Tamil Nadu Electricity Consumer's Association

NEWS LETTER

February, 2025

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Steps to Reduce the Electricity Bills in the MSME Industry Segment

By Ashok Sethuraman, BEE Accredited Energy Auditor,

Pleased to share the translated &elaborated details of my interview to the local Tamil regional DINAMALAR newspaper, recently. This daily condition monitoring of EB power to production & Auxiliary & Utility machines and Optimize the same, will lead to reduction in the MSME industry's monthly EB bills by 10 to 20 %. This will improve the industry health, and give better operating profit margins to the industry, in spite of the monthly variable loading of their machines.

1. Three main expenses of your MSME Industry segment are towards the Raw Materials, Labour and Energy. This article discusses the simple daily / Routine steps to be taken by you to condition monitor your production versus your KWH.

2. BEE Bureau of Energy Efficiency always suggests the industry monitoring energy so as to reduction in energy bills. This energy used being Electricity and the thermal like Wood, LPG, Diesel etc fuels consumption.

3. What the MSME industry normally does now, is that you are receiving your monthly EB bill and then wonder on that day of payment only, why there is a huge hike in their EB bill now? Please take corrective action if any, routinely every week.

4. Instead, you can ask your Electrical Maintenance team to daily monitor in the morning before your daily working starts, and at each shift or at the end of the shift/ day in the evening or the next day morning, and daily record the basic Electricity meters like Volts, Amps, in each of the three phases at the Incoming supply point thro the digital static Trivector meter.

5. Then daily or shifts wise, you can record the power parameters like the KW, KVA, KVAR and PF in each one of Three Incoming Phases. Then record the Electrical Energy parameters like the KWH, KVAH, KVARH, and the average PF up to date with baseline date from previous month EB bill' recorded parameters, check your daily PF status is in normal trend.

6. Maintain the average PF daily / weekly and if any deviation is there, start correcting the same from the first week of the month onwards and maintain a healthy (slightly lagging) 0.95 average PF. Not go below 0.90 PF and not around unity PF.

7. It is high time to add PF compensating capacitor at each motor rated above 3 HP in the field. Please check with your Electrical contract reg the size of capacitor and add with an MCB at the motor control panel to maintain above 0.90 PF.

8. Install CT based KWH meter + Run hour meter (costs few hundred Rs only) in production & utility machines above 3 HP or any other critical machine that runs for full day, and utility machines to know Units per Hour of each machine & arrive at their loading status. Totalized KWH per machine per day / hours run per day=Units per Hour UPH of that machine.

9. Any like utility motor, pump, compressor, blower as a general thumb rule, when operated at 60 to 80 % band of loading, is healthy running. This healthy loading of above utility facilitates energy efficient loading and less running energy loss. The above KWH & Run hour Combo meter on above utility will show the energy efficient running status of the machines.

10. Daily monitor the RPM of machine in production & utility machine at the motor and machine side and observe for any drop in RPM over daily log book spread over a month. Optical Tacho meter + Reflective tape costs few Thousands only.

11. Monitor daily, weekly, monthly production rates and Energy consumption data and check for the specific Energy consumption as SEC for each month and analyze over the quarters, and annual for any deviation and assess the same.

12. Optimize the pump, blower, compressor etc utility working pressures and flow to suit to the process. If possible, plan to install VFD on centrifugal blower, compressor, pump etc utilities. This gives huge power savings on optimizing the RPM.

13. If your industry production is varying based on the market demand fluctuations, then plan for automation in production and utility thro VFD etc so that the input Energy will be trimmed based on the optimized process daily demand and this will keep the process healthy in the long run for low to high loading of the equipment.

14. Relative comparison of Units per hour of each production machine versus its production, also this applies to utility as well. This comparison will prompt your which machine takes more power to deliver the same output & study further.

15. Identify the machines with less than 50 % loading on knowing the above UPH of that machine, and then you can plan to raise the loading of that machine to achieve more productivity at optimum loaded electricity consumption.

16. In general, any machine which consumes less UPH at less than 50 % rated motor KW, is where energy loss in motor is more, you can achieve more energy savings as motor efficiency drops steeply at less than 50 % loading in general.

17. Use low-cost Thermal Gun / Imager (costs few Thousand Rs) to study the hot spots in the machines routinely. Relative monitoring of hot spots across 3 phases, and at motors & machines will prompt you to take instant corrective action.

