भारत सरकार/Govt. of India

विद्युत मंत्रालय/Ministry of Power

केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण/Central Electricity Authority

मुख्य विद्युत निरीक्षणालय प्रभाग/Chief Electrical Inspectorate Division

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Sub: Minutes of the 7th meeting of Standing Committee on electrical safety held on 21st Nov 2025 in Bengaluru -regarding.

The 7th meeting of Standing Committee on Electrical Safety was held on 21st Nov 2025 in Bengaluru in coordination with the Department of Electrical Inspectorate, Government of Karnataka. The Minutes of the Meeting is enclosed herewith.

This issues with the approval of competent authority.

Digitally signed by
Alok Kumar
Date: 18-02-2026
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(Alok Kumar)
Deputy Director (CEI)

MINUTES OF THE 7th STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING

The 7th Standing Committee Meeting was convened under the esteemed guidance of the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) and hosted in Bengaluru in coordination with the Department of Electrical Inspectorate, Government of Karnataka. The meeting was held on 21st November 2025 from 12:30 PM to 05:30 PM at Bengaluru.

A. Inauguration:

The 7th Standing Committee Meeting commenced with a formal inauguration, following which the first session began.

Member (PS), CEA formally welcomed all delegates and members representing various States. He expressed his appreciation for their participation and underscored the importance of collaborative deliberations in strengthening electrical safety and regulatory practices across the country. After a brief round of introduction, the respective agenda items were taken up for discussion. The list of participants in the meeting is enclosed at **Annexure-I**.

B. Discussion on Agenda:

The formal agenda points were taken up sequentially as under:

1. **One Nation One License: Examine the feasibility of Electrical Contractor Licenses issued by any State to be recognized and accepted in all other States across the country. Provision of Constitution of coordination committee for discussion on the same. (Agenda received from Uttar Pradesh)**

CEA stated that for electrical installations falling under the purview of the Central Government, license holders from any State/UTs are presently permitted to work in other States. It was suggested that a similar provision may be considered for adoption at the State level electrical installation. This will avoid long drawn process of obtaining the separate license in the respective States, where electrical contractor intends to work. Government of Karnataka has already issued notification for adoption of one nation one license.

Representatives of Uttar Pradesh stated that different States follow different norms for issuing licenses and competency certificates. To ensure uniformity in licensing, issuance of certificates of competency and permits, a common framework is essential. They further submitted that the existing rules and regulations are outdated and that use of modern technology should be permitted. It was also stated that attaching only one wireman and one supervisor to a contractor is insufficient for execution of EHV works.

Representative from various states raises concerns over implementation of one nation one license. The discussions highlighted practical challenges in executing works across distant locations due to site-specific conditions, manpower availability, sub-contracting practices, and variations in licensing documentation and eligibility criteria among States. While some states have already implemented or are examining cross-State recognition of licences with additional scrutiny and technological safeguards (such as barcode systems), concerns remain regarding enforcement, regulatory violations, and legal action against out-of-State licensees. It was suggested that common guidelines, adopted on a consensual and reciprocal basis, could help bring greater uniformity while addressing these concerns.

Conclusion: CEA has already issued an advisory dated 20.11.2023 for ensuring the implementation of "One Nation, One License," including a framework outlining the actions to be undertaken. Considering the issues raised by states, CEA has sought details of challenges faced in the implementation of the framework specified in the advisory.

Additionally, a proposal was also discussed to bring uniformity in the validity period of electrical contractor licenses by prescribing a validity of 25 years across all States. CEA has requested the States to furnish their suggestions and comments on the proposed validity criterion and anticipated bottleneck.

2. **<u>Regulation 37</u> – Supply and use of electricity: Examine the requirement of providing a circuit breaker for installations having transformer capacity above 1000 KVA after the point of commencement of supply, in addition to the existing provision of a circuit breaker at 11 kV and above at the point of commencement of supply. (Agenda received from Karnataka)**

The agenda item was presented by the Department of Electrical Inspectorate, Government of Karnataka. The Committee was informed that, in accordance with Regulation 37 of the CEA (Measures Relating to Safety and Electric Supply) Regulations, 2023, installations having a transformer capacity exceeding 1000 kVA are required to be provided with an additional circuit breaker after the point of commencement of supply, over and above the existing requirement of a circuit breaker at 11 kV and above at the point of commencement of supply.

Some the states raised concern that providing an additional circuit breaker solely for isolation or for protection of the HT cable between the point of commencement of supply and the transformer was considered unjustified, impractical and economically unviable.

Conclusion-CEA advised the States to consider deviations, on a case-to-case basis, with due justification and assessment of technical feasibility, while ensuring compliance with all safety norms, under Regulation 136(2).

