

MAHARASHTRA STATE ELECTRICITY TRANSMISSION COMPANY
LIMITED
(State Transmission Utility)

METERING CODE FOR INTRA-STATE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM
(Pursuant to Section 34 of State Grid Code)



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METERING CODE FOR INTRA-STATE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM

1. Introduction

- 1.1** These regulations may be called Metering Code for Intra state transmission system of Maharashtra and shall come into force immediately on approval of the Commission.
- 1.2** Metering code prescribes a uniform policy in respect of electricity metering in the intra State Transmission System and provide the minimum requirements and standards for installation and operation of meters for commercial and operational purposes for the State Transmission Utility, Transmission Licensees, and Users connected to intra State Transmission System.
- 1.3** The Metering Code has been prepared by the State Transmission Utility in pursuance of Section 34 of the State Grid Code and forms the integral part of the State Grid Code.

2. Objective

- 2.1** The Metering Code provides for type, standards, ownership, location, accuracy class, installation, operation, testing and maintenance, access, sealing, safety, meter reading and recording, meter failure or discrepancies, anti tampering features, quality assurance, error compensation, and periodical testing of meters, additional meters, and adoption of new technologies in respect of following meters for correct accounting, billing and audit of electricity:
- (i) Interface meters for intra-State transmission system
 - (ii) Meters for Consumer directly connected to intra-State transmission system
 - (iii) Meters for energy accounting and audit in intra-State Transmission System
- 2.2** The objective of the code is to define minimum acceptable metering standards for the purpose of accounting, commercial billing, and settlement of electrical energy in intra-State transmission system and also to provide system information for operation of state power system in economical and efficient manner.

3. Scope and Applicability

- 3.1** This Metering Code for intra-State Transmission System shall apply to following in the State of Maharashtra:
- 1. Transmission Licensees
 - 2. Generating Stations connected to intra State Transmission System

3. Distribution Licensees connected with intra State Transmission System
4. EHV Consumers of Distribution Licensee directly connected to intra State Transmission System
5. Transmission System Users connected to intra-State Transmission System
6. Open access customers availing open access on intra state Transmission system
7. Captive Generators connected to intra State Transmission System
8. Electricity Traders

The provisions for installation and operation of meters in accordance with this Metering Code shall be applicable from 1st October 2007.

4. Reference Standards

- 4.1** All interface meters, consumer meters and energy accounting and audit meters shall comply with the relevant standards of Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS). If BIS Standards are not available for a particular equipment or material, the relevant British Standards (BS), International Electro-technical Commission (IEC) Standards, CBIP Technical Report or any other equivalent Standard shall be followed:
- 4.2** Whenever an international Standard or IEC Standard is followed, necessary corrections or modifications shall be made for nominal system frequency, nominal system voltage, ambient temperature, humidity and other conditions prevailing in India before actual adoption of the said Standard.
- 4.3** The following Indian Standards (amended up to date) shall be applicable as relevant to meters and associated equipment

Sr. No.	Standard Number	Standard Title
i.	IS 13779	AC Static Watt-hour Meters for Class 1 & 2
ii.	IS 14697	AC Static Transformer Operated Watt-hour and VAR-hour Meters, Class 0.2S and 0.5S
iii.	IS 2705	Indian Standard for Current Transformers
iv.	IS 3156	Indian Standard for Voltage Transformers
v.	IS 9348	Indian Standard for Coupling Capacitors and Capacitor Divider
vi.	IS 5547	Indian Standard for Capacitor Voltage Transformer
vii.	CBIP Technical Report - 88	Specification for AC Static Electrical Energy Meters
viii.	CBIP-88 Guidelines	Latest Amendments for immunity against external factors
ix.	CBIP Technical Report - 111	Specification for Common Meter Reading Instrument
x.	IS 9000	Basic Environmental Testing Procedures for Electronic &

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Sr. No.	Standard Number	Standard Title
		Electrical items
xi.	IS 12063	Indian Standard for classification of degrees of protection. (IP)

4.4 The following International Standards (amended up to date) can be applicable as relevant to meters and associated equipment not complying to Indian Standards or not manufactured in India:

Sr. No.	Standard Number	Standard Title
i.	IEC 687	Specification for AC Static Watt-hour Meters for Active Energy (Classes 0.2S and 0.5S)
ii.	IEC 1036	Alternating Current Static Watt-hour Meters for Active Energy (Classes 1 & 2)
iii.	IEC 1268	Alternating Current Static Watt-hour Meters for Reactive Energy (Classes 2 & 3)

4.5 Standards for installation and operation of meters

The meters and metering equipment shall conform to the requirements of the CEA (Installation & Operations of Meters) Regulations 2006 dated 17th March 2007, and standards prescribed there under.

