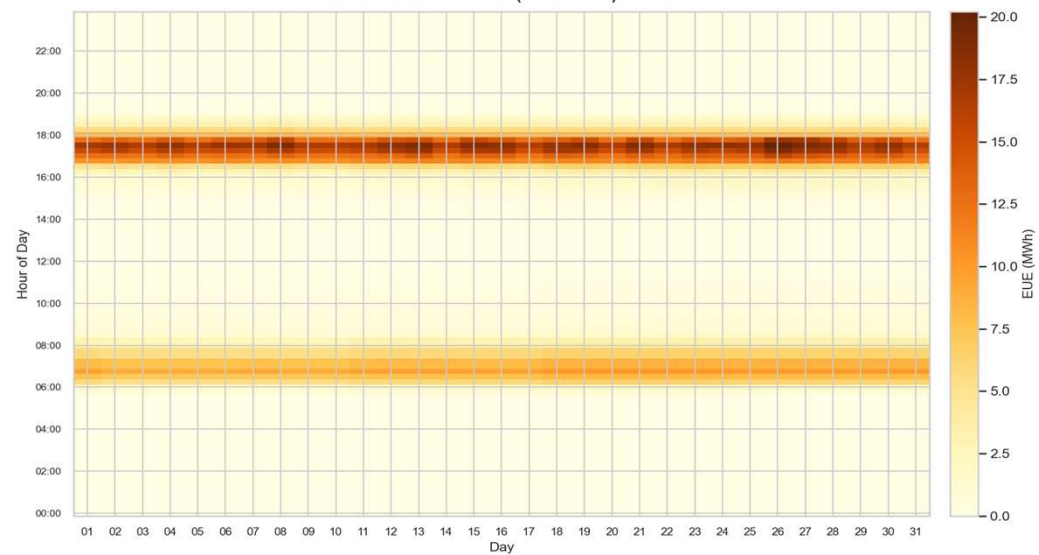
Parameter	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Peak Demand	96	91	88	87	102	163	203	198	179	160	157	144	134	136	144	166	214	257	241	198	171	147	125	105
Average Demand	94	90	87	86	95	135	190	194	172	157	153	138	134	134	142	160	190	248	225	186	162	139	117	103
ISGS Coal+Gas	107	107	107	107	109	109	105	104	104	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	105	105	105	105	105	104	104	104
ISGS Hydro	92	92	92	92	88	88	88	88	88	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	92	117	132	132	131	125	119	110
State Gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State Hydro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State Solar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LT Contract	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ST Contract	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Availability	199	199	199	199	197	197	193	192	192	190	190	189	189	189	189	189	196	222	237	237	236	228	222	213
Peak Surplus	+103	+108	+111	+112	+95	+34	-10	-6	+13	+30	+33	+45	+55	+53	+45	+23	-18	-35	-4	+39	+65	+81	+97	+108
Average Surplus	+105	+109	+113	+113	+102	+62	+2	-1	+20	+33	+37	+51	+55	+55	+47	+30	+6	-25	+12	+50	+74	+89	+106	+111
Peak Reserve Margin	+107.7%	+119.2%	+126.6%	+129.2%	+93.1%	+20.8%	-5.0%	-3.0%	+7.3%	+18.5%	+20.9%	+31.6%	+41.4%	+39.2%	+31.5%	+14.1%	-8.2%	-13.5%	-1.7%	+19.6%	+38.1%	+55.4%	+78.0%	+103.1%
Average Reserve Margin	+112.2%	+121.6%	+129.9%	+131.2%	+107.9%	+45.6%	+1.3%	-0.7%	+11.9%	+20.9%	+24.1%	+37.0%	+41.4%	+40.8%	+33.4%	+18.8%	+3.4%	-10.3%	+5.2%	+27.0%	+45.6%	+64.0%	+90.6%	+107.5%

Methodology: Peak demand = maximum 15-min demand within each clock hour during the month. Average demand and each availability source = mean of all 15-min observations for that clock hour. Surplus = Total Availability - Demand. Reserve Margin % = Surplus / Demand x 100. Surplus and Reserve Margin % cells are coloured by reserve margin: red when negative, orange when below 5%, and green otherwise.

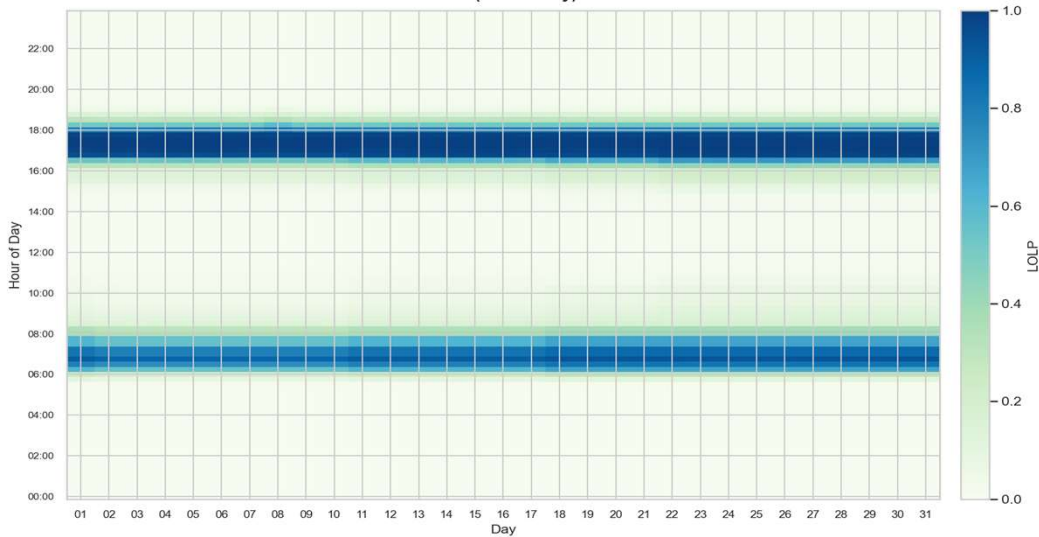
Mean EUE MWh (Hour × Day) — MN



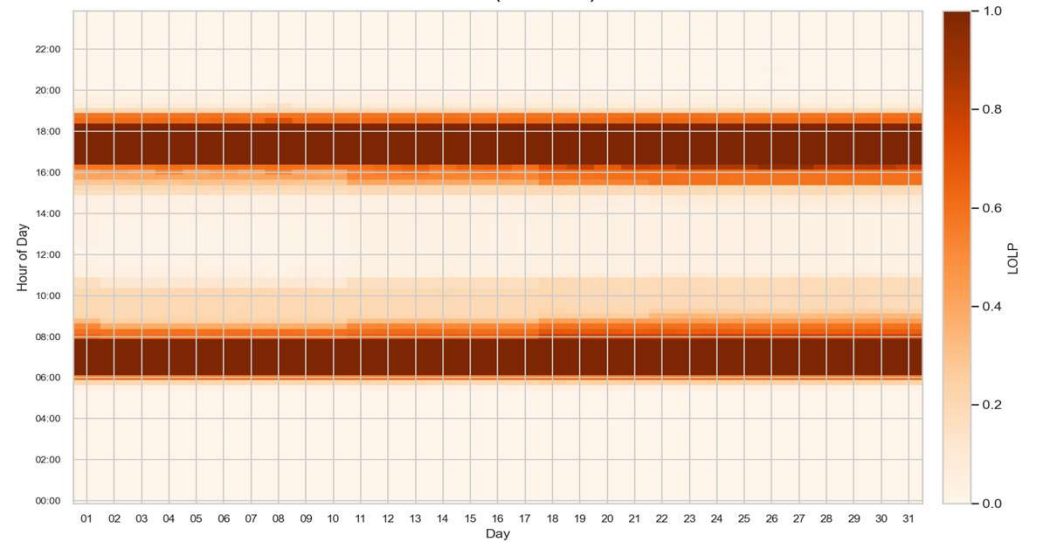
Worst-Case EUE MWh (DS28/GS20) — MN

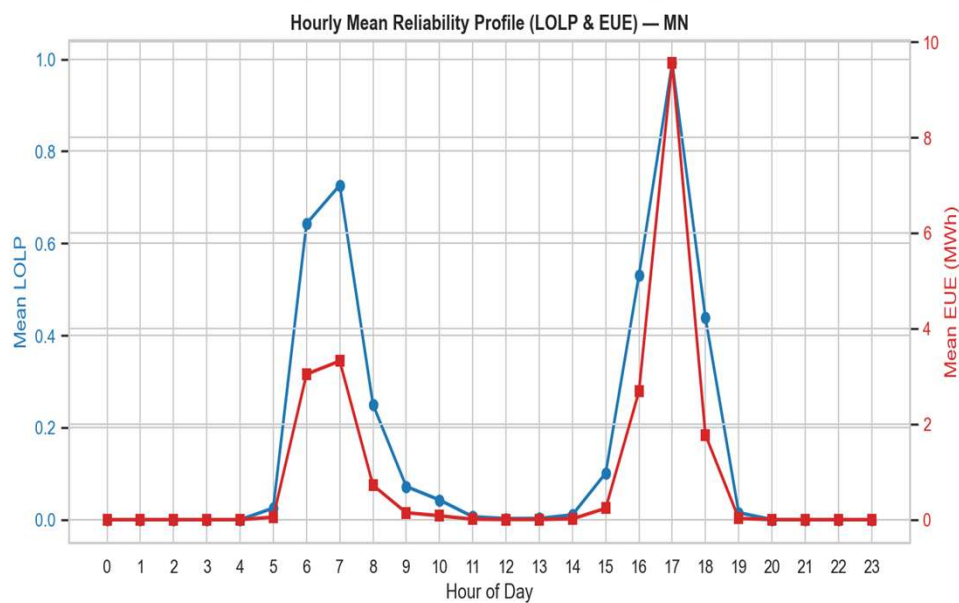
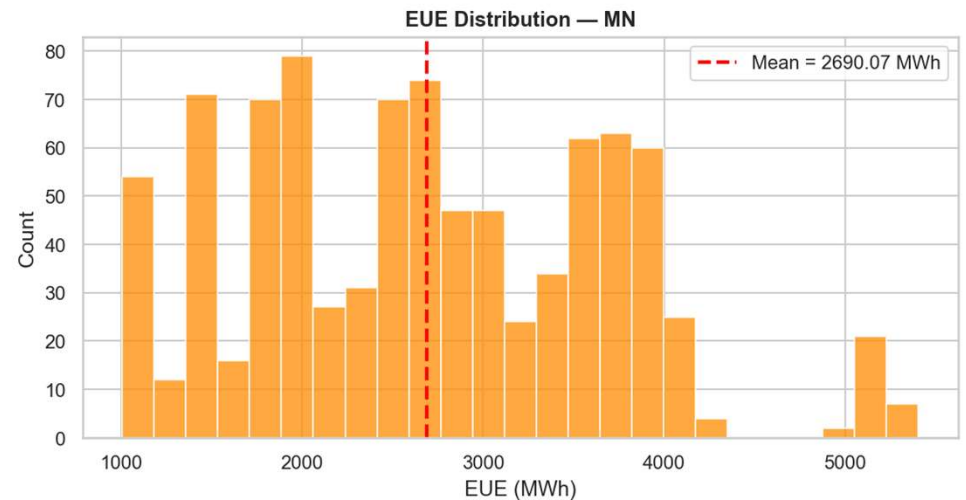
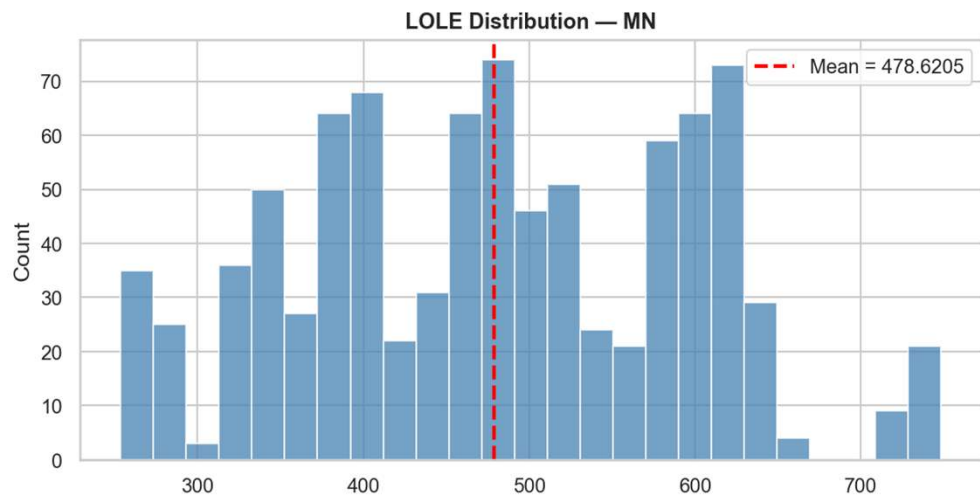