18. Compare your existing machine either motor / pump / compressor / blower etc name plate with that of 5 Star rated machines. And you know how much you are lagging in your inefficient machine and plan for efficient replacement.

19. Please talk to your Production / Utility machine OEM how to reduce / optimize / fine tune the energy consumption in your machine though you are using their machine for few years till date? They can surely suggest you how to reduce your existing consumption with minimum exercise / retrofit / wet part replacement / condition-based overhauling etc.

20. Upgrade utility like LED lighting, BLDC ceiling fans, 5 Star rated pumps, Star rated or Inverter Air-conditioners, IE2 and IE3, IE4 types for motors, Energy Efficient compressor, blower, cooling tower etc utility equipment, in consultation with machine OEM / Energy Auditor. For that Energy Efficient replacement, you need this above monitoring to know the Units per day of the existing equipment to plan for your ROI, Simple Pay Back & First Year Return after this EE replacement.

Added Further: -

- This will improve the industry's health, and give better operating profit margins to the industry, in spite of monthly variable loading of their machines. If energy monitoring not done routinely, then higher KWH gradually leads to breakdown later, this can be prevented, provided the MSME initiates the energy monitoring.
- Nowadays Low cost IOT based ENMS system has gained momentum in
- market, that becomes mandatory option, OEM and MSME can plan for this immediately.
- LED based Stroboscope Non-contact type cost Rs.20 K onwards.
- This is needed to instantly know the loss of RPM in all motors first compared to EB frequency HZ, next all machine RPM in production & utility. This will indicate you the slip in motors at full load, and at machines due to overloading inside etc.
- If each Engineering college interacts with their local industry associations, they can deliver the above measurements, assessments, suggestions and guidelines to the industry and this is very badly wanted by the MSME industry now & industry will be pleased to receive their college team to make their proactive workings.
- When the MSME industry is production centric and running from pillar to post

to meet their day-to-day overheads and operations, the college team can research further into the energy flow into their process operations WITHOUT DISTURBING ANY SYSTEM OR PRODUCTION, because they are using all non-contact measurements, thus without disturbing the day-to-day operations of the industry.

BEFORE THE TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION, CHENNAI

Order No. 2 of 2025 dated 10-02-2025

Present:	**Thiru. R. Manivannan ...**	**Chairman**
	Thiru K. Venkatesan ...	**Member**
	Thiru B. Mohan	**Member (Legal)**

In the matter of: Interest on Security Deposit for the Financial year 2024-25 in respect of HT and LT consumers – Ordered.

1) As per sub-section (4) of Section 47 of Electricity Act, 2003, the Distribution Licensee shall pay interest equivalent to the bank rate or more, as may be specified by the Commission, on the security in respect of electricity supplied to the consumers as well as for the meter provided to the consumers.

2) As per Regulation 5(5)(i) of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Supply Code, rate of interest on Security Deposit shall be on the basis of the Commission's direction.

3) As per Regulation 5(5)(iii) of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Supply Code, the interest at Bank Rate or more as specified by the Commission shall be Calculated and credited to the Security Deposit Accounts of the consumers

at the beginning of every financial year and the credit available including the interest shall be informed to each consumer before the end of the year.

4) **The Weighted Average Bank rate for the period from April 2024 to till March 2025 is 6.75% p.a.**

5) **The Commission directs that the TNPDCL shall pay interest at 6.75% p.a on the Security Deposit from the consumers for the financial year 2024-25. The interest on Meter Caution Deposit shall be 6.75% p.a as per the Commission's Order on Non-Tariff related miscellaneous charges.**

6) The credit including interest available in the accounts of the consumers as on 31-03-2025 shall be intimated to the consumers by 30-06-2025 and submit compliance report to the Commission on or before 31-07-2025.

(By Order of the Commission)

Sd/- Secretary
Tamil Nadu Electricity Regulatory Commission

Navigating the Grid: Challenges in Electricity Distribution and the Way Ahead

While expanding generation capacity garners considerable attention, the distribution network faces considerable obstacles that hinder effective electricity utilization. Ultimately, it is the end consumer who bears the brunt of unresolved distribution issues. Addressing challenges and modernizing India's electricity distribution systems is a critical step to enhancing efficiency and reliability.