3. **To deliberate on measures for reducing electrical accidents in DISCOM networks and to discuss the role of the Electrical Inspectorate in electrical fire investigations and conducting fire safety audits. (Agenda received from Gujarat)**

The Committee was informed that a significant number of electrical accidents are occurring on the DISCOM side, particularly in the LT distribution network, with snapping of conductors accounting for a major share of such incidents. In view of this, a proposal was made to formulate a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for maintenance of overhead lines in the distribution network.

It was further observed that, in the absence of specific safety mechanisms to isolate supply during high-impedance faults, conductor snapping has emerged as a serious safety concern.

Conclusion: The CEA Safety Regulations contain comprehensive and adequate provisions aimed at minimizing electrical accidents. Each Electrical Inspectorate shall issue appropriate advisories to DISCOMs regarding periodic maintenance, convene meetings to review and ensure compliance with the Safety Regulations, and organize safety awareness programmes in areas identified as having potential risk.

4. **To develop and issue uniform guidelines outlining standard procedures for inspection of electrical installations across all jurisdictions. (Agenda received from Haryana)**

The agenda item was presented by the Department of Electrical Inspectorate, Government of Haryana. The officials made a presentation on the practices being followed in the State, including the procedure for issuance of safety approvals and the system adopted for ranking of licensed electrical contractors. The presentation was appreciated by the Committee. A copy of the presentation is enclosed at **Annexure-II**.

5. **Regulation 38 – Provisions for supply and use of electricity in multi-storeyed building more than fifteen metre in height: Difficulties faced by consumer in installing Bus Bar Trunking (BBT) systems for LT installations in multi-storey buildings. (Agenda received from Karnataka)**

The agenda item was presented by the Department of Electrical Inspectorate, Government of Karnataka. It was submitted that incorporation of Bus Bar Trunking (BBT) systems in LT installations of multi-storey buildings is not practically viable due to centralized ground-floor metering practices, ownership and maintenance issues, and the non-feasibility of providing standby systems. It was also stated that adoption of BBT would be inconsistent with the prevailing Electricity Supply and Distribution Codes.

Conclusion: The Committee requested the Department of Electrical Inspectorate, Government of Karnataka to submit a detailed note proposing criteria for categorizing the requirement based on building types, with specific focus on restricting applicability to single-point metering systems.

6. **Regulation 38- Provisions for supply and use of electricity in multi-storeyed building more than fifteen metre in height: To examine and notify the limits of connected load and voltage of supply above which the inspection of electrical installations shall be carried out by the Electrical Inspector. (Agenda received from Kerala)**

The agenda item was presented by the Department of Electrical Inspectorate, Government of Kerala. At the outset, CEA officials enquired about the voltage levels and connected loads notified by different States and requested suggestions for standardizing the notification of voltage levels and connected loads for central government installation. It was emphasized that the matter should be examined by balancing the objectives of ease of doing business with electrical safety considerations.

It was further noted that Regulation 45, titled “Safety provisions for electrical installations and apparatus of voltage exceeding 650 V,” refers to the notified voltage for inspection. However, the Regulation also requires that every electrical installation covered under Section 54 of the Electricity Act, 2003, be inspected and tested by the Electrical Inspector of the Appropriate Government, taking into account wattage, voltage, and the number of persons likely to be assembled.

Conclusion: In view of the above deliberations, CEA requested all State Governments to submit a detailed note, with justifications, on the notification of voltage levels and connected loads in multi storey building (falls under central jurisdiction) for further examination and consideration.

7. **Regulation 43 – Connection with earth: To examine the provision for reducing the minimum distance between earth pits in densely populated areas such as coastal belts, cities, and existing structures, along with specifying suitable type of material for earth pits to ensure effective earthing and compliance with safety standards. (Agenda received from Goa)**

The agenda item was presented by Department of Electrical Inspectorate, Government of Goa for reducing the minimum distance between earth pits.

The Committee was informed that a minimum distance of 2 meters between earth pits is generally followed as per relevant standards. It was further noted that, owing to the concept of equipotential bonding, maintaining a specific distance between earth pits is not required. Galvanized Iron, Cast Iron, and Copper are permitted as earth electrodes, with Galvanized Iron being predominantly used.

Conclusion: CEA has requested all State Electrical Inspectorates to furnish their inputs for reduction in the separation distance between earth pits and assessment of its consequential effects.

8. **Regulation 32 – Periodic inspection and testing of installations: To examine a suitable mechanism for ensuring suo-moto periodic inspection of electrical installations for enhanced safety and regulatory compliance. (Agenda received from Rajasthan)**

The agenda item was presented by the Department of Electrical Inspectorate, Government of Rajasthan.