Mean LOLP (Hour × Day) — MN



Worst-Case LOLP (DS28/GS20) — MN





Key Findings : PRAS Results

Mean (LOLE = 478.62 event-periods/month , ENS: 2.69 MU)

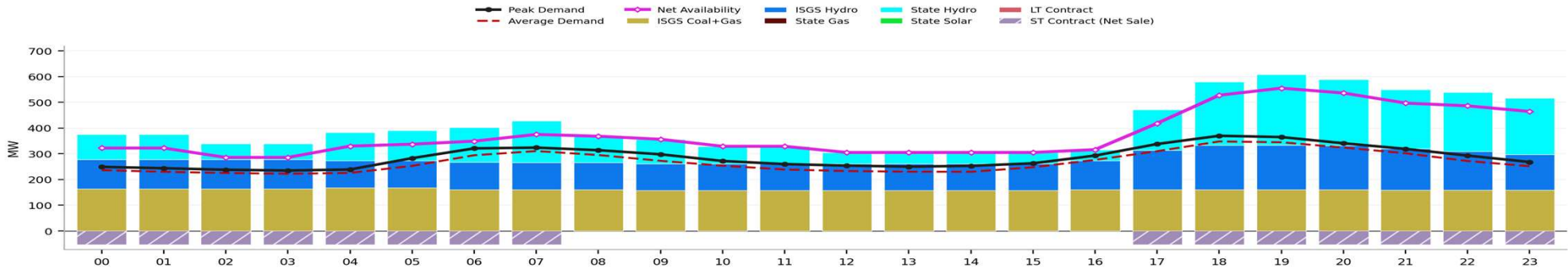
Worst (LOLE = 748.33 event-periods , ENS : 5.4 MU)
Shortages are highly probable during the evening hours. Shortages are also observed during the morning hours..

MONTHLY HOURLY DETERMINISTIC RESOURCE ADEQUACY — MEGHALAYA

October 2026 | Hourly source-wise availability based on monthly average of 15-minute data

Peak Demand: 370 MW (18:00-19:00) | Expected Minimum Surplus: 23 MW (16:00-17:00) | Min. Reserve Margin: +7.9% | Expected Average Surplus (18-22 Hrs): 199 MW | Deficit Hours: 0

Hourly Source-wise Resource Contribution and Demand (MW)

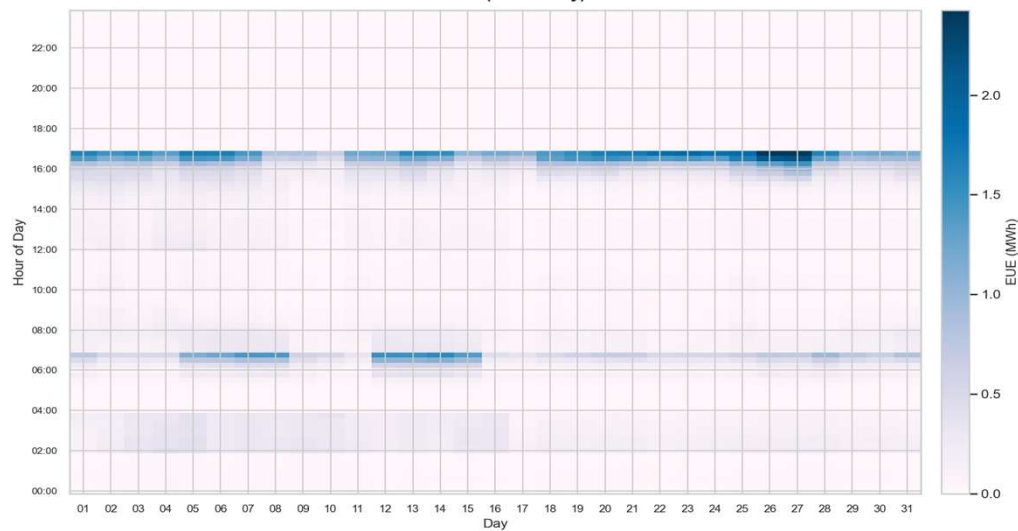


00:00-24:00 | RESOURCE ADEQUACY

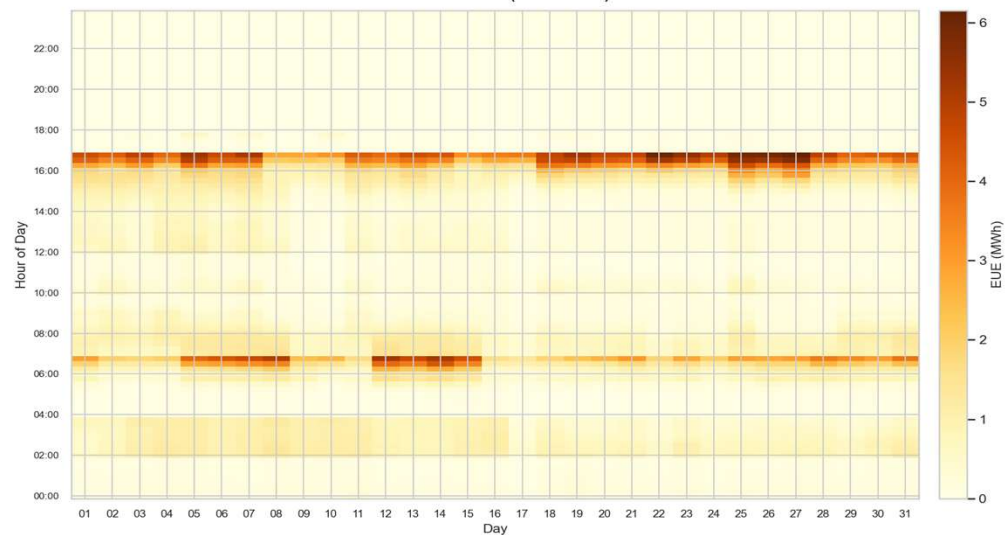
Parameter	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Peak Demand	249	244	238	235	239	283	321	324	314	298	272	260	254	250	253	263	293	338	370	365	341	319	293	268
Average Demand	236	230	225	222	226	253	294	311	295	273	254	239	233	230	230	248	276	310	348	345	324	302	272	252
ISGS Coal+Gas	164	164	164	164	168	168	161	160	160	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	161	161	161	161	161	159	159	159
ISGS Hydro	113	113	113	113	106	106	106	106	106	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	112	152	172	172	172	162	151	138
State Gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State Hydro	98	98	62	62	110	117	135	162	102	94	67	67	43	43	43	43	43	158	247	275	257	229	229	220
State Solar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LT Contract	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ST Contract	-53	-53	-53	-53	-53	-53	-53	-53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-53	-53	-53	-53	-53	-53	-53
Total Availability	322	322	286	286	330	337	349	375	368	356	329	329	305	305	305	305	316	418	528	555	536	497	486	464
Peak Surplus	+73	+78	+48	+51	+91	+54	+28	+51	+54	+58	+57	+69	+51	+55	+52	+42	+23	+80	+158	+190	+195	+178	+193	+196
Average Surplus	+86	+92	+61	+64	+104	+84	+55	+65	+73	+84	+76	+90	+72	+75	+75	+57	+40	+108	+180	+210	+212	+195	+214	+213
Peak Reserve Margir	+29.5%	+32.1%	+20.1%	+21.6%	+38.0%	+19.2%	+8.8%	+15.8%	+17.3%	+19.6%	+21.0%	+26.6%	+20.1%	+22.0%	+20.6%	+16.0%	+7.9%	+23.8%	+42.6%	+52.1%	+57.3%	+55.8%	+66.0%	+73.3%
Average Reserve Ma	+36.4%	+40.1%	+26.9%	+28.6%	+46.2%	+33.3%	+18.7%	+20.8%	+24.8%	+30.7%	+29.8%	+37.7%	+31.0%	+32.4%	+32.7%	+23.2%	+14.5%	+35.0%	+51.6%	+61.0%	+65.4%	+64.7%	+78.8%	+84.6%

Methodology: Peak demand = maximum 15-min demand within each clock hour during the month. Average demand and each availability source = mean of all 15-min observations for that clock hour. Surplus = Total Availability - Demand. Reserve Margin % = Surplus / Demand x 100. Surplus and Reserve Margin % cells are coloured by reserve margin: red when negative, orange when below 5%, and green otherwise.