5. Definitions

5.1 In the Metering Code for Maharashtra Grid, the following words and expressions shall, unless the subject matter or context otherwise requires or is inconsistent therewith, bear the meaning given hereunder:

- 1) 'Act' means the Electricity Act, 2003;
- 2) 'Accredited Test Laboratory' means a test laboratory accredited by National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL);
- 3) 'Active Energy' means the electricity supplied or consumed during a time interval, being the integral of Active Power with respect to time, measured in the units of 'Watt – hours' or standard multiples thereof. One 'kilowatt – hour' (kWh) is one unit;
- 4) 'Active Power' means the electrical power, being the product of root mean square (rms) voltage, root mean square (rms) current and cosine of the phase angle between the voltage and current vectors and measured in units of 'Watt' (W) or in standard multiples thereof;
- 5) 'Appropriate Load Despatch Centre' means 'National Load Despatch Centre' (NLDC) or 'Regional Load Despatch Centre' (RLDC) or the 'State Load Despatch Centre' (SLDC) which includes any 'Area Load Despatch Centre' (ALDC) attached to SLDC as the case may be;

- 6) 'Appropriate Transmission Utility' means the 'Central Transmission Utility' (CTU) or the 'State Transmission Utility' (STU), as the case may be;
- 7) 'Buyer' means any generating company or licensee or consumer whose system receives electricity from the system of generating company or licensee;
- 8) 'Check Meter' means a meter, which shall be connected to the same core of the Current Transformer (CT) and Voltage Transformer (VT) to which main meter is connected and shall be used for accounting and billing of electricity in case of failure of main meter;
- 9) 'Consumer Meter' means a meter used for accounting and billing of electricity supplied to the consumer but excluding those consumers covered under Interface Meters;
- 10) 'Correct Meter' means a meter, which shall at least have, features, Accuracy Class and specifications as per the Standards on Installation and Operation of Meters given in Schedule of these Regulations;
- 11) 'Energy Accounting and Audit Meters' means meters used for accounting of the electricity to various segments of electrical system so as to carry out further analysis to determine the consumption and loss of energy therein over a specified time period;
- 12) 'Instrument Transformer' means the 'Current Transformer' (CT), 'Voltage Transformer' (VT) and 'Capacitor Voltage Transformer' (CVT);
- 13) 'Interface Meter' means a meter used for accounting and billing of electricity, connected at the point of interconnection between electrical systems of generating company, licensee and consumers directly connected to the Inter-State Transmission System or Intra-State Transmission System, and have been permitted open access by the Appropriate Commission;
- 14) 'Main Meter' means a meter, which would primarily be used for accounting and billing of electricity;
- 15) 'Meter' means a device suitable for measuring, indicating and recording consumption of electricity or any other quantity related with electrical system and shall include, wherever applicable, other equipment such as Current Transformer (CT), Voltage Transformer (VT) or Capacitor Voltage Transformer (CVT) or Lead Cables necessary for such purpose;
- 16) 'Power Factor' means the cosine of the electrical angle between the voltage and current vectors in an AC electrical circuit;
- 17) 'Prepaid Meter' means a meter which facilitates use of electricity only after advance payment;

- 18)'Reactive Energy' means, the integral of Reactive Power with respect to time and measured in the units of 'Volt-Ampere hours reactive (VARh) or in standard multiples thereof;
- 19)'Reactive Power' means the product of root mean square (rms) voltage, root mean square (rms) current and the sine of the electrical phase angle between the voltage complexor and current complexor, measured in 'Volt – ampere reactive' (VAR) and in standard multiples thereof;
- 20)'Special Energy Meters' means such meters, of not less than 0.2 class accuracy, as are capable of:-
- (i) recording time-differentiated measurements of active energy and voltage differentiated measurement of reactive energy, at intervals of fifteen (15) minutes;
 - (ii) storing such measurements for not less than forty-five (45) days; and
 - (iii) communication of such measurements at such intervals as maybe required by the State Load Despatch Centre for balancing and settlement of energy transactions;
- 21)'Standards' means 'Standards on Installation and Operation of Meters' given in the Schedule of these Regulations unless otherwise any other standard specifically referred;
- 22)'Standby Meter' means a meter connected to CT and VT, other than those used for main meter and check meter and shall be used for accounting and billing of electricity in case of failure of both main meter and check meter;
- 23)'Supplier' means any generating company or licensee from whose system electricity flows into the system of another generating company or licensee or consumer;
- 24)'Time of the Day (TOD) Meter' means a meter suitable for recording and indicating consumption of electricity during specified time periods of the day.

5.2 All other words and expressions used herein and not defined herein have the meanings respectively assigned to item in the Act, the State Grid Code, or Indian Electricity Grid Code (IEGC).