Conclusion-CEA advised that consumers need to be sensitized to the provisions of the CEA Safety Regulations, 2023, to ensure periodic inspection of their electrical installations, and that appropriate letters may be issued in this regard.

9. **Regulation 124(14): Examine the required safety clearance between oil or gas dispensers and electric vehicle charging points to ensure safe and compliant installation practices. (Agenda provided by CEA)**

Officials from the Department of Electrical Inspectorate, Government of Karnataka, highlighted the significance of zone classification for fire and explosion safety:

Zone-0—*areas with a continuous or long-term presence of explosive atmosphere*;

Zone-1—*areas where an explosive atmosphere may occur occasionally*;

Zone-2—*areas where an explosive atmosphere is unlikely and, if present, exists only briefly.*

It was noted that EV charging points should ideally be located in Zone-2 areas of oil and gas dispensing installations. The adequacy of maintaining a 6-metre clearance for such installations was discussed.

Conclusion: The issue will be examined in detail and taken up separately. In the meantime, the State Electrical Inspectors are requested to submit the requisite inputs.

10. **Regulation 34: Generating units required to be inspected by Electrical Inspector: Discussion on the capacity above which generating units including generating units producing electricity from renewable sources of energy shall be required to be inspected by the electrical inspector before commissioning. (Agenda provided by CEA)**

CEA informed that the Central Government has already notified that generating units with a capacity exceeding 500 kVA shall be inspected by the Electrical Inspector and that the notified capacity is under review in the interest of ease of doing business, without compromising safety. The members were requested to indicate the capacity threshold prescribed for inspection of generating units in their respective States. The Committee noted that most States carry out inspections for

generating units above 10 kW, while one State follows a 200 kW threshold. It was emphasized that safety risks are not solely dependent on generator capacity, as cabling practices and changeover schemes are critical, and even low-capacity generators can pose serious hazards if improperly installed.

Conclusion In view of the above deliberations, CEA requested all State Governments to submit a detailed note, with justifications for generating capacity to be adopted for the inspection of generating units (Central Installations).

11. General Agenda:

(i) Location of EV Chargers in Basements, requirements & safeties for Lithium-Ion battery storage locations.

Deliberations were held on the installation of electric vehicle (EV) charging infrastructure in basements, with particular reference to the safety requirements for Lithium-ion battery storage areas. Emphasis was placed on ensuring adequate ventilation, provision of fire detection and suppression systems, proper segregation, and strict adherence to applicable safety standards to mitigate the risks of fire and explosion.

CEA officials further recommended that relevant international standards, including UL 9540 and UL 9540A for Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS), as well as NFPA 855 and other relevant standard which provide guidance on electrical inspections and enhancement of energy storage system safety, be duly examined. CEA is in the process of issuing the list of relevant standards covered under the CEA (Measures Relating to Safety and Electric Supply) Regulations, 2023.

(ii) To organize regular training programs for Electrical Inspectors and their technical officers/officials on latest electrical installation practices.

The Committee discussed the significance of conducting regular training programmes for Electrical Inspectors to keep them updated on the latest electrical installation practices, emerging technologies, and evolving safety standards. CEA officials observed that Electrical Inspectors, owing to their strong technical foundation and extensive field experience, are well-positioned to serve as effective trainers.

It was further highlighted that continuous capacity building would enhance the quality of inspections and strengthen overall compliance with electrical safety requirements.

Conclusion: CEA will consider the matter of enhancing the capacity building of Electrical Inspectors.

(iii) Regulation 6: Role of chartered electrical safety engineers.

Deliberations were held on Regulation 6, focusing on the roles and responsibilities of Chartered Electrical Safety Engineers. It was informed that CEA has already issued guidelines dated 21.06.2018 defining their scope of work and duties within the existing regulatory framework.

(iv) Discussion on improvement in Electrical Accident Data Monitoring System (EADMS) Portal.

CEA officials demonstrated the online module of the Electrical Accident Data Monitoring System (EADMS) Portal, currently under development. Suggestions were sought to improve data accuracy, reporting timelines, and user-friendliness to facilitate better analysis of electrical accidents and formulation of preventive measures. It was also noted that login credentials will be provided to all State Electrical Inspectorates for entering accident data for timely submission of data as per CEA (Furnishing of Statistics, Returns, and Information) Regulation, 2007.

12. Compliance related Agenda:

(i) Regulation 18: Supplier to provide earthed terminal on consumer premises.