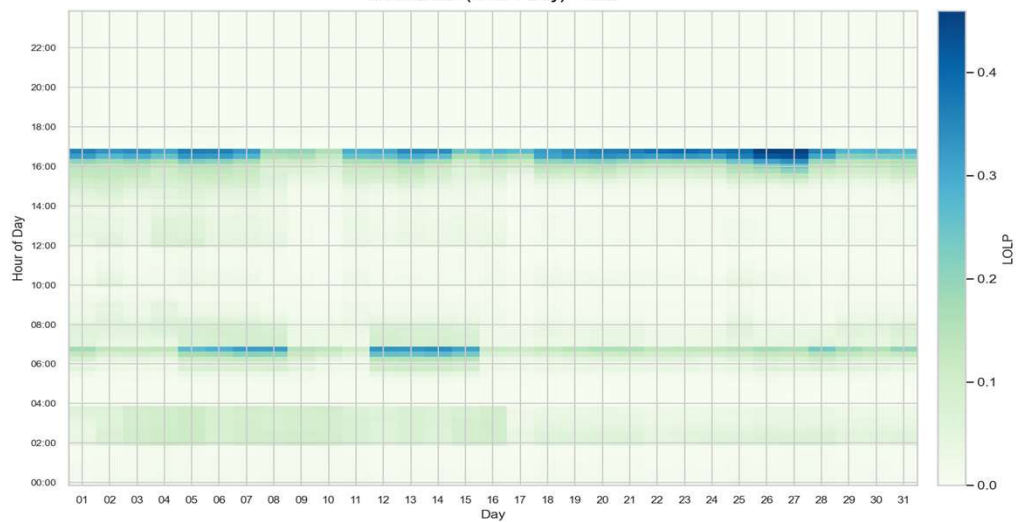
Mean EUE MWh (Hour × Day) — ME



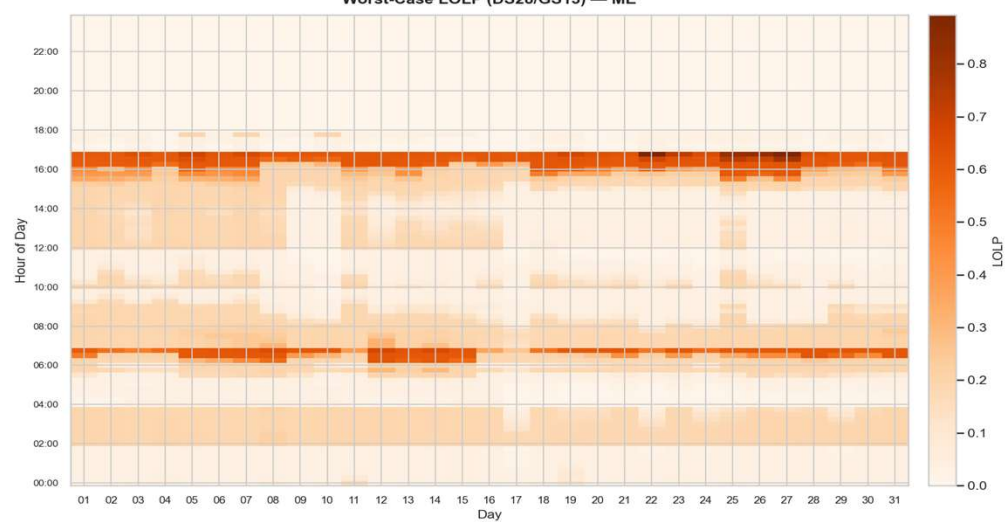
Worst-Case EUE MWh (DS28/GS13) — ME

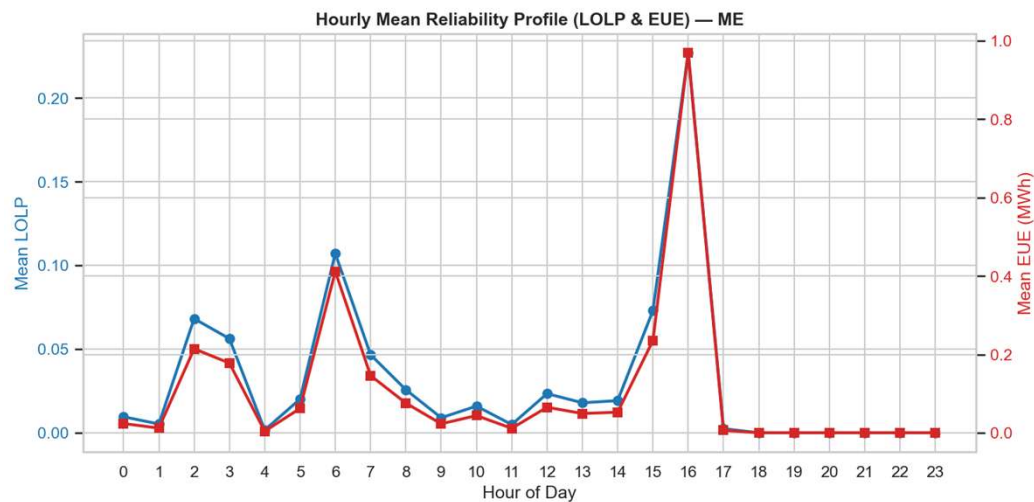
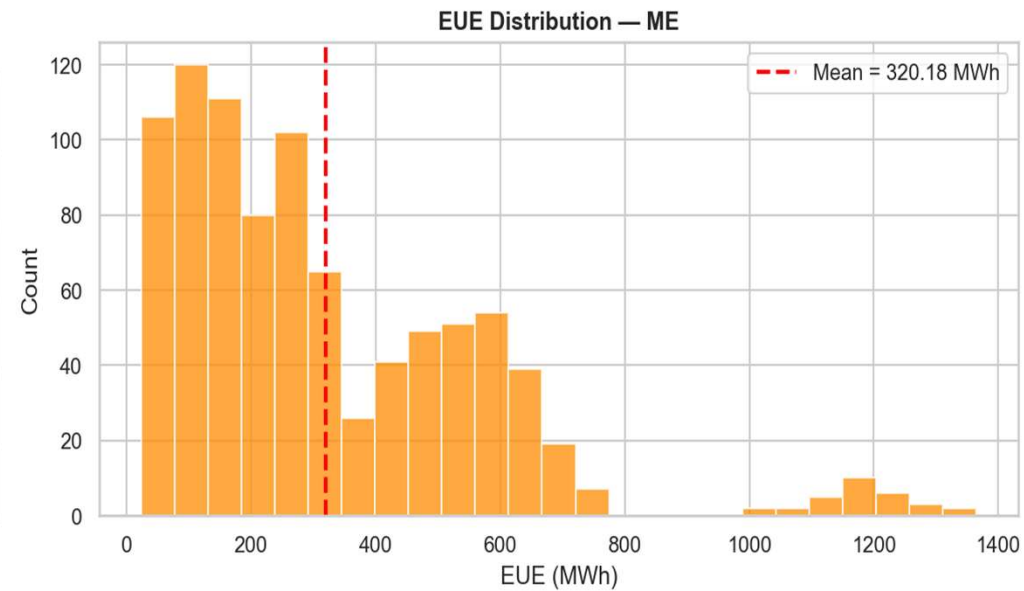
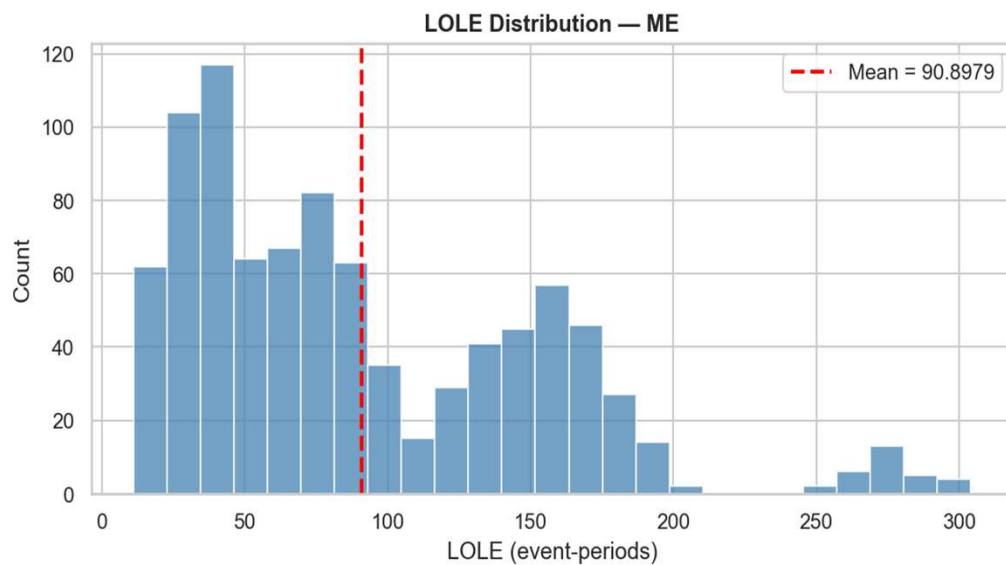


Mean LOLP (Hour × Day) — ME



Worst-Case LOLP (DS28/GS13) — ME





Key Findings : PRAS Results

Mean (LOLE = 90.89 event-periods/month , ENS: 0.32 MU)

Worst (LOLE = 304.02 event-periods , ENS : 1.36 MU)

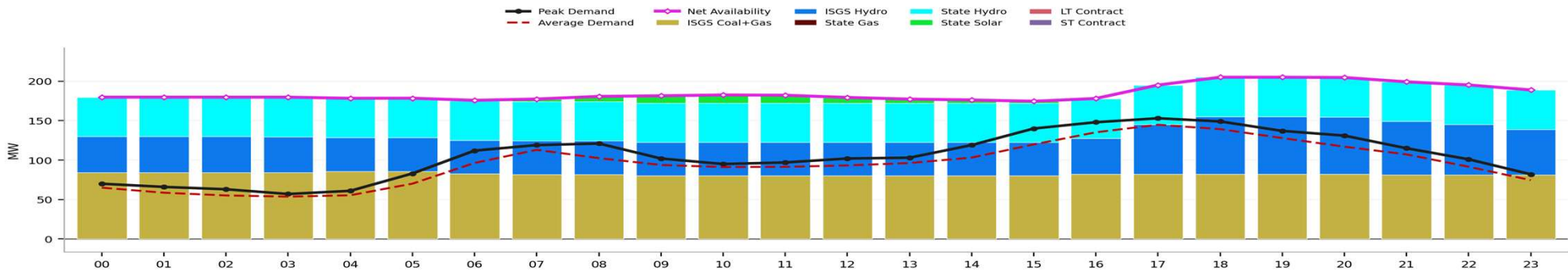
Predominantly surplus scenario is observed.