India's quest for widespread electricity access stems from a diverse energy landscape that includes coal hydroelectric, nuclear and increasingly, renewable sources like solar and wind. While expanding generation capacity garners considerable attention, the distribution network faces considerable obstacles that hinder effective electricity utilization. Ultimately, it is the end consumer who bears the brunt of unresolved distribution issues. Addressing these challenges and modernizing India's electricity distribution systems is a critical step towards enhancing efficiency and reliability.

At the core of India's electricity distribution network are the Distribution Companies (DISCOMs), responsible for last-mile electricity delivery. However, DISCOMs face a host of challenges, including high distribution losses, revenue deficits that strain public finances, voltage fluctuations, infrastructure constraints and frequent breakdowns, all of which contribute to customer dissatisfaction.

Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses, representing electricity lost before reaching consumers due to technical inefficiencies and theft, remain alarmingly high at approximately 20% in

India. These losses result in significant financial setbacks for distribution companies and have broader implications for the economy, energy security, and sustainability. Addressing AT&C losses is, therefore, crucial for optimizing resource utilization, improving reliability, and driving economic growth.

High technical distribution losses are attributed to high core losses in small-capacity distribution transformers, use of inferior materials in construction and lack of planning in the distribution network extension. Tariff increases are influenced by higher operation and maintenance (O&M) expenses, inappropriate asset depreciation due to high failure rate of DTs and increase in per kVA installation costs. As a remedial measure, DISCOMs should focus on addressing these issues to enhance efficiency and reduce costs.

The biggest obstacle for DISCOMs is the lack of rigor associated with private management leading to inefficiencies in planning, execution, operations and decision-making. Infrastructure upgrades, while undertaken periodically, often act as stop-gap solutions and fail to address inherent quality issues. This reactive approach results in non-optimum use of taxpayers' money, with the DISCOMs continually struggling to meet consumer demand instead of future-proofing the distribution grid.

Privatization as a Model for Success

Privatization in the power distribution sector has been beneficial in addressing the financial strain. Delhi stands out as a success story, where AT&C losses fell from 55% in 2002 to around 7.5%, saving approximately Rs.1.2 lakh crore over two decades. This substantial 48% reduction not only ensured a more reliable power supply but also delivered significant cost savings to consumers.

Investments in modernizing the distribution network and implementing efficient management practices by Delhi's DISCOMS have not only improved service reliability but have also set a precedent for other regions grappling with similar challenges. States like Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka,

Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, and Daman & Diu have also achieved AT&C losses below 15%, underscoring the tangible results of concerted efforts and investments.

Challenges in Policy Implementation and Infrastructure

Despite these successes, substantial challenges persist. Policy implementation aimed at reducing high AT&C losses remains inadequate, leading to prolonged power outages that undermine efforts to address distribution inefficiency. Prolonged outages caused by failures in distribution assets severely impact productivity, disrupt daily life and compromise safety and security. Adding to this challenge is the difficulty of accurately accounting for losses during such disruptions

Revenue generation also needs to be considered. Utility planners must account for revenue losses due to the premature failure of equipment and the costs incurred for repairs, which directly affect the bottom line of a DISCOM. If DISCOMs aim to align with India's *Viksit Bharat* vision for 2047, they must plan for a sustainable and robust distribution grid. Priority must be given to quality assurance over cost comfort. A mindless focus on the L1 procurement model, while

ignoring a lifecycle cost approach, will ultimately be self-defeating.

Furthermore, utility planners must prioritize quality infrastructure planning to meet growing consumer demands. Re-evaluating material quality is also essential; while aluminium may be cost-effective, its durability may not align with heavy power loads and climate change effects. Alternatively, copper offers a sustainable alternative due to its durability and recyclability, addressing reliability concerns and contributing to sustainable development goals.

The role of State Electricity Regulatory Commission (SERCs) is not at all satisfactory, as they have failed to manage compliance of their own directives, year after year, resulting in accumulation of Regulatory Assets. Rajasthan has accumulated around Rs.50000 Crore of such assets and losses are nearing Rs.95000 Crores. Such issues exist in other states as well.

Addressing Personnel Training and Technological Gaps

In addition to infrastructural challenges, the neglect of personnel training in the power sector, especially in DISCOMs, remains a widespread concern. Most engineers, technicians, supervisors and technical staff are unaware of the Electricity Act and rules, National Electricity Plan, National Electricity Code, 2023, Standard Operating Procedures and various regulations and directions issued by regulators. Ignoring established guidelines from regulatory bodies like CEA, CERC, and REC leads to severe consequences such as damage to brand reputation, substandard material procurement and neglect of safety protocols, resulting in fatal and non-fatal accidents and significant financial losses for DISCOMs.