6. Ownership

6.1 Interface meters

- 6.1.1 All interface meters installed at the points of interconnection with Intra-State Transmission System excluding meters installed at the points of

interconnection with Inter-State Transmission System (ISTS) for the purpose of electricity accounting and billing shall be owned by STU.

6.1.2 Interface Meters installed at the points of interconnection with Inter-State Transmission System (ISTS) for the purpose of electricity accounting and billing shall be owned by CTU

6.1.3 All interface meters installed at the points of inter connection between the two licensees excluding those covered under sub-clauses (6.1.1) and (6.1.2) above for the purpose of electricity accounting and billing shall be owned by respective licensee of each end.

6.1.4 All interface meters installed at the point of interconnection for the purpose of electricity accounting and billing and not covered under sub items 6.1.1, 6.1.2 and 6.1.3 shall be owned by the supplier of electricity.

6.2 Consumer meters:

- a) Consumer meters shall generally be owned by the licensee
- b) If any HV consumer directly connected to the Intra state transmission system elects to purchase a meter, the same may be purchased by him, based on the specifications given in these regulations and of make and model approved by the licensee. The meter purchased by the consumer shall be tested, installed and sealed by the licensee. The consumer shall claim the meter purchased by him as his asset, only after it is permanently removed from the system of the licensee.

6.3 Energy accounting and auditing meters: Energy accounting and audit meters shall be owned by the generating company or licensee, as the case may be.

6.4 Meters of EHV Consumer directly connected to intra-State transmission system shall be owned by the licensee or owned by the party as provided in the Agreement/Supply.

7. Access to meter

7.1 The owner of the premises where, the meter is installed shall provide access to the authorized representative(s) of the other entities for installation, testing, commissioning, reading, and recording and maintenance of meters.

8. Safety of meters

8.1 The supplier or buyer in whose premises the interface meters are installed shall be responsible for their safety.

8.2 The consumer shall take precautions for the safety of the consumer meter installed in his premises belonging to the licensee.

8.3 The generating company or the licensee who owns the energy accounting and audit meters shall be responsible for its safety.

9. Location of meters

9.1 The location of meters at interface meters, meters for energy accounting audit and meters of EHV Consumer directly connected to intra-State transmission system shall be as given in Table-1.

Table-1

Interface Points	Main Meter	Check Meter	Standby Meter	Energy accounting and audit meter
	MMIT	CMIT	SMIT	MEAA
At all Generating Stations				
Generation-Transmission (G-T) interface points	On all outgoing feeders	On all outgoing feeders	1. EHV Side of Generator Transformer (GT) 2. EHV /HV Sides of all station auxiliary transformer (SAT)	1. At the stator terminal of Generator 2. LV side of all UAT and SAT
Interface points between Transmission – Distribution				
	On all outgoing feeders to Distribution Licensees	On all outgoing feeders to Distribution Licensees	1. Meter installed on feeder at the sub-station /Receiving station outgoing feeders of Distribution licensee	-

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Interface Points	Main Meter	Check Meter	Standby Meter	Energy accounting and audit meter
	MMIT	CMIT	SMIT	MEAA
			2. LV side of EHV transformer at the EHV sub-station/ Receiving station of the Transmission Licensee	
Interface points between two Transmission Licensees				
	At the sub station/receiving station of each Transmission licensee	-	The meter at the other end of the line shall be considered standby meter	-
Interconnecting transformer				
At generating station or at sub-station/receiving station of Transmission licensee, connected to the InSTS	EHV side of ICT	-	LV side of the ICT (connected to the InSTS)	-
EHV Consumers directly connected to I _n STS				
Consumers directly connected to I _n STS	On outgoing feeder at the sub-station /receiving station of the	To be located at the same location as where Main Meter is	-	-

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Interface Points	Main Meter	Check Meter	Standby Meter	Energy accounting and audit meter
	MMIT	CMIT	SMIT	MEAA
	Licensee OR At the consumer premises at the connection point of the feeders per Supply code and/or agreement between the parties	located on the same Instrument transformer cores		
Open Access Customers directly connected to I _n STS				
Open Access Customers directly connected to I _n STS	On outgoing feeder at the Licensee's sub-station / receiving station going directly to the TSU/ Open access consumer	-	-	-
Captive/ Co-Generation Plants connected to I _n STS				
Captive/ Co-Generation Plants connected to I _n STS	At the connection point of the feeder coming from the generating station and connecting to the I _n STS at the sub-station / receiving station of the Licensee	At the connection point of the feeder coming from the generating station and connecting to the I _n STS at the sub-station / receiving station of the	On each outgoing feeder at the generating station, directly going to the Licensee of InSTS	-

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Interface Points	Main Meter	Check Meter	Standby Meter	Energy accounting and audit meter
	MMIT	CMIT	SMIT	MEAA
		Licensee		

10. Installation of meters

- 10.1** Generating company or Transmission / Distribution licensee, as the case may be, shall examine, test, and regulate all meters before installation and only correct meters shall be installed.
- 10.2** The meter shall be installed at locations, which are easily accessible for installation, testing, commissioning, reading, recording, and maintenance. The place of installation of meter shall be such that minimum inconvenience and disruptions are caused to the site owners and the concerned organizations.
- 10.3** In case CTs and VTs form part of the metering system, the meter shall be installed as near the instrument transformers as possible to reduce the potential drop in the secondary leads.