MONTHLY HOURLY DETERMINISTIC RESOURCE ADEQUACY — MIZORAM

October 2026 | Hourly source-wise availability based on monthly average of 15-minute data

Peak Demand: 153 MW (17:00-18:00) | Expected Minimum Surplus: 30 MW (16:00-17:00) | Min. Reserve Margin: +20.3% | Expected Average Surplus (18-22 Hrs): 81 MW | Deficit Hours: 0

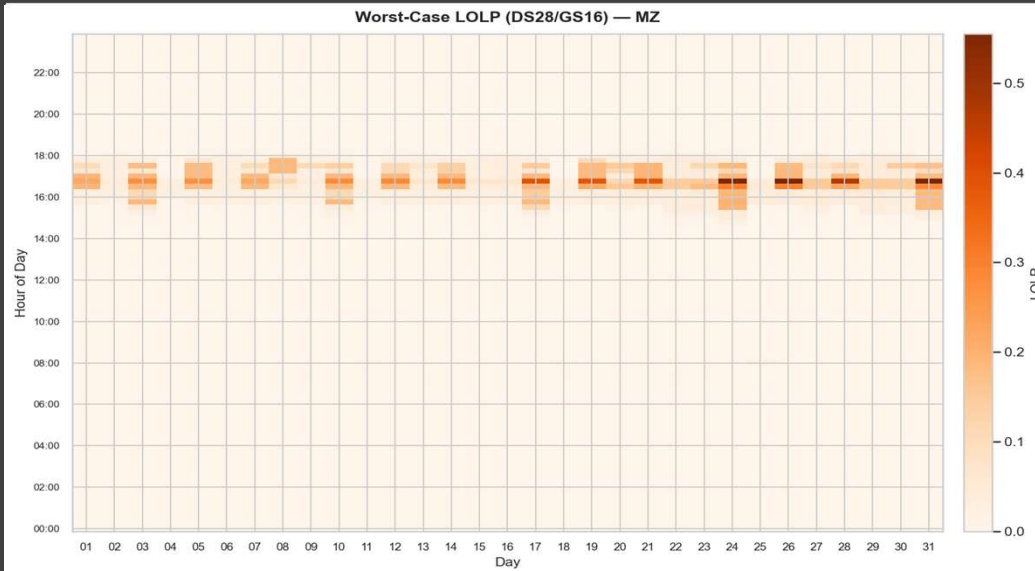
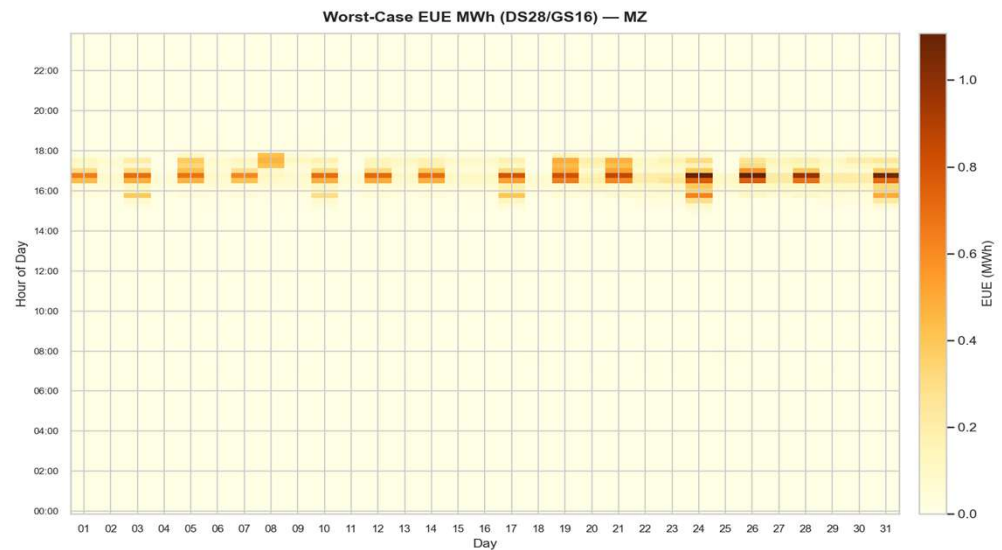
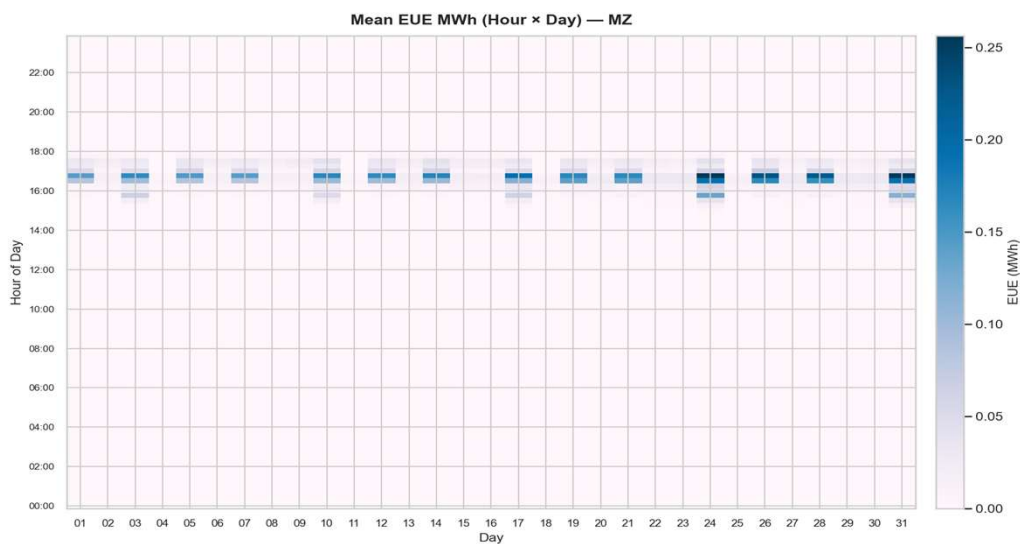
Hourly Source-wise Resource Contribution and Demand (MW)



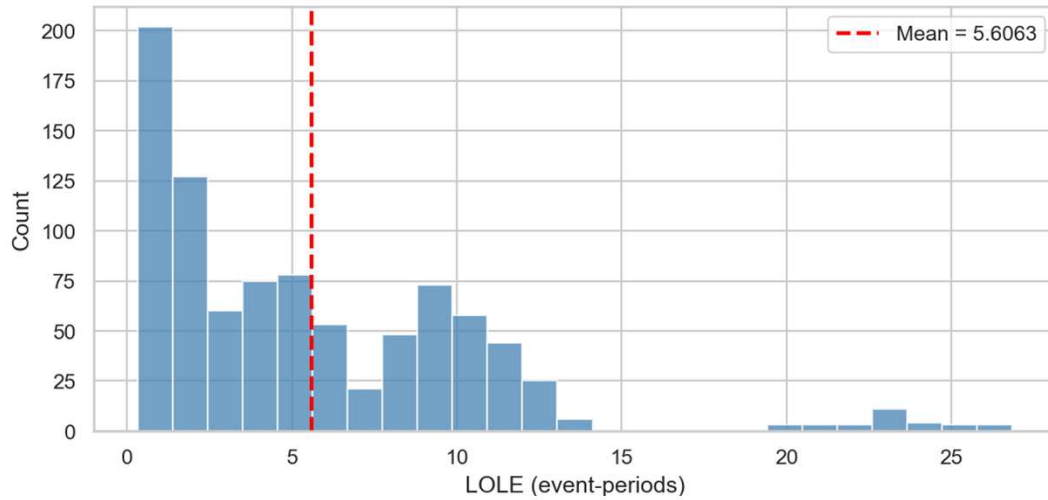
00:00-24:00 | RESOURCE ADEQUACY

Parameter	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Peak Demand	70	66	63	57	61	83	112	119	121	102	95	97	102	103	119	140	148	153	149	137	131	115	101	82
Average Demand	65	59	55	54	55	70	96	113	102	94	91	91	93	96	103	120	135	145	139	128	117	107	92	75
ISGS Coal+Gas	84	84	84	84	86	86	83	82	82	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	82	82	82	82	82	81	81	81
ISGS Hydro	46	46	46	46	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	45	63	73	73	72	68	64	58
State Gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State Hydro	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
State Solar	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	6	9	10	10	7	5	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LT Contract	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ST Contract	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Availability	180	180	180	180	178	178	176	177	181	182	183	182	179	177	176	175	178	195	205	205	205	199	195	189
Peak Surplus	+110	+114	+117	+123	+117	+95	+64	+58	+60	+80	+88	+85	+77	+74	+57	+35	+30	+42	+56	+68	+74	+84	+94	+107
Average Surplus	+115	+121	+125	+126	+123	+108	+79	+64	+78	+88	+91	+91	+86	+81	+73	+55	+43	+50	+66	+77	+88	+92	+104	+114
Peak Reserve Margin	+156.8%	+172.4%	+185.3%	+215.3%	+192.3%	+115.0%	+57.0%	+49.1%	+49.4%	+77.9%	+92.2%	+87.9%	+75.9%	+72.1%	+48.1%	+24.7%	+20.3%	+27.5%	+37.6%	+49.7%	+56.2%	+73.2%	+93.3%	+130.4%
Average Reserve Margin	+176.5%	+206.7%	+226.0%	+234.9%	+222.0%	+154.5%	+82.4%	+57.0%	+76.4%	+93.5%	+100.3%	+99.3%	+92.5%	+84.2%	+70.9%	+45.7%	+31.7%	+34.8%	+47.3%	+60.3%	+74.9%	+85.8%	+113.2%	+153.4%

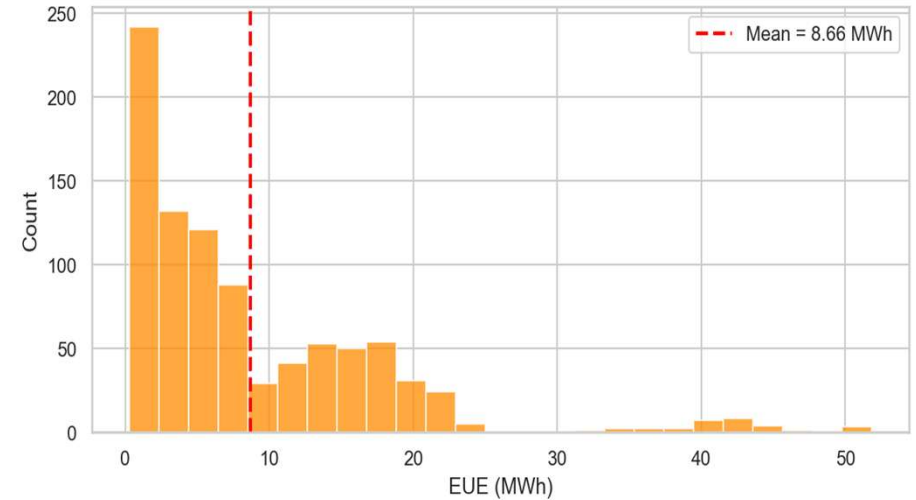
Methodology: Peak demand = maximum 15-min demand within each clock hour during the month. Average demand and each availability source = mean of all 15-min observations for that clock hour. Surplus = Total Availability - Demand. Reserve Margin % = Surplus / Demand x 100. Surplus and Reserve Margin % cells are coloured by reserve margin: red when negative, orange when below 5%, and green otherwise.