With evolving new-age technology, the power sector has yet to fully utilize its technological potential. The sector's inadequate IT integration and failure to capitalize on available software and funding opportunities hinder progress. Face-to-face consumer interactions often lead to corruption and delays, reflecting a lack of coordination and oversight in daily operations

The Way Forward

In conclusion, while obstacles persist, opportunities for advancement abound. Addressing fundamental distribution inefficiencies and losses is imperative for achieving India's energy goals. Prioritizing investments in quality infrastructure, deploying cutting-edge technology and considering power distribution privatization can pave the way for a resilient, sustainable, and equitable energy future. Through concerted efforts from all stakeholders, India can realize its vision of an electrified and prosperous nation with access to affordable and dependable power.

Courtesy ET Energy World: Dtd January 17, 2025

Central Electricity Authority Releases Procedure for Verifying Captive Generating Plant Status Across States

The Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has issued a detailed procedure for verifying the captive status of generating plants where the plant and its user(s) are located in different states. This procedure, effective from the financial year 2024-25, was issued on February 10, 2025.

The procedure is established under the Electricity Rules, 2005, as amended on September 1, 2023.

Objective and Applicability

The primary objective is to provide a clear and consistent method for verifying the captive status of generating plants that supply power to users across state lines. This procedure applies to all power plants and consumers seeking verification as a Captive Generating Plant (CGP) and associated Captive User(s) under Rule 3(3) of the Electricity Rules, 2005.

Verifying Authority:

The Director, Legal Division, CEA, is designated as the Verifying Authority for interstate CGPs. Their role is to verify the captive status of generating stations located in one state supplying power to at least one user in another state, ensuring compliance with Rule 3 of the Electricity Rules, 2005. The Verifying Authority will then communicate the verified status to the CGP, Captive User(s), concerned Distribution Licensee(s), State/Joint Electricity Regulatory Commissions, State Load Dispatch Centres (SLDCs), and Regional Load Dispatch Centres (RLDCs).

General Conditions for Verification

The verification process considers the following general conditions:

- **CGP Categories:** Section 2(8) of the Electricity Act recognizes two categories of CGPs:
  - Single Captive User and
  - Group Captive Users.
- **Group Captive User Categories:** Only Cooperative Societies and Associations of Persons are recognized as Group Captive Users.
- **Cooperative Society Exception:** The first proviso to Rule 3(1)(a) of the Electricity Rules, 2005, allows members of a Cooperative Society to collectively satisfy the minimum ownership and electricity consumption requirements.
- **Association of Persons Requirements:** The second proviso to Rule 3(1)(a) requires Associations of Persons to meet the minimum ownership (26%) and electricity consumption requirements. Critically, they must also consume at least 51% of the electricity generated by the CGP, proportional to their individual ownership shares (not less than 26%).
- **Proportionality Test:** All Group Captive Users not registered as Cooperative Societies must comply with the proportionality test outlined in the second proviso to Rule 3(1)(a).
- **Minimum Ownership Threshold:** The 26% minimum

ownership threshold must be maintained throughout the entire year (April 1 to March 31).

- **Change in Ownership:** In case of ownership/shareholding changes, a weighted average principle is applied to ensure compliance with the proportionate electricity consumption requirement. Specific guidelines are provided for calculating this weighted average, particularly when a Captive User exits or joins during the year.

Verification Procedure

1. Verification of CGP and Captive User(s) status is conducted annually.
2. Applicants must submit an application with required documents, including data/information in specified formats, to the Verifying Authority by May 31st each year.
3. Applicants must furnish an affidavit (as per the provided schedule) with details of annual electricity generation, Captive User-wise consumption, and equity shareholding (Formats I, II, and III).
4. Group Captive User applicants must conduct due diligence to ensure all included users are eligible for captive status.
5. The Verifying Authority will issue the captive status within two months of receiving a complete application.
6. The Verifying Authority may request clarifications from the CGP, which must be provided promptly.
7. RLDCs, SLDCs, and Distribution Licensees must assist the Verifying Authority.
8. Applicants must inform the relevant RLDCs, SLDCs, and Distribution Licensees within 15 days of submitting their application.

This detailed procedure aims to ensure transparency and consistency in verifying captive generating plant status across state lines, protecting the interests of both generators and consumers while promoting efficient and compliant power generation and distribution.

