



DELHI JAL BOARD: GOVT. OF N.C.T. OF DELHI
OFFICE OF THE EE (PROJECT) WATER-I
ROOM NO. 511, VARUNALAYA PHASE-I
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No.: DJB/EE (Project) W-I/EOI/2026/ 849 to 875

Date 24.06.2026

Subject: Replies to Pre-Bid Queries and Representations received from manufacturers.

N.O.W.: 4th Expression of interest (EOI) for empanelment of manufacturers of 15 mm dia water meters.

Ref.: Tender ID: 2026_DJB_289863_1 dated 13.04.2026

Date of Pre-Bid Meeting: 22.04.2026 EOI Submission extended to: 31.07.2026

S.No.	Relevant Clause of 4th EOI Document	Query / Suggestion	Reply
1.	Clause 5.1.1 MID Certification Requirement Water Meters (Quality Control) Order, 2023 FCRI as Sole Benchmark Make in India / MSME Policy	While Clause 5.1.1 mentions MID certification, we wish to bring to the Board's attention that continuing to prioritize this foreign standard creates a direct conflict with the Statutory Law of India and discourages the "Make in India" ecosystem. REASON 1 – The Legal Mandate: ISI is the "Law of the Land" The Ministry of Commerce and Industry (DPIIT) issued the Water Meters (Quality Control) Order, 2023, making the ISI Mark (IS 779) legally mandatory for all domestic water meters in India as of September 2024. • Under the BIS Act 2016, it is now a punishable offense to manufacture or sell domestic meters without the ISI logo. • MID is a regional European Directive with no legal jurisdiction in India; its inclusion as a requirement serves only to favour imported technology over legally compliant Indian products. REASON 2 – MID is Technically Redundant for DJB • Unified Testing: Every meter must pass Accuracy, Lifecycle, and Endurance tests at FCRI, Kerala. Since an ISI meter must pass the exact same FCRI protocols as an MID meter to be empanelled, the MID certificate adds zero additional technical value to the Delhi Jal Board.	The specifications of water meter for empanelment has been amended as; 'The water meter shall be, inferential type, multi jet, magnetically coupled, having dry dial, Class 'B' conforming to IS-779 with up to date amendments with ISI certification mark and protection class of IP-68 compliant'. The water meter shall be sealed with Polycarbonate Double Lock Seal having SS 304 wire of appropriate length. The unique ID of

		• Environmental Security: Our ISI meters already meet the DJB's IP-68 protection and Hermetic Sealing requirements. REASON 3 – Support for "Make in India" and MSME Policy • Economic Barrier: Obtaining foreign pattern approvals like MID involves exorbitant costs that drain Indian MSME resources without improving meter performance in local conditions. • Local Recourse: An ISI manufacturer provides local accountability, a 5-year warranty, and a Rs. 5.0 Lakh Bank Guarantee. • National Interest: Prioritizing ISI over MID aligns with the Public Procurement (Preference to Make in India) Order, 2017. REQUESTED CLARIFICATION: We request the Board to remove the requirement for MID Certification for manufacturers holding a valid ISI Mark (IS 779) and Indian Model Approval (MAP). Success in the FCRI Laboratory Tests should be the sole benchmark for empanelment.	the seal, QR code, brand name of water meter and the word 'DJB' shall be engraved on the polycarbonate seal which shall be easily readable. Manufacturers shall submit the proposals in the EOI regarding seal design, exact engraving format; wire length, QR code etc. Additional Seal with different unique number having SS 304 wire in the box for sealing of the meter with the brass extension nut through the twin holes provided in the brass nut as mentioned in the EOI is not required. Anti-magnetic ring shall be provided in the body of the water meter. The registration box and its cap will be sealed hermetically with the brass body of the water meter as mentioned in the EOI. The other conditions will remain the same.
2.	Clause 5.1.1 Remove Compulsory MID for Indian Manufacturers (Align with Make in India)	MID is a European directive. Indian manufacturers comply with BIS (IS-779) and Legal Metrology MAP. Request to remove MID as a compulsory requirement for Indian manufacturers to align with "Make in India."	Same as in Sl. No. 01

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3.	Clause 5.1.1 Conflict of Standards (IS-779 vs ISO 4064:2005)	In case of technical discrepancy between IS-779 and ISO 4064:2005, which prevails? Seek confirmation that IS-779 (latest amendment) takes precedence.	Same as in Sl. No. 01
4.	Clause 6.2.1(d) Internal Pressure Cup Material	Is the use of high-grade engineering plastic fully acceptable? Clarify if specific polymer grades are required.	Same as in Sl. No. 01
5.	Clause 6.4 Totalizer Configuration	Requirements for digit configuration