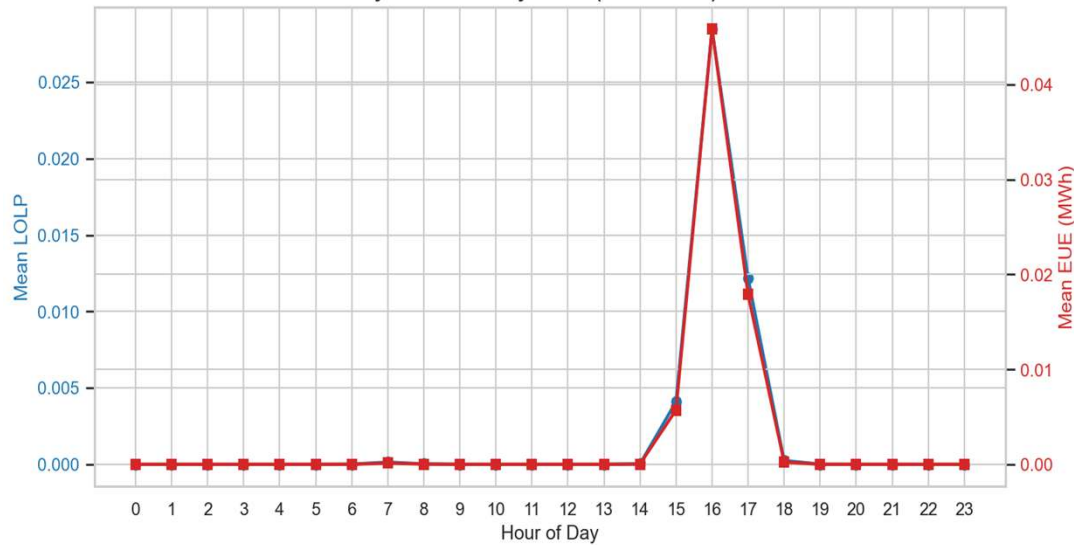
LOLE Distribution — MZ



EUE Distribution — MZ



Hourly Mean Reliability Profile (LOLP & EUE) — MZ



Key Findings : PRAS Results

Mean (LOLE = 5.6 event-periods/month , ENS: 0.008 MU)

Worst (LOLE = 26.8 event-periods , ENS : 0.05 MU)

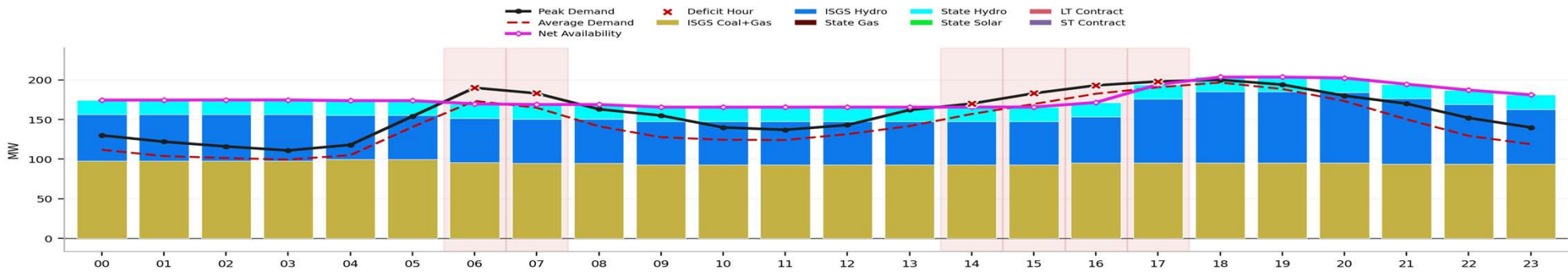
Predominantly in surplus.

MONTHLY HOURLY DETERMINISTIC RESOURCE ADEQUACY — NAGALAND

October 2026 | Hourly source-wise availability based on monthly average of 15-minute data

Peak Demand: 200 MW (18:00-19:00) | Expected Maximum Deficit: 22 MW (16:00-17:00) | Min. Reserve Margin: -11.2% | Expected Average Surplus (18-22 Hrs): 24 MW | Deficit Hours: 6

Hourly Source-wise Resource Contribution and Demand (MW)

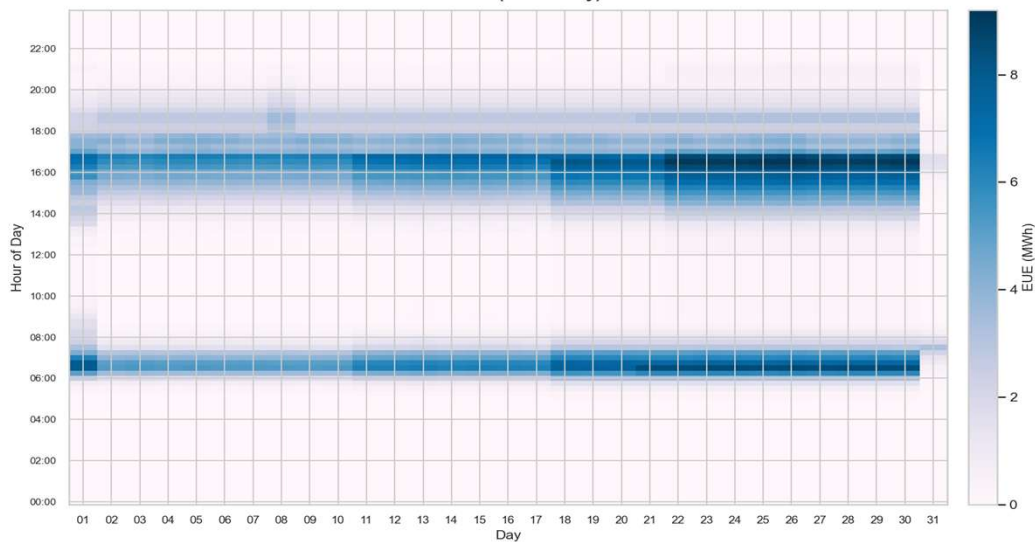


00:00-24:00 | RESOURCE ADEQUACY

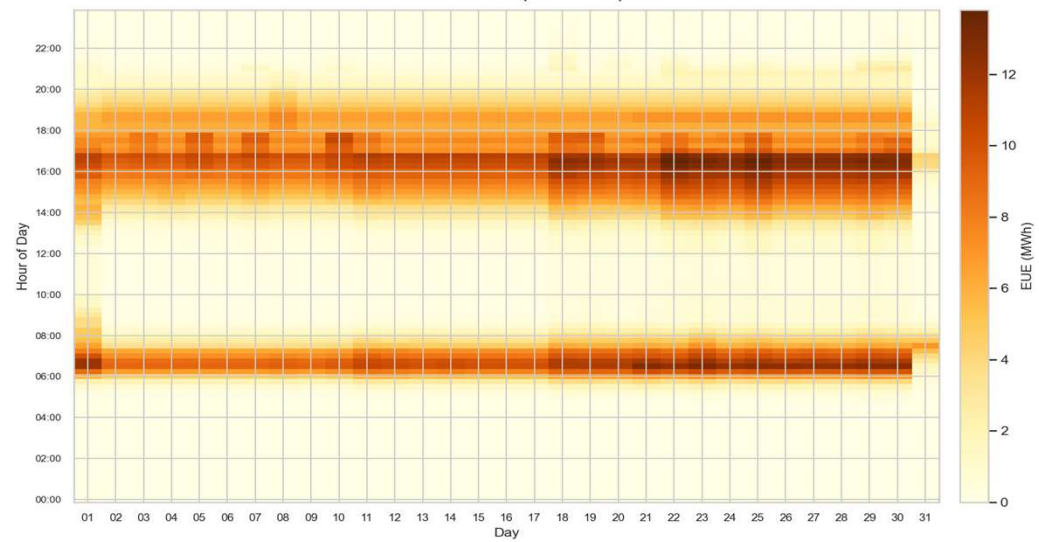
Parameter	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Peak Demand	130	122	116	111	118	154	190	183	163	155	140	137	143	162	170	183	193	198	200	194	180	170	152	140
Average Demand	112	104	101	99	105	141	173	165	141	128	124	124	131	142	157	169	182	191	197	188	173	150	129	119
ISGS Coal+Gas	98	98	98	98	100	100	96	95	95	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	95	95	95	95	95	94	94	94
ISGS Hydro	59	59	59	59	56	56	56	56	56	54	54	54	54	54	54	55	58	80	90	90	89	82	75	69
State Gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State Hydro	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
State Solar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LT Contract	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ST Contract	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Availability	175	175	175	175	174	174	170	169	169	166	166	166	166	166	166	166	171	194	203	203	202	195	187	181
Peak Surplus	+45	+53	+59	+64	+56	+20	-20	-14	+6	+11	+26	+29	+23	+4	-4	-17	-22	-4	+3	+9	+22	+25	+35	+41
Average Surplus	+63	+71	+73	+75	+69	+33	-4	+4	+27	+38	+41	+41	+34	+24	+9	-4	-11	+3	+7	+15	+29	+44	+58	+62
Peak Reserve Margir	+34.2%	+43.0%	+50.6%	+57.3%	+47.3%	+12.8%	-10.7%	-7.7%	+3.6%	+6.8%	+18.3%	+20.8%	+15.8%	+2.2%	-2.6%	-9.5%	-11.2%	-2.0%	+1.7%	+4.9%	+12.4%	+14.4%	+23.1%	+29.4%
Average Reserve Ma	+56.1%	+67.9%	+72.2%	+75.5%	+65.4%	+23.6%	-2.1%	+2.5%	+19.4%	+29.7%	+33.1%	+33.3%	+26.0%	+16.8%	+5.6%	-2.2%	-6.0%	+1.8%	+3.5%	+8.0%	+16.8%	+29.5%	+44.6%	+52.5%

Methodology: Peak demand = maximum 15-min demand within each clock hour during the month. Average demand and each availability source = mean of all 15-min observations for that clock hour. Surplus = Total Availability - Demand. Reserve Margin % = Surplus / Demand x 100. Surplus and Reserve Margin % cells are coloured by reserve margin: red when negative, orange when below 5%, and green otherwise.