11. Type of meters

- 11.1** All the meters at interface point, meters for energy accounting and audit and consumers' meters shall be of static type.
- 11.2** The meters not complying with these requirements shall be replaced by the concerned licensee/generating company on his own cost within a period of one year from the date of coming of this Code in effect.
- 11.3** The Static meters, related hardware, the communication system and the related software shall be such that progressive up-gradation to the newer technologies for improved facilities of data transfer, data security, user friendliness etc shall be possible without undergoing major replacements.

12. Specification and Accuracy limits

12.1 Interface Meters: Functional requirements

- a) The Interface meters shall be static type, composite meters, as self-contained devices for measurement of active and reactive energy, and certain other parameters as described in the following paragraphs. The meters shall be suitable for operating with auxiliary supply AC 230 Volts/110 volts, 1 phase 50 Hz AND DC 220 Volts / 110 Volts. In case of failure of one auxiliary supply, the

meters shall automatically transfer to the standby supply. The meters shall be suitable for being connected directly to voltage transformers (VTs) having a rated secondary line-to-line voltage of 110 V, and to current transformers (CTs) having a rated secondary current of 1 Amp (Model-A: 3 element 4 wire) or 5 Amp (model-B: 3 element, 4 wire). The reference frequency shall be 50Hz.

- b) The meters shall have a non-volatile memory in which the following shall be automatically stored:
- (i) Average frequency for each successive 15-minute block.
 - (ii) Net Wh transmittal during each successive 15-minute block, upto second decimal, with plus/minus sign.
 - (iii) Cumulative VARh transmittal for voltage high condition, at each midnight, in six digits including one decimal.
 - (iv) Cumulative VARh transmittal for voltage low condition, at each midnight, in six digits including one decimal.
 - (v) Date and time blocks of failure of VT supply on any phase, as a star (*) mark.
 - (vi) Separate registers for the Import / Export readings
- c) The meters shall store all the above listed data in their memories for a period of at least forty-five days. The data older than 45 days shall get erased automatically on First-in First-out (FIFO) basis. Each meter shall have an optical port on its front for tapping all data stored in its memory using a hand held data collection device (i.e. CMRI). The meters shall have at-least one RS-485 / Ethernet LAN port suitable for transmitting the data to remote location using appropriate communication medium. The communication protocol shall be open protocol and shall not be proprietary nature.
- d) It shall be possible to reprogramme at site only those parameters, which do not affect the integrity of the data or basic settings of the meters. Reprogramming of critical parameters such as CT Ratio, PT Ratio, ToD registers, manual clock corrections etc, at site, shall be possible. Use of multiple level passwords for the above purpose shall be provided to avoid accidental re-programming when different entities are sharing the meter for data downloading.
- e) The active energy (Wh) measurement shall be carried out on 3-phase, 4-wire principle, with accuracy as per class 0.2 S of IEC-687/IEC-62053-22 or better. The energy shall be computed directly in CT and VT secondary quantities, and indicated in watt-hours.
- f) The Var and reactive energy measurement shall also be on 3-phase, 4-wire principle, with accuracy as per class 0.5 of IEC-62053-23 or better. The Var and VARh computation shall be directly in CT and VT secondary quantities. There shall be separate reactive energy registers, one for the period when average RMS voltage is above 103% and the other for the period the voltage is below 97%.