The Committee discussed various earthing systems (TT, IT, TN-S, TN-C, TN-C-S) and noted that the provision of an earthed terminal at consumer premises depends on the system adopted by the supply authority. CEA advised that appropriate communications be issued by concerned state electrical inspectorate to the supplier companies to ensure compliance.

(ii) **Discussion for procedure in consistent with section 146 and 151 against violation of safety regulations made under section 53 of Electricity Act, 2003.**

It was emphasized that the provisions of the Electricity Act and the CEA Safety Regulations are comprehensive and adequate to ensure compliance with prescribed safety requirements and to prevent any violations thereof.

13. Other matters:

(i) The Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) presented on the recent amendments to the CEA (Measures Relating to Safety and Electric Supply) Regulations, 2023, with specific reference to provisions affecting the procedure for limiting capacitive current. In this regard, CEA officials directed DGMS to take up the matter for detailed discussion at the CEA office.

(ii) DGMS highlighted the recent amendment to Regulation 117(2) of the CEA (Measures Relating to Safety and Electric Supply) Regulations, 2023, which states: "(2) The electrical supervisor so appointed shall be the person holding a valid Electrical Supervisor's Certificate of Competency, covering mining installations, issued by the Appropriate Government."

DGMS clarified that for mining installations, the "Appropriate Government" refers to the Central Government, and DGMS is the competent authority to issue Electrical Supervisor's Certificates of Competency, superseding the earlier practice where State Governments issued such certificates. DGMS requested that CEA issue directions to State Governments to discontinue conducting examinations for these certificates.

In response, CEA sought clarification on whether DGMS had established new rules and procedures for issuance of these certificates. DGMS informed that the process is underway. However, CEA advised DGMS to formally communicate the matter to the State Governments through an official letter citing the amended regulation.

C. Conclusion of the Meeting:

The meeting ended with a vote of thanks.

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List of Participants: -

Participants from CEA: -

S.No	Name of Officers
1.	Sh. Vijay Kumar Singh, Member (Power Systems), CEA & Additional Secretary to Govt. of India.
2.	Sh. Asit Singh, Member Secretary (SRPC), CEA.
3.	Sh. Raghvendra Pratap Singh, Chief Engineer, CEA & Chief Electrical Inspector to Govt. of India.
4.	Smt. Shivani Sharma, Director, CEI Division, CEA.
5.	Sh. U M Rao Bhogi, Director, RIO(South), CEA.
6.	Sh. Alok Kumar, Deputy Director, CEI Division, CEA.
7.	Sh. Rahul Singh, Deputy Director, CEI Division, CEA.
8.	Sh. Gaurav Srivastava, Assistant Director, CEI Division, CEA.

Participants from hosting state, Karnataka: -

S.No	Name of Officers
1.	Sh. T.N Appachu, Chief Electrical Inspector to Govt of Karnataka.
2.	Sh. Nagaraj K, Add. Chief Electrical Inspector, Head Office Bangalore & Other officers of Electrical Inspectorate of Karnataka.

Participants of States/UTs/Mines/Railways: -

S.No	Name Of the State/UT	Name of Officers
3.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Smt. G.Vijaya Lakshmi, Director Electrical Safety and Chief Electrical Inspector to Govt., of A.P. 2. Sh.Y.Prasad, Electrical Inspector,Guntur,A.P
4.	Chhattisgarh	1. Sh. A.K. Tripathi, Dy. EI, Raipur. 2. Sh. M.L. Kaushik, Asst. EI.
5.	Goa	Sh. Shailesh K. Naik Burye, Electrical Inspector.
6.	Gujarat	1. Sh. Ashwin B Chaudhari, CEI. 2. Sh. K M Patel, Deputy CEI.
7.	Haryana	1. Sh. Anurodh Giri, XEN. 2. Sh. Manoj Kumar Solath, Assistant Engineer.
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1. Sh. Nikhil Thakur, Assistant Electrical Inspector. 2. Sh. Ankush, Technical Assistant.
9.	Jharkhand	1. Sh. Agam Prasad, CEI. 2. Sh. Prafulla Kumar Gupta, SEI.
10.	Karnataka	1. Sh.T.N Appachu CEI. 2. Sh. Nagaraj K Add. CEI along with officers of Karnataka electrical inspectorate.
11.	Kerala	1. Sh. Jyothish KP, Dy.CEI. 2. Sh. Sumesh V, EI.
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1. Sh. Mohammad Imran, Divisional Electrical Inspector.