Tamil Nadu Records Highest-Ever Solar Power Generation at 6,561 MW

A senior official from the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board told TNIE that the milestone was achieved due to increased sunlight and the steady rise in installed solar capacity.

The state achieved its highest-ever solar power generation on Tuesday, reaching 6,561 MW. This has breached the previous record of 6,401 MW recorded on September 15, 2024.

It may be noted that the total solar power of 11,207.25 million Units (MU) generated from April to December in the ongoing financial year of 2024-25 has already surpassed the total solar power of 11,033.33 MU generated in the whole of 2023-24.

A senior official from the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board told TNIE that the milestone was achieved due to increased sunlight and the steady rise in installed solar capacity.

"The state's total installed solar capacity now stands at 9,414 MW. In September last, it was 8,784 MW. It has increased by

630 MW in the last five months," the official said.

To boost solar power generation, the state is encouraging private players to set up new plants. "Several companies have expressed interest in investing in solar power projects. This will help us meet future energy demands," he added.

Another senior official highlighted the hybrid energy system, stating that wind energy generators have been allowed to convert their projects into wind-solar hybrid plants. "The state government introduced policies for hybrid projects last year. This will further expand solar power generation in Tamil Nadu," he said.

According to Central Electricity Authority data accessed by TNIE, Tamil Nadu generated 11,207.25 MU of solar energy between April and December in the current financial year. The state holds the third position in solar power generation, following Rajasthan (35,949.22 MU) and Gujarat (13,405.20 MU).

With strong government support and increasing private investments, Tamil Nadu is expected to strengthen its position in renewable energy further in the coming years

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Power Ministry's answers to Rajya Sabha pinpoint India's energy surplus and infrastructural bottlenecks — an analysis

India's power sector has transformed over the past decade, shifting from chronic shortages to surplus capacity. Yet, an analysis of a set of answers provided by the Union Ministry of Power to Rajya Sabha during the recently concluded Budget Session reveals underlying structural inefficiencies, transmission constraints and the challenge of integrating renewable energy.

The analysis highlights that as power demand rises, ensuring sustainable, reliable and affordable power remains a pressing issue.

A Complex Equation

As of early 2025, India's installed power capacity stands at 462,065 MW — an addition of 230,050 MW since 2014.

While this expansion has positioned India as self-sufficient on paper, ground realities reveal stark regional disparities. Weak transmission networks cause localized shortages which undermine the overall surplus.

In FY 2023-24, India's total energy requirement was 16,26,132 MU, with 16,22,020 MU supplied, leaving a 0.3 per cent deficit. By December 2024, this narrowed to 0.1 per cent, but some states continue to struggle.

Gujarat has met its energy demand every year since 2019-20, while Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jharkhand and Bihar face persistent deficits — Jharkhand's peak at 7.5 per cent in 2021-22. These imbalances underscore the need for stronger transmission infrastructure to ensure equitable power distribution.

Capacity Expansion

India is expanding its power mix, but execution delays remain a concern. Thermal power remains central, with 80,000 MW planned by 2031-32.

Currently, 28,020 MW is under construction, and contracts for another 19,200 MW were awarded in FY 2024-25. However, coal-based generation faces fuel shortages and environmental scrutiny, raising concerns over long-term sustainability.

Hydropower, with 13,997.5 MW under construction and 24,225.5 MW in planning, faces cost overruns and ecological opposition. Meanwhile, nuclear power's slow progress— 7,300 MW under construction against a 100 GW target by 2047 —raises doubts about its role in India's energy future.

Renewables, key to India's energy transition, face hurdles in grid integration, storage, and policy consistency. Without robust frameworks and faster execution, these ambitious targets risk delays.

Transmission and distribution-an Achilles' heel

India's transmission network remains a bottleneck, limiting the efficient flow of power. Plans include adding 1,91,474 circuit kilometers of transmission lines and 1274 GVA of transformation capacity by 2031-32. While Green Energy Corridors aim to streamline renewable evacuation, sluggish implementation threatens progress.

At the distribution level, high aggregate technical and commercial losses persist despite Rs. 3,03,758 crore-worth Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme which aims to cut losses to 12-15 per cent.

To make things worse, political interference and financial distress of the distribution companies continue to hinder reforms.