- g) The 15-minute Wh shall have a +ve sign when there is a net Wh export from substation bus bars, and a –ve sign when there is a net Wh import. The integrating (cumulative) registers for Wh and Varh shall move forward when there is Wh/Varh export from substation bus-bars, and backward when there is an import.
- h) The meters shall also display (on demand), by turn, the following parameters:
- i. Unique identification number of the meter
 - ii. Date
 - iii. Time
 - iv. Import and Export active energy reading
 - v. Average frequency of the previous 15-minute block
 - vi. Import & Export active energy transmittal in the previous 15 minutes block, with +/- sign
 - vii. Average percentage voltage
 - viii. Import & export Reactive energy with +/- sign
 - ix. Voltage-high VARh register reading
 - x. Voltage-low VARh register reading
 - xi. Instantaneous phase voltages
 - xii. Instantaneous phase currents
 - xiii. Instantaneous three phase average power factor
 - xiv. Automatic scrolling without using key pads
 - xv. Frozen value of active energy metered at the end of the 1st month billing period
- i) The three line-to-neutral voltages shall be continuously monitored, and in case any of these falls below 70%, the low voltage condition shall be suitably indicated and recorded. Each meter shall have a built-in calendar and clock, having an accuracy of 30 seconds per month or better.
- j) The meters shall be totally sealed and tamper-proof, with no possibility of any adjustment at site.
- k) Billing will be based on total energy, which includes harmonics. Meters should have separate features, which measures harmonics and store in a separate register.
- l) The Main meter and the Check meter shall be connected to same core of CTs and VTs.
- m) The energy meters shall be capable to receive periodic time synchronization signals from GPS or any other automatic system

12.2 Accuracy Class:

The specification of the main meters and check meters for interface points, meters for energy accounting and audit, and standby meters is given in Table-2

Table-2

Standard Reference Voltage	As per IS		
Voltage Range	The meter shall work satisfactorily on 110 Volts AC (Line-Line) with variation range of -40% to +20%		
Standard Frequency	The meter shall work satisfactorily on 50 Hertz with variation range of -5% to +5%.		
Standard Basic Current	As per IS (Current range of consumer meters shall be so chosen as to record the load current corresponding to the sanctioned load)		
Accuracy Class	Meters shall meet the following requirements of Accuracy Class:		
	Interface meters	0.2S(active) 0.5 (reactive)	
	Consumer meters		
	Up to 650 volts	1.0 or better	
	Above 650 volts and up to 33 kilo volts	0.5S or better	
	Above 33 kilo volts	0.2S	
	Energy accounting and audit meters	The accuracy class of meters in generation and transmission system shall not be inferior to that of 0.2S Accuracy Class.	
		The accuracy class of meters in distribution system shall not be inferior to that of 0.5S Accuracy Class	

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Starting Current and Maximum Current	As per IS
Power Factor Range	The meter shall work satisfactorily over a power factor range of zero lag to unity to zero lead
Power Frequency Withstand Voltage	As per IS
Impulse Voltage Withstand Test for 1.2/50 micro sec	As per IS
Power Consumption	As per IS

*All Interface meters should have accuracy class of 0.2.

*The accuracy class of Current transformers (CTs) and Voltage transformers (VTs) shall not be inferior to that of associated meters. The existing CTs and VTs not complying with these regulations shall be replaced by new CTs and VTs, if found defective, non-functional or as per the directions of the Appropriate Commission. In case the CTs and VTs of the same Accuracy Class as that of meters cannot be accommodated in the metering cubicle or panel due to space constraints, the CTs and VTs of the next lower Accuracy Class can be installed.

12.3 Data download capability of Meters

All meters shall have downloading facilities of metered data through Common Meter Reading Instrument (CMRI). CMRI shall be capable of downloading data/information from various makes of AC static energy meters when loaded with the corresponding meter specific downloading software(s) called meter reading instrument programs). The CMRI shall be able to extract information about energy data, load survey data, billing parameters, meter status, meter anomaly and tamper data from the memory of the meter and store for retrieval at a later stage. The meter shall be able to store at least 100 such events on FIFO basis

12.4 Immunity to External Factors

The meter shall be immune to external influences like magnetic induction, vibration, electrostatic discharge, switching transients, surge voltages, oblique suspension, and harmonics and necessary tests shall be carried out in accordance with relevant standard.

12.5 Accuracy class of CTs & VTs

The accuracy class of Current transformers (CTs) and Voltage transformers (VTs) shall be preferably not be inferior to that of associated meters. The existing CTs and VTs not complying with these regulations shall be replaced by

new CTs and VTs in a phased manner. The State Transmission Utility in consultation with concerned Transmission Licensee and Generating Company shall prepare a phased programme for replacement of all CTs & PTs having accuracy limit of metering core(s) inferior to associated meters and shall submit the same to the Commission within 3 months of notification of this Code.

The Voltage Transformers shall be electromagnetic VT or Capacitive Voltage Transformer (CVT).