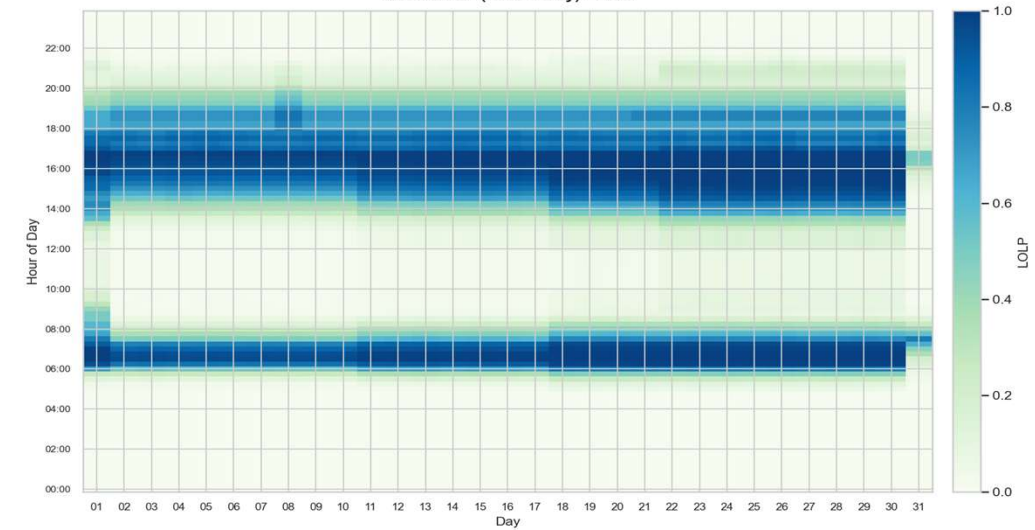
Mean EUE MWh (Hour × Day) — NG



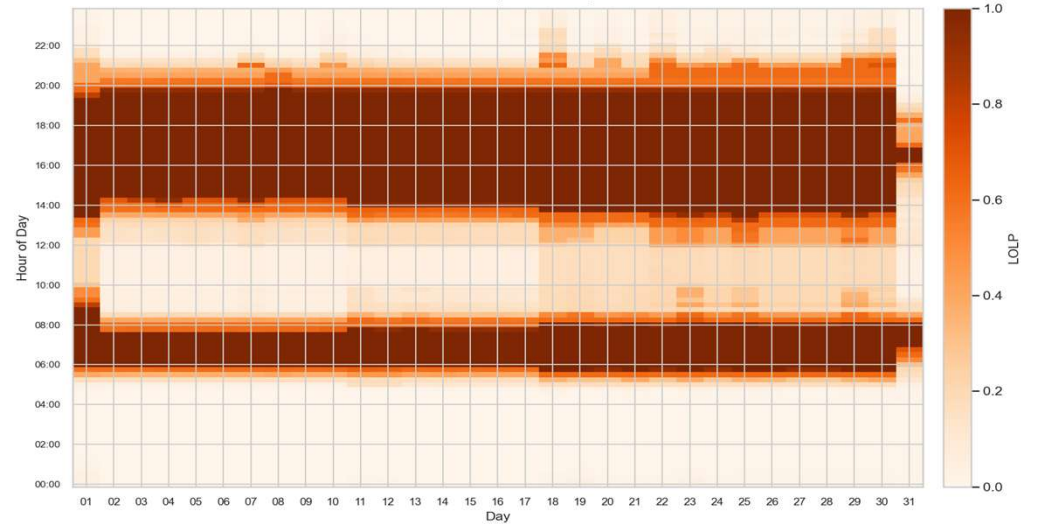
Worst-Case EUE MWh (DS28/GS13) — NG

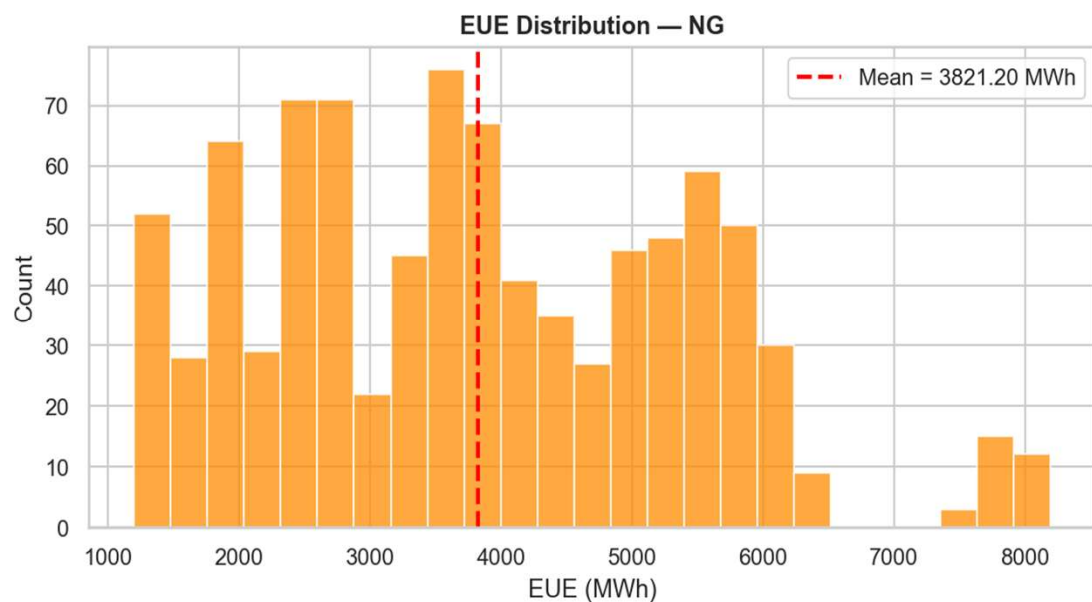
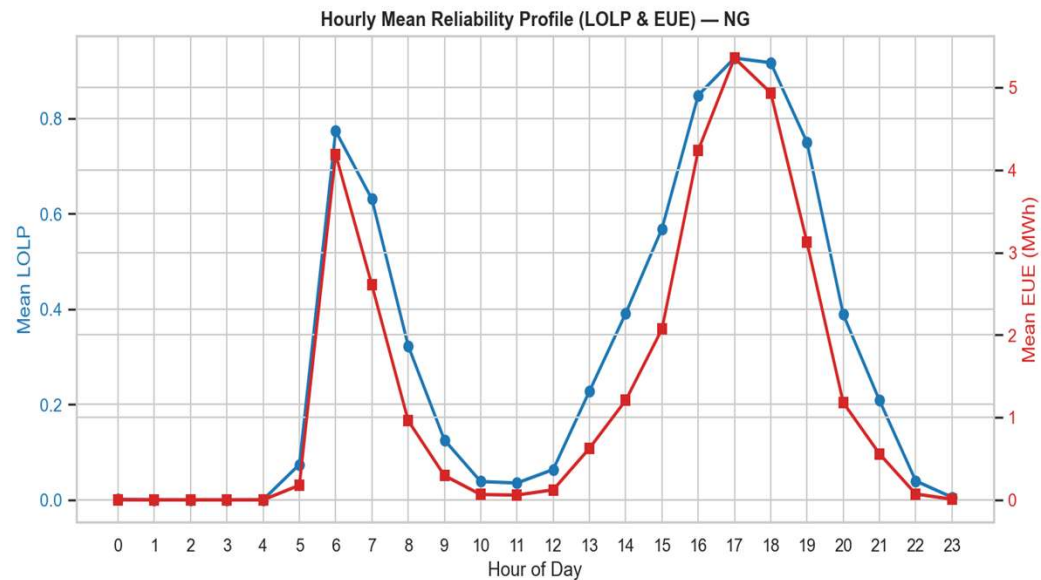
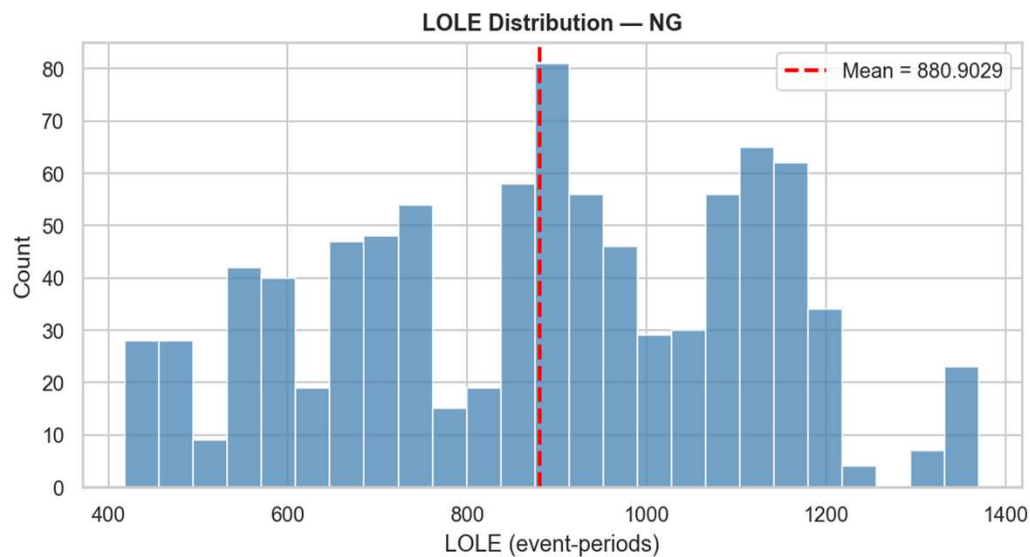


Mean LOLP (Hour × Day) — NG



Worst-Case LOLP (DS28/GS13) — NG





Key Findings : PRAS Results

Mean (LOLE = 880.90 event-periods/month , ENS: 3.82 MWh)

Worst (LOLE = 1370.32 event-periods , ENS : 8.14 MWh)

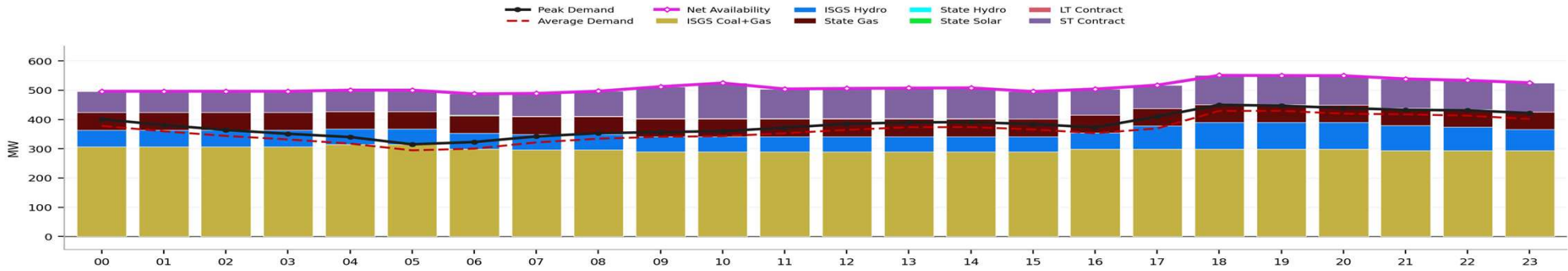
Shortage expected during morning and evening peak hours.