Smart metering — covering 19.79 crore consumers, 52.53 lakh transformers, and 2.11 lakh feeders — is expected to curb inefficiencies. However, its success hinges on proper execution and consumer acceptance.

Renewables - Policy Incentives v/s Structural Hurdles

India's renewable energy ambitions are among the most aggressive globally, but structural inefficiencies continue to hinder progress. While policies such as 100 per cent foreign direct investment in power generation, ISTS charge waivers and a 50 GW annual bidding trajectory aim to accelerate deployment, execution challenges persist.

Regulatory inconsistencies, payment delays, and slow approvals deter investors, while states struggle to meet Renewable Purchase Obligations (RPOs).

Transmission infrastructure remains a critical bottleneck. Despite plans to integrate 500 GW of renewable capacity by 2030, delays in the Green Energy Corridor project led to curtailment in high-generation states. Similarly, domestic solar manufacturing, supported by the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme, still relies on imports for key components, exposing the sector to supply chain risks. Offshore wind, despite policy support, faces high costs and lacks a robust domestic ecosystem.

For India's clean energy transition to succeed, infrastructure expansion must align with capacity growth, RPO enforcement must be strengthened, and domestic manufacturing must scale beyond module assembly. Without

decisive action, policy ambitions risk falling short, leaving India's renewable energy future uncertain.

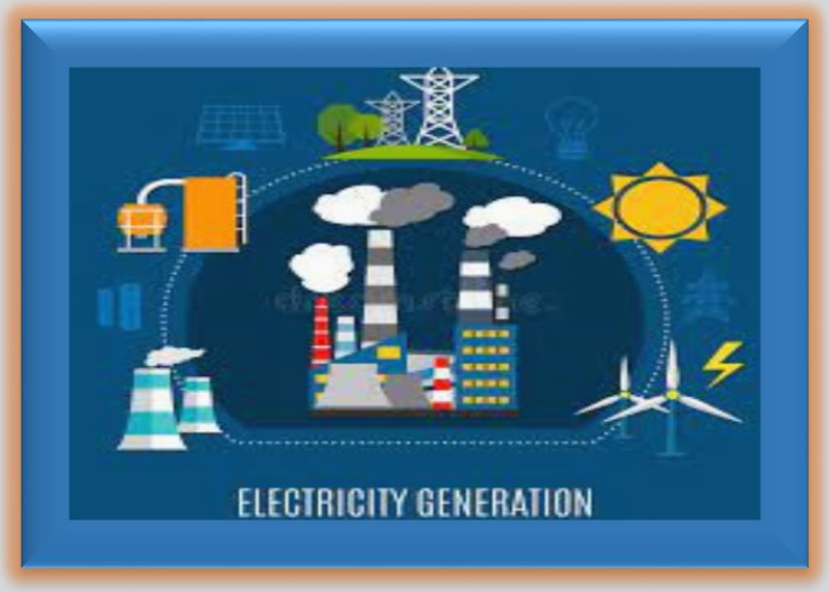
Electrification and Rural Access

The Saubhagya Scheme electrified 2.86 crore households by March 2022 with Rs 6,330.32 crore in funding. Under RDSS, Rs 4,538 crore is allocated for grid electrification, targeting one million left-out households, including Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTGs).

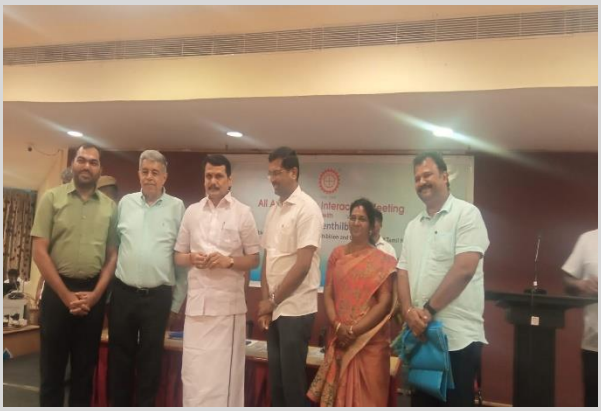
An additional Rs. 50 crore supports off-grid solar electrification for 10,000 households.