12.6 Lead Cables

Lead Cables of CTs and PTs shall be of sufficient cross-section for reducing voltage drop to minimum between end connections (connection between cable lead end and CT/PT terminal as well as between cables lead and meter terminals). No joints shall be allowed in lead cables. The burden on metering cores of CTs and PTs including burden of lead cable and meters connected thereto shall not exceeds rated burden

12.7 Standards for consumers meters

12.7.1 Measuring Parameters

- (a) The consumer meter shall be suitable for measurement of cumulative active energy utilized by the consumer.
- (b) The consumer meter may have the facilities to measure, record and display one or more of the following parameters depending upon the tariff requirement for various categories of consumers. All parameters excluding instantaneous electrical parameters shall also be stored in memory.
 - i. Cumulative reactive energy
 - ii. Average power factor
 - iii. Time of use of energy
 - iv. Apparent power
 - v. Maximum demand
 - vi. Phase voltage and line currents
- (c) All meters shall have data storage capacity for at least 45 days in a non-volatile memory. .

12.7.2 Anti-Tampering Features

Anti-tampering features shall be reviewed from time to time as mutually agreed by the concerned licensees.

12.8 Standards for energy accounting and audit meters

12.8.1 The energy accounting and audit meters shall be suitable for measurement, recording, and display of cumulative active energy with date and time.

12.8.2 The energy accounting and audit meters may also have the facility to measure, record and display one or more of the following parameters depending upon the energy accounting and audit requirement. All parameters excluding instantaneous electrical parameters shall also be stored in memory.

- (a) Apparent power
- (b) Phase wise kilowatt at peak KVA
- (c) Phase wise KVA (reactive) at peak KVA
- (d) Phase wise voltage at peak KVA
- (e) Power down time
- (f) Average power factor
- (g) Line currents
- (h) Phase voltages
- (i) Date and time
- (j) Tamper events

12.8.3 The energy accounting and audit meter shall have data storage capacity for at least 45 days in a non-volatile memory.

12.8.4 All meters shall have downloading facilities of metered data through Common Meter Reading Instrument (CMRI). CMRI shall be capable of downloading data/information from various makes of AC static energy meters when loaded with the corresponding meter specific downloading software(s) called meter reading instrument programs). The CMRI shall be able to extract information about energy data, load survey data, billing parameters, meter status, meter anomaly and tamper data from the memory of the meter and store for retrieval at a later stage. The meter shall be able to store at least 100 such events on FIFO basis

13. Meter reading and recording

13.1 Interface Meters

It shall be the responsibility of the State Transmission Utility and/ or the licensee to take down the meter reading and record the metered data, maintain database of all the information associated with the interface meters and verify the

correctness of metered data and furnish the same to various agencies as per agreed procedure. Allocation of such responsibility and acceptance of the same details of the agreed procedure pertaining to each Interface point shall be properly documented and shall be intimated to the Commission for record

13.2 Energy accounting and audit meters

It shall be the responsibility of the concerned generating company or licensee to record the metered data, maintain database of all the information associated with the energy accounting and audit meters and verify the correctness of metered data. Each generating company or licensee shall prepare quarterly, half-yearly and yearly energy account for its system for taking appropriate action for efficient operation and system development.

13.3 Meters of Consumers connected to InSTS

It shall be the responsibility of the licensee to record the metered data, maintain database of all the information associated with the consumer meters and verify the correctness of metered data. The licensee shall maintain accounts for the electricity consumption and other electrical quantities of its consumers. Brief history, date of installation and details of testing, calibration and replacement of meters shall be maintained by the licensee.

14. Rights of access to metering data

14.1 Authorised representatives of the following entities shall be entitled to have access to the metering data from the metering installations:

- a) Generating Company, Transmission Licensee, Distribution Licensee, CPP and TSU as the case may be who is responsible for the metering installation;
- b) The State Load Dispatch Centre;
- c) The State Transmission Utility;
- d) The consumer of electricity or the generator of electricity at the metering installation as the case may be;
- e) Any other person who has an authorisation from persons at S.No. a, b & c or from Commission; and
- f) The Commission.

15. Sealing of meters

15.1 Sealing Arrangements

All meters shall be sealed by the manufacturer at its works. In addition to the seal provided by the manufacturer at its works, the sealing of all meters shall be done as follows at various meter sealing points.

- (i) Sealing of interface meters, shall also be done by both the supplier and the buyer.
- (ii) Sealing of consumer meters shall be done by the licensee.
- (iii) Sealing of energy accounting and audit meters shall be done by the licensee or generating company as the case may be.

15.2 Sealing Points

Sealing shall be done at the following points (as applicable):

- (i) Meter body or cover
- (ii) Meter terminal cover
- (iii) Meter test terminal block
- (iv) Meter cabinet
- (v) The CT & VT secondary terminals terminated in the panel links
- (vi) Monitoring Seals & Sealing Records
 - a) A tracking and recording software for all new seals shall be provided by the manufacturer of the meter so as to track total movement of seals starting from manufacturing, procurement, storage, record keeping, installation, series of inspections, removal and disposal.
 - b) Seal shall be unique for each utility and name or logo of the utility shall be clearly visible on the seals.
 - c) Only the patented seals (seal from the manufacturer who has official right to manufacture the seal) shall be used.
 - d) Polycarbonate or acrylic seals or plastic seals or holographic seals or any other superior seal shall be used.
 - e) Lead seals shall not be used in the new meters installed at consumer premises. Old lead seals shall be replaced by new seals in a phased manner and the time frame of the same shall be submitted by the licensee to the Commission for approval.