MONTHLY HOURLY DETERMINISTIC RESOURCE ADEQUACY — TRIPURA

October 2026 | Hourly source-wise availability based on monthly average of 15-minute data

Peak Demand: 450 MW (18:00-19:00) | Expected Minimum Surplus: 95 MW (00:00-01:00) | Min. Reserve Margin: +22.4% | Expected Average Surplus (18-22 Hrs): 123 MW | Deficit Hours: 0

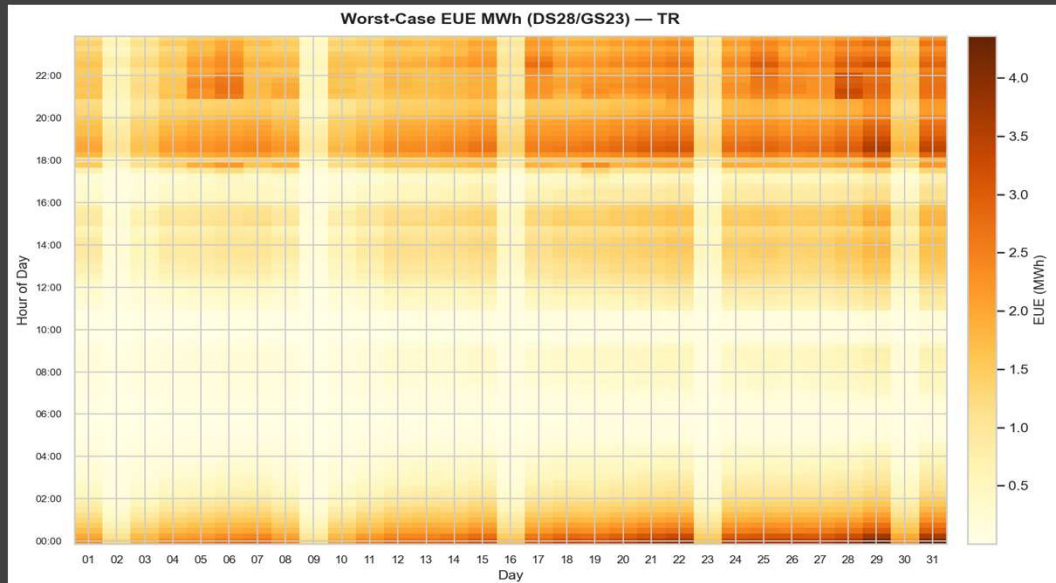
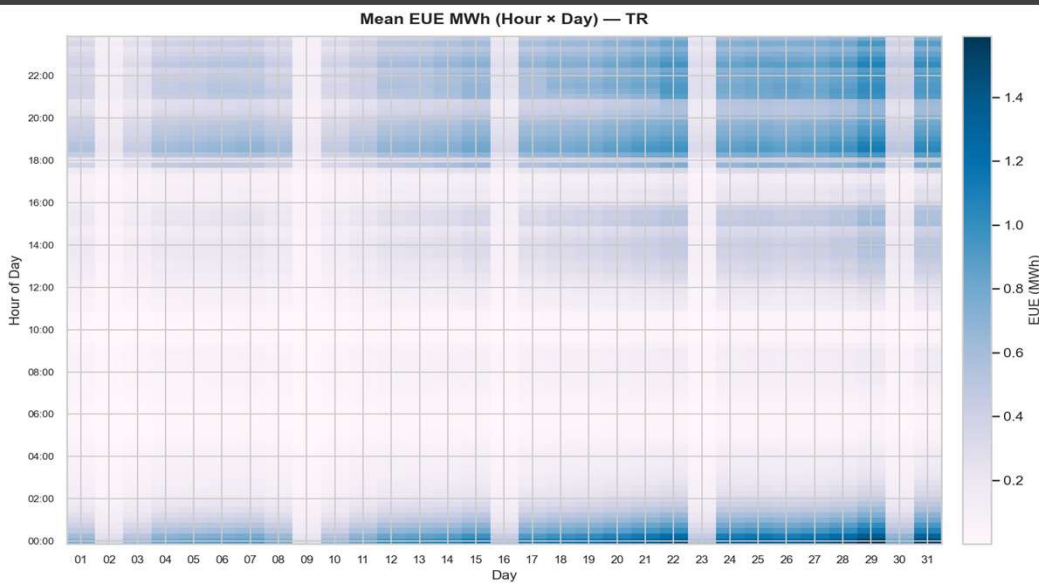
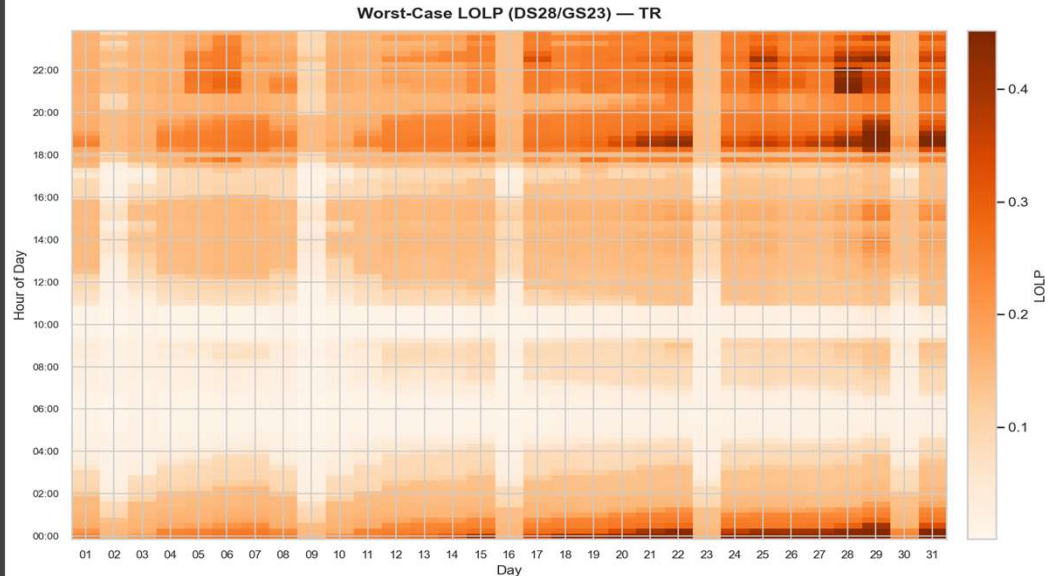
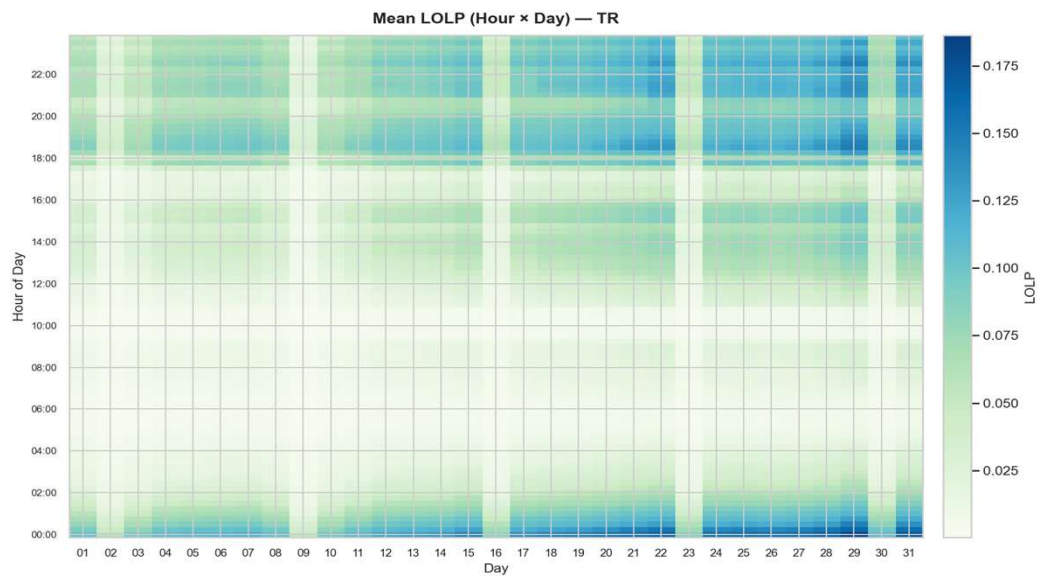
Hourly Source-wise Resource Contribution and Demand (MW)