		2. Sh. Govind Kulshrestha, Assistant Electrical Inspector.
13.	Maharashtra	Sh. Nilesh Madane, Electrical Inspector, Santacruz Division.
14.	Nagaland	Sh. Kevingukho Suokhrie, Electrical Inspector.
15.	Odisha	1. Sh. Bishwabandita Biswal, Additiona Chief Engineer-Cum-Electrical Inspector, Berhampur. 2. Sh. Hrushikesh Meher, Additional Chief Engineer-cum-Electrical Inspector, Bhubaneswar.
16.	Rajasthan	Sh. Gauri Shankar Jeengar CEIG.
17.	Tamil Nadu	1. Sh. V. Ramakrishnan, B.E., M.L, CEIG. 2. Sh. P. Palani B.E., EI(Technical).
18.	Telangana	Sh. T.S. Chandra Sekhar, Dy. EI.
19.	Uttar Pradesh	1. Sh. Mithlesh Kumar, Deputy director. 2. Sh. Alok Shukla, Assistant Director.
20.	West Bengal	1. Sh. Atanu Mukhopadhaya (Joint Chief Electrical Inspector). 2. Sh. Partha Sarathi Maji (Deputy Chief Electrical Inspector).
21.	Delhi	Sh. Mukesh Kumar Sharma, Deputy Electrical Inspector.
22.	Mines	1. Sh. Ajay Singh, CEI/DDG (Electrical), DGMS, MoLE, GoI. 2. Sh. Narsimha Rao, Director (Electrical), DGMS.
23.	Rail Wheel Factory, Yelahnka, Bengaluru.	Sh. Ajit Alok, PCEE.
24.	Konkn Railway Corporation Limited Navi-Mumbai	Sh. Krishna Lambani, Chief Project Manager/ Electrical.

Developing Uniform Guidelines for Electrical Installation Inspections

Standard Procedures Across All Jurisdictions

Your Name/Organization: Anurodh Giri, Chief Electrical Inspector, Haryana
Date: 21-Nov-2025

Introduction & Objective

- Why Uniform Guidelines?
    - To ensure consistent and standardized procedures for inspecting electrical installations.
    - To enhance safety and compliance across all jurisdictions.
- **Objective:** Outline Standard Procedures for Inspection of Electrical Installations.

Step 1: Selection of Electrical Contractor

- **Owner's Action:**
  - Visit the official website for selecting an Electrical Contractor.
  - Selection should happen *before* commencing work at the site.

Step 2: Intimation of Work (By Contractor)

- **Contractor's Declaration:**
  - Highest voltage level of the site.
  - Type of installation (e.g., Generator, Substation, Line, LV, MV).
  - Name of the supervising personnel (responsible for the work).
  - Assurance that all work will be carried out under close supervision.

Step 3: Submission of Plan and SLD

- **Action:** By Owner (with assistance from Contractor)
- **Documents Required:**
- Layout plans of all electrical systems.
- Single Line Diagrams (SLD) of all electrical systems.

Step 4: Approvals of Plan and SLD

- **Action:** By Department
- **Outcome:**
  - The department will review and approve the plans and SLD.
  - Necessary orders and latest information will be issued to the owner.

Step 5: Work Completion and Test Report

- **Supervisor's Role:**
  - Conduct tests after work completion.
  - Record all test results.
- **Contractor's Role:**
  - Publish the test results on the Online Portal.

Step 6: Raise Inspection Request

- **Action:** By Owner
- **Procedure:**
  - Obtain the Test Report from the Online Portal.
  - Submit the inspection request.
  - Attach required documents and pay the requisite fee.

Step 7: Site Inspection

- **Inspector's Action:**
  - Visit the site upon receiving the request from the owner.
  - Approve or disapprove the installation.
  - After approval, Inspector will issue the rating for the workmanship of the supervisor.
- **If Disapproved:**
  - The system automatically issues a show-cause notice to the supervisor and contractor.
  - Personal hearing before the Electrical Inspector.

Step 8: Ranking of Supervisor and Contractor

- **Supervisor Ranking:**
  - Maintained automatically on the portal.
  - Visible to the public.
- **Contractor Ranking:**
  - Owner provides ratings based on their experience.

Step 9: Record of Inspection

- **Online Portal Features:**
  - All inspection records are available on the Online Portal.
  - Automatic issuance of notices (e.g., for periodical inspections).

Special Procedure for VIP Visits

- **Requirement:**
  - Develop necessary Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for the inspection of sites during VIP visits.

Summary of the Process

- Clear, sequential steps from contractor selection to final inspection.
- Emphasis on online portal for transparency and efficiency.
- Accountability through supervisor and contractor ranking.

- **Next Steps:**
  - Finalize and implement the uniform guidelines.
  - Train relevant personnel on the new procedures.
  - Launch and monitor the Online Portal.

Questions & Discussion