

ORISSA ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION
BIDYUT NIYAMAK BHAWAN
UNIT-VIII, BHUBANESWAR – 751 012

Present : Shri B.K. Das, Chairperson
Shri S.K. Jena, Member

Dated the 15th March, 2008

Case No.7 of 2008

M/s. Patnaik Steel & Alloys Ltd.,
Falcon House, A/22, Cuttack Road, Bhubaneswar. ...

Petitioner

- Vrs. -

Orissa Power Transmission Corporation Ltd. (OPTCL) ...
Janpath, Bhubaneswar

Respondent

For the petitioner : Mr. I.C. Das, Director of the petitioner-company

For the respondent : Mr. A.C. Nath, CGM (O&M), OPTCL
 Mr. J.P. Das, Sr. G.M.(R&T), OPTCL

ORDER

Patnaik Steel & Alloys Ltd., the petitioner in this case has put up an integrated steel plant at Purunapani, district Keonjhar and is a consumer of NESCO. It is connected to 132/33 KV Palasapanga grid substation through a dedicated 33 KV network with a 33 KV dedicated bay at that substation. It is presently drawing power for its requirement through this 33 KV line. It has already commissioned a CGP of 15 MW capacity. It wants to synchronize this 15 MW CGP with the state grid and has made an agreement with GRIDCO for sale of surplus 6 MW power. OPTCL has intimated the petitioner that approval of OERC is required for synchronization at 33 KV in view of the provisions of Reg.4.15(1) of OGC. The meter is now placed in the petitioner's premises from which NESCO takes meter reading. NESCO wants separate meter should be put for sale of power from the petitioner to GRIDCO. The petitioner is ready to install metering at Palasapanga grid at its own cost. The petitioner, therefore, has prayed that synchronization should be allowed.

2. M/s OPTCL, the respondent has submitted that the petitioner has not submitted the required statutory clearances for synchronization. OPTCL suggests that the import meter has to be put at Palaspanga grid substation and NESCO has to agree for BST billing from that meter. OPTCL further submits that it is not agreed to connection at 33 KV in view of Reg.4.15(1) of OGC. Further, it apprehends that larger number of tripping at 33 KV shall cause deemed generation charges. Back flow of power from 33 KV to 132 KV may cause damage to transformer. The use of the 33 KV bus coupler breaker for this 33 KV connectivity may hamper flexibility of operation through other breakers in Palaspanga grid. However, OPTCL has suggested that the petitioner should provide PLCC & SCADA, spare 33 KV bus coupler bay, additional protection in the form of reverse power relay to protect the transformer, additional direction and O/C relay to restrict the power injection and also restrict the quantum of power injection to 5 MVA. OPTCL further suggests that NESCO should accept the metering point at Palaspanga grid as a part of drawl by it. OPTCL further suggests that tariff should be determined by OERC for sale of power to GRIDCO. The respondent has further requested that NESCO and GRIDCO should be impleaded as respondents.

3. During hearing it was agreed that 33 KV voltage level can also be treated as connection point in view of the CEA Regulation of 21st February 2007 on Grid Connectivity. As per Regulation no. 2(8) of the above said Regulation, “Bulk consumer” means a consumer who avails supply at voltage of 33kV or above. Its Regulation no. 2(34) also defines “User” to be a person such as a generating company including CGP or transmission licensee (other than CTU or STU) or distribution licensee or bulk consumer, whose electrical plant is connected to the grid at voltage level 33 kV and above. Besides Regulation 4.15(1) of OGC says that voltage of connection of a generator (including CGP) to the grid may be 400/220/132 kV or as agreed with the transmission licensee. In the present case the petitioner has already been connected to the Palaspanga grid of OPTCL through the 33 kV link with a 33 kV bay constructed there by the petitioner. Besides Regulation 1.19 (123) of the OGC says that transmission system is the system consisting of extra high voltage electric lines, having design voltage of 33 KV and higher owned and/or operated by the licensee for the purpose of transportation of electricity from one power station to a substation or to another power station or between substations

or to or from any external interconnection including 33/11 KV bays/equipment up to the interconnection with the distribution system. Sec.10 of the Electricity Act, 2003 says that the generating company (the petitioner in this case) shall establish, operate and maintain generating stations, tie-lines, substations and dedicated transmission lines. Hence, the 33 KV line from the petitioner's premises to the Palaspanga grid is a tie-line and it has to be maintained by the petitioner. However, the petitioner should not claim for deemed generation due to failure of this tie-line or on account of interruptions from OPTCL. The petitioner also agreed to bear the cost of the metering unit at the Palaspanga grid. There shall be metering arrangement at Palaspanga both for the purpose of import and export. The import meter reading shall be considered for the purpose of BSP billing to NESCO along with the transformer incoming meter of Palaspanga grid substation. The export meter shall be treated as the consumer meter. Damage to the 132/33 KV transformer at Palaspanga due to reverse power flow can be prevented by limiting injection to the grid. The petitioner agreed to restrict the power sale to GRIDCO to 5 MW. GRIDCO can restrict injection beyond 5 MW. For capacity injection beyond 5 MW, the connection with OPTCL has to be at 132 KV.

4. Since the petitioner is connecting its CGP with the state grid, they shall put up PLCC & RTU at the point of interconnection and provide output to the nearest point of SCADA interface within a period of six months.

5. In view of the above, the Commission directs synchronization of the CGP of the petitioner with the state grid with immediate effect subject to the petitioner fulfilling the statutory clearance requirement and other statutory provisions.

Accordingly the case is disposed off.

Sd/-
(S.K. Jena)
Member

Sd/-
(B.K. Das)
Chairperson