15.3 Removal of seals from meters

15.3.1 Interface meters

Whenever seals of the interface meters have to be removed for any reason, advance notice shall be given to other party for witnessing the removal of seals and resealing of the interface meter. The breaking and re-sealing of the meters shall be recorded by the party, who carried out the work, in the

meter register, mentioning the date of removal and resealing, serial numbers of the broken and new seals and the reason for removal of seals.

15.3.2 Consumer meters

Seal of the consumer meter shall be removed only by the licensee. No consumer shall tamper with, break or remove the seal under any circumstances. Any tampering, breaking, or removing the seal from the meter shall be dealt with as per relevant provisions of the Act and Supply Code applicable.

15.3.3 Energy accounting and audit meters

Seal of the energy accounting and audit meter shall be removed only by the authorized person of generating company or the licensee as the case may be who owns the meter.

16. Meter failure or discrepancies

16.1.1 Interface meters

a) Whenever difference between the readings of the Main meter and the Check meter for any month is more than 0.5%, the following steps shall be taken:

- (i) Checking of CT and VT connections;
- (ii) Testing of accuracy of interface meter at site with reference standard meter of accuracy class higher than the meter under test.

If the difference exists even after such checking or testing, then the defective meter shall be replaced with a correct meter.

- b) In case of conspicuous failures like burning of meter and erratic display of metered parameters and when the error found in testing of meter is beyond the permissible limit of error provided in the relevant standard, the meter shall be immediately replaced with a correct meter.
- c) In case where both the Main meter and Check meter fail, at least one of the meters shall be immediately replaced by a correct meter by the STU official in presence of authorised representatives from concerned licensee.

16.1.2 Billing for the failure period

a) The billing for the failure period of the meter shall be done as per the procedure laid down in the respective agreement such as PPA, BPTA or as may be directed by the Commission.

b) Readings recorded by Main, Check and Standby meters for every time slot shall be analysed, cross-checked and validated by STU and SLDC. The discrepancies, if any, noticed in the readings shall be informed by the SLDC in writing to the energy accounting agency for proper accounting of energy. SLDC shall also intimate the discrepancies to the State Transmission Utility or the concerned licensee or generating company as the case may be who shall

take further necessary action regarding testing, calibration or replacement of the faulty meters in accordance with the provisions laid down.

- c) The defective meter shall be immediately tested and calibrated.

16.2 Meters of Consumer directly connected to I_nSTS

In case the consumer reports to the licensee about consumer meter readings not commensurate with his consumption of electricity, stoppage of meter, damage to the seal, burning or damage of the meter, the licensee shall take necessary steps as per the procedures given in the Electricity Supply Code of the Commission read with the notified conditions of supply of electricity.

16.3 Energy accounting and audit meters

Energy accounting and audit meters shall be rectified or replaced by the concerned generating company or licensee immediately after notice of any of the following abnormalities:

- (a) The errors in the meter readings are outside the limits prescribed for the specified Accuracy Class;
- (b) Meter readings are not in accordance with the normal pattern of the load demand;
- (c) Meter tampering, or erratic display or damage.

17. Calibration and periodical testing of meters

17.1 Interface meter

- a) At the time of commissioning, each interface meter shall be tested by the owner at site for accuracy using standard reference meter of better accuracy class than the meter under test.
- b) All interface meters shall be tested at least once in five years. These meters shall also be tested whenever the energy and other quantities recorded by the meter are abnormal or inconsistent with electrically adjacent meters. Whenever there is unreasonable difference between the quantity recorded by interface meter and the corresponding value monitored at the billing center via communication network, the communication system and terminal equipment shall be tested and rectified. The meters may be tested using NABL accredited mobile laboratory or at any accredited laboratory and recalibrated if required at manufacturer's works.
- c) Testing and calibration of interface meters may be carried out in the presence of the representatives of the supplier and buyer. The owner of the meter shall send advance notice to the other party regarding the date of testing.

17.2 Consumer meters directly connected to I_nSTS

The testing of all EHV consumer meters shall be done at site at least once in a year or at such interval given in Electricity Supply Code approved by the

Commission. The licensee may instead of testing the meter at site can remove the meter and replace the same by a tested meter duly tested in an accredited test laboratory. In addition, meters installed in the circuit shall be tested if study of consumption pattern changes drastically from the similar months or season of the previous years or if there is consumer's complaint pertaining to a meter. The standard reference meter of better accuracy class than the meter under test shall be used for site testing of consumer meters up to 650 volts. The testing for consumer's meters above 650 volts should cover the entire metering system including CTs, VTs. Testing may be carried out through NABL accredited mobile laboratory using secondary injection kit, measuring unit and phantom loading or at any accredited test laboratory and recalibrated if required at manufacturer's works.

17.3 Energy accounting and audit meters

Energy accounting and audit meters shall be tested at site at least once in five years or whenever the accuracy is suspected or whenever the readings are inconsistent with the readings of other meters, e.g., check meters, standby meters. The testing must be carried out without removing the CTs and VTs connection. Testing may be carried out through NABL accredited mobile laboratory using secondary injection kit, measuring unit and phantom loading or at any accredited test laboratory and recalibrated if required at manufacturer's works.

18. Metering Code Committee

18.1 State Transmission Utility shall be responsible for managing and serving the Metering Code for intra-State Transmission System with each constituents/Users of intra State Transmission System discharging respective obligations under the Code.

18.2 A Metering Code Committee (MCC) shall be constituted by the Grid Coordination Committee consisting of following members:

- (a) A Chairman from STU, who shall be Executive Director (O&M) MSETCL.
- (b) A Member (Secretary) from STU, who shall be Chief Engineer from MSETCL.
- (c) One representative from each of the Generating Companies in State
- (d) One representative from each transmission Licensee in the State
- (e) One representative from each distribution Licensee in the State
- (f) One representative from each of the Captive Power Producer.
- (g) One representative from each of the IPPs (functioning) connected to the intra-State transmission system.
- (h) One member representing other Transmission System User / Open Access Consumers for intra-state transmission system.

18.3 The rules to be followed by the Committee in conducting their business shall be formulated by the Committee itself and shall be approved by Grid Coordination Committee. The Committee shall meet at least once in six (6) months and conduct the following functions:

- (a) To keep Metering Code for intra-State transmission system and its working under scrutiny and review.
- (b) To consider all requests for amendment to the Metering Code for intra-State transmission system which any user makes.
- (c) To publish recommendations for changes to the Metering Code for intra-State transmission system together with the reason for the change and any objection if applicable.
- (d) To issue guidance on the interpretation and implementation of the Metering Code.

Any amendments and changes recommended by the Metering Code committee and subsequently approved by the Grid-coordination committee shall be put up to the Commission for approval before they become effective.

19. Mechanism for Dispute Resolution

Any disputes relating to metering amongst STU, other transmission licensees, Transmission system user of InSTS, any Generating Company, Distribution licensees in Maharashtra, any traders registered in Maharashtra, any EHV consumer connected directly to the InSTS shall be settled. Any disputes relating to inter-utility metering between STU and any Generating Company/Distribution Licensees/Users shall be settled in accordance with procedures given in State Grid Code. The dispute relating to billing and settlement among the entities shall be resolved under relevant agreements like Power Purchase Agreements (PPA), Bulk Power Transmission Agreement (BPTA), and Connection Agreement etc.

20. Dynamic Code

The Metering Code requires review and updation from time to time in view of continuously and fast changing metering and communication technology and for new commercial agreements and tariff, industry structure. All changes and revision in the Metering Code shall be discussed in Metering Code Committee and approved by the Commission.

21. Quality Assurance of Meters

The licensee, Generating company, CPP/Co-generating plant, Distribution licensee, and Consumers directly connected to the InSTS who are responsible for procurement and/or installation and commissioning of the meters covered under these regulations shall ensure that all type, routine and acceptance tests are performed by the suppliers satisfactorily on these meters before they are

commissioned. Subsequent to commissioning of the meters at site, the owners of the meters and the entities responsible for satisfactory functioning of the meters shall draw up a plan for routine maintenance / testing of the meters in line with Regulation 18 above and shall submit the same to the Metering code committee for approval.

22. Additional meters:

22.1 In addition to any meter placed by the licensee for recording the electricity consumed by the consumer or by distribution licensee, the licensee may connect additional meters, maximum demand indicators or other apparatus as he may think fit for the purpose of ascertaining or regulating either the quantity of electricity supplied or the number of hours of supply or combination of both for summation purposes.

22.2 The consumers may, in consultation with the supplier, install appropriate meters with reasonable level of accuracy to support the load management plans stipulated by the supplier. Any charges of electricity supplied to the consumers, based on the readings of the above meters shall be as per the agreement between the parties or as per the code of supply as the case may be.

23. Adoption of new technologies:

The distribution licensees and consumers directly connected to the InSTS shall make out plans for introduction and adoption of new technologies which will be useful in integrating with the suppliers and other entities in the state the DSM efforts and energy conservation programmes.