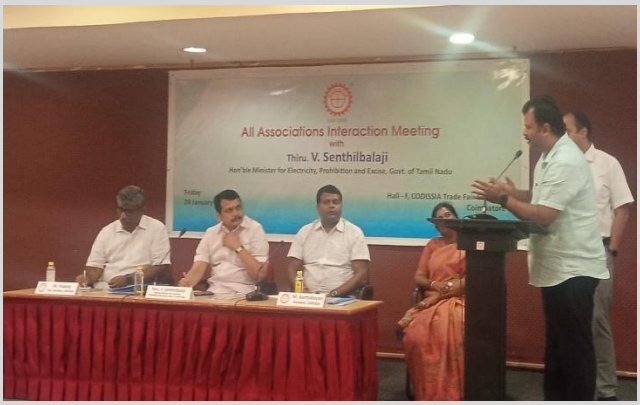
However, supply quality remains inconsistent. While Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu provide over 23 hours of rural power, states like Nagaland, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana struggle with sub-20-hour daily supply. Bridging these gaps is crucial for equitable energy access.

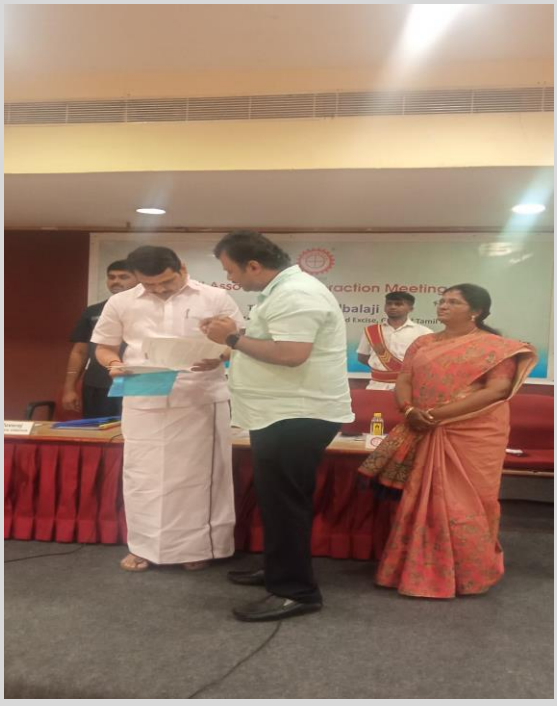
India's power sector has made commendable progress, but structural inefficiencies remain. Achieving long-term energy security demands urgent action on transmission constraints, DISCOM finances, and renewable integration. With policy stability, regulatory reforms, and infrastructure investments, India can move closer to its vision of reliable, affordable power for all. However, without decisive action, the sector risks falling short of its ambitious goals.



TECA Memorandum Submitted to Hon'ble Electricity Minister by our President on 24-01-2025







Tamil Nadu Electrical Consumer's Association

Managerial Personal

S. No.	Name	Designation
Office Bearers of TECA		
1	Mr.N. Pradeep	President
2	Dr. CP. Senthilkumar	Vice President
3	Mr. R. Mahendran	Vice President
4	Mr. Sailenda Thulasidharan	Treasurer
5	Mr. Santhosh	Secretary
Directors of TECA		
1	Mr. K Ilango	Managing Director, RSM Aurokast Ltd
2	Mr. Arun Arunachalam	Joint Managing Director, Aruna Alloys Steels P Ltd
3	Mr. Seshadri Narayanan	General Manager, Engineering & Safety
4	Mr. R. Vijay Shekar	Managing Director, Vamshadhara Paper Mills Ltd
5	Mr. Shyam Sundar	Director, Sree Rengaraj Ispat Ind P Ltd
6	Mr. Mithun Ramdass	Managing Director, Mahendra Pumps P Ltd
7	Mr. Senthil Kumar	Chief Executive Officer, Ammarun Foundries
Past President of TECA		
1	Mr. R Palaniswami	Proprietor, Rangasayee Alloy Castings
2	Mr. A.V. Varadharajan	Chairman, Sandfits Foundries P Ltd
3	Mr. Mahendra Ramdass	Manging Director, Mahendra Pumps Pvt Ltd
4	Mr. D Balasundaram	Chairman, Coimbatore Capital Ltd
5	Mr. S. Dinakaran	Joint Managing Director, Sambandam Spinning Mills Ltd
6	Mr. SR. Rabindar	Chairman, Vamshadhara Paper Mills Ltd
7	Mr. S. Ashok	Proprietor, Kismatch Engineering Corporation
8	Mr. K. Premanthan	Managing Director, Anand Engineering P Ltd
9	Mr.R. Saravanan	Managing Director, Sansfitis Foundries P Ltd