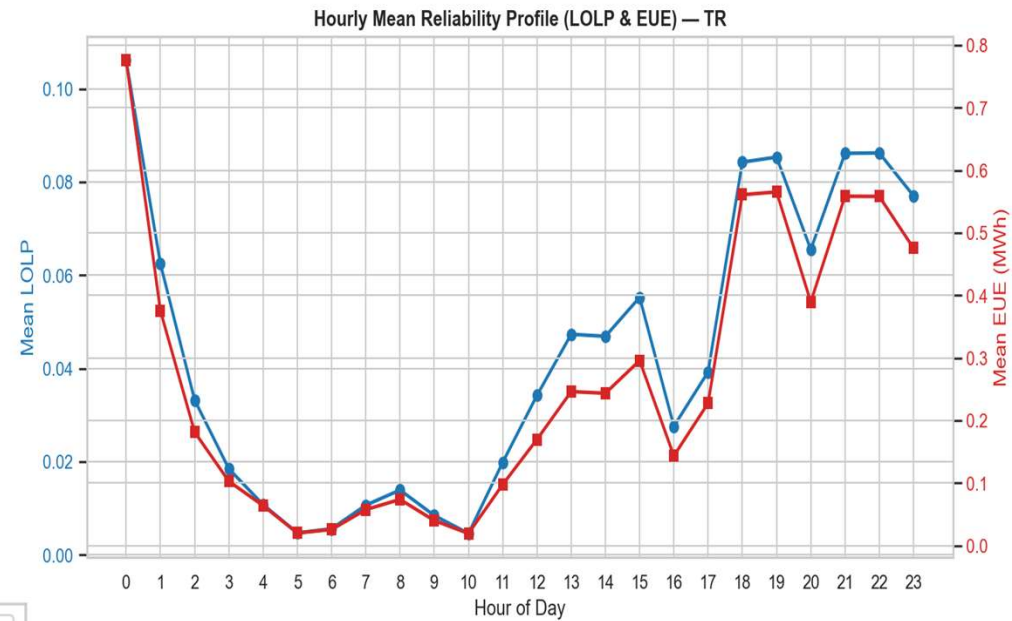
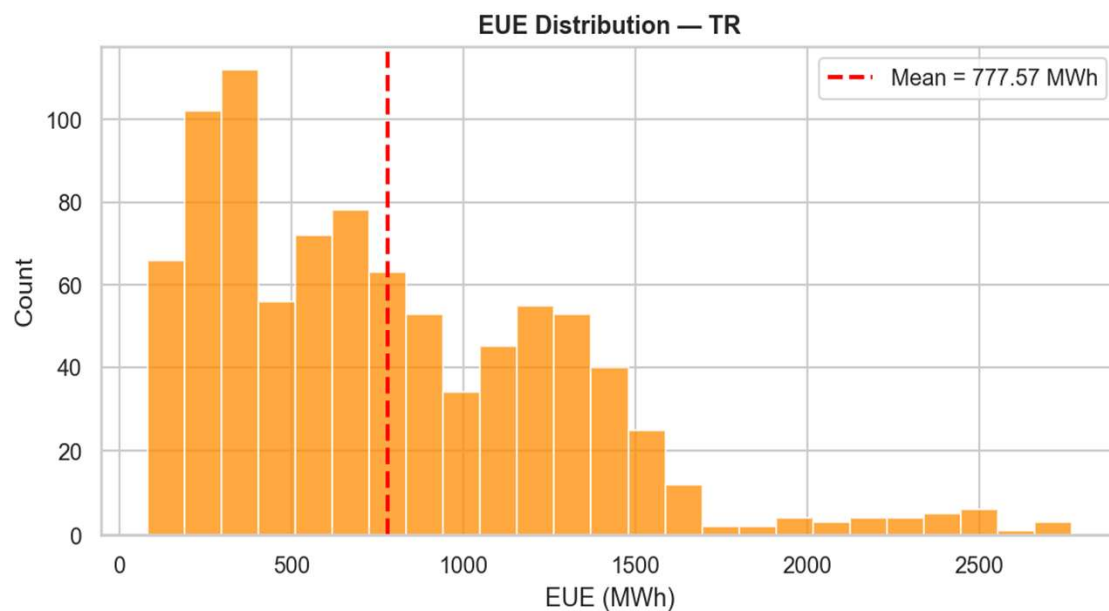
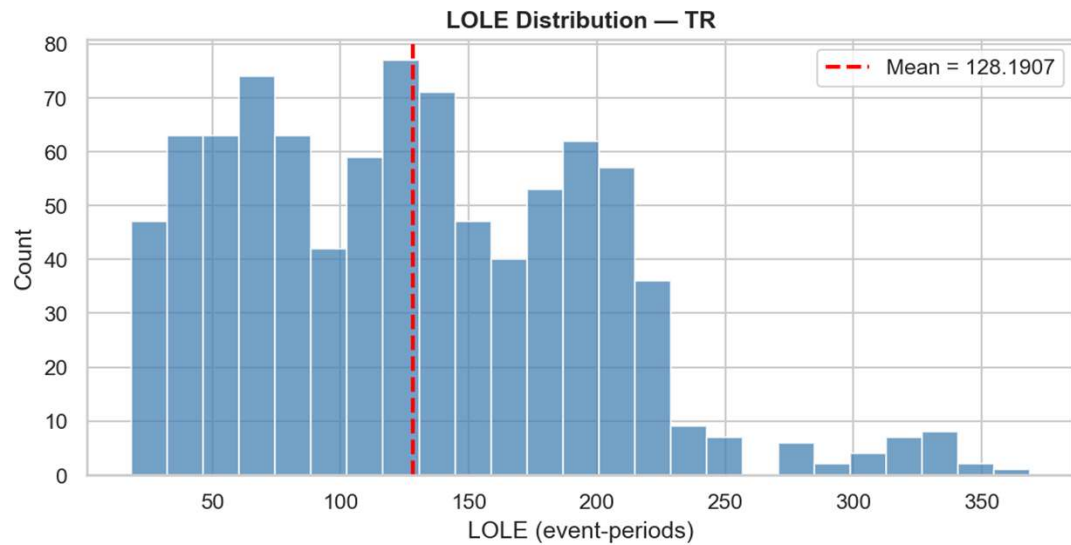


00:00-24:00 | RESOURCE ADEQUACY

Parameter	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Peak Demand	401	381	364	351	340	315	323	342	353	357	360	372	385	390	391	384	373	410	450	447	439	433	431	422
Average Demand	378	360	344	332	318	295	300	322	334	341	343	353	365	374	374	366	353	369	429	430	420	418	413	402
ISGS Coal+Gas	307	307	307	307	315	315	300	297	297	289	289	289	289	289	289	289	298	299	299	299	299	293	293	293
ISGS Hydro	57	57	57	57	53	53	53	53	53	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	57	79	92	92	91	86	81	73
State Gas	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
State Hydro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State Solar	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LT Contract	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ST Contract	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	77	85	108	121	100	102	103	104	94	89	79	100	99	99	99	99	99
Total Availability	496	496	496	496	500	500	487	489	497	512	525	504	506	507	508	496	504	517	551	550	550	539	534	526
Peak Surplus	+95	+115	+132	+145	+160	+185	+164	+147	+144	+155	+165	+132	+121	+117	+117	+112	+131	+107	+101	+103	+111	+106	+103	+104
Average Surplus	+118	+137	+153	+165	+183	+206	+187	+168	+162	+171	+182	+152	+142	+134	+134	+130	+151	+148	+121	+121	+130	+121	+121	+124
Peak Reserve Margin	+23.8%	+30.3%	+36.4%	+41.4%	+47.1%	+58.8%	+50.9%	+43.0%	+40.7%	+43.5%	+45.7%	+35.6%	+31.5%	+30.1%	+29.9%	+29.1%	+35.2%	+26.2%	+22.4%	+23.1%	+25.2%	+24.4%	+23.8%	+24.5%
Average Reserve Margin	+31.2%	+38.1%	+44.4%	+49.6%	+57.6%	+69.9%	+62.3%	+52.1%	+48.6%	+50.3%	+52.9%	+43.0%	+38.8%	+35.8%	+35.9%	+35.4%	+42.8%	+40.1%	+28.3%	+28.1%	+30.9%	+29.0%	+29.2%	+30.9%

Methodology: Peak demand = maximum 15-min demand within each clock hour during the month. Average demand and each availability source = mean of all 15-min observations for that clock hour. Surplus = Total Availability - Demand. Reserve Margin % = Surplus / Demand x 100. Surplus and Reserve Margin % cells are coloured by reserve margin: red when negative, orange when below 5%, and green otherwise.





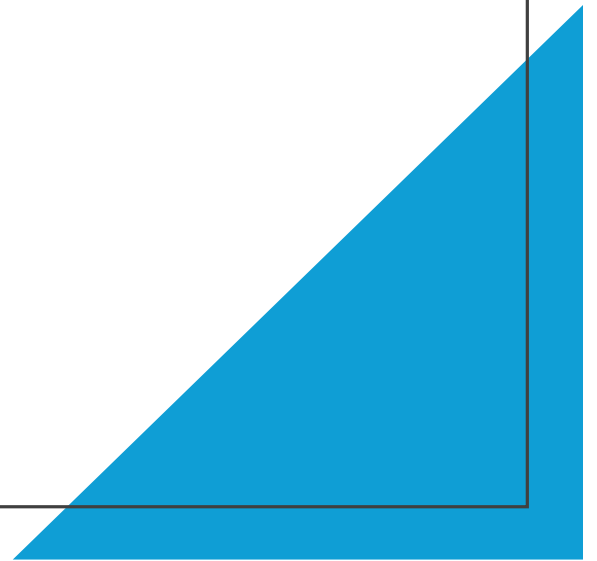
Key Findings : PRAS Results

Mean (LOLE = 128.19 event-periods/month , ENS: 0.78 MU)

Worst (LOLE = 368.84 event-periods , ENS : 2.77 MU)

Shortage are not expected as Bangladesh load is reduced.

Thank You



Annexure-I**List of Participants in the 242nd OCC Meeting held on 22.09.2026**

SN	Name & Designation	Organization
1	Sh. Napi Modi, SE, SLDC	Ar. Pradesh
2	Sh. Rupjyoti Das, SLDC	Assam
3	Sh. Pallab Roy, SLDC	Assam
4	Sh. Akash Jha, SLDC	Assam
5	Sh. Shairem Anilkumar Singh, Sr.Mgr,MSPCL	Manipur
6	Sh. J.A.W. Pariat, SE, SLDC MePTCL	Meghalaya
7	Sh. M.K.War, EE, SLDC	Meghalaya
8	Sh. M.L.Pohshna, EE, MePGCL	Meghalaya
9	Sh. Lalthan Zuala, SE, SLDC	Mizoram
10	Sh. Vipin Kumar Azad, AE, SLDC	Mizoram
	-	Nagaland
11	Sh. Swapan Deb Barma, DGM, TSECL	Tripura
12	Sh. Anil Debbarma, AGM,SLDC	Tripura
13	Sh. Bhaskar Mazumder, DGM (T)	NEEPCO
14	Sh. Milton Das, DGM (T), AgGBPS	NEEPCO
15	Sh. Biswajit Sahu, CGM	NERLDC
16	Sh. Anjan Kumar Pandey, Dy.Manager	NERLDC
17	Sh. Sakal Deep, Dy.Manager	NERLDC
18	Sh. Sunil Singha, Ch.Manager	NERLDC
19	Sh. Sachin Singh, Ch.Manager	NERLDC
20	Sh. Asim Das, AM	NERLDC
21	Sh. Palash Jyoti, Mgr.	NERLDC
22	Sh. Manish Kr.Tiwari, CGM (AM)	PGCIL
23	Sh. Ashim Paul, DGM	PGCIL
24	Sh. Soham De, Section Head-Operation	OTPC
25	Sh. Lokesh Gupta, DGM (E), LOKTAK	NHPC
26	Sh. Anirban Bhattacharjee, Sr.Mgr (E)	NHPC
27	Sh. Pravin Kumar Sahu	NTPC
28	Sh. Abdul Majeed K.M	NTPC
29	Sh. Naman Bhardwaj, Asst. Mgr	INDIGRID
30	Sh. Somnath mukherjee, Asst. Mgr	INDIGRID
31	Sh. B.Lyngkhoi, Member Secretary	NERPC
32	Sh. D.K.Bauri, Director	NERPC
33	Smti. Kanchan Chauhan, Dy.Director	NERPC
34	Sh. Vikash Shankar, Asst. Director	NERPC
35	Sh. Rajnish Kumar, Asst.Director	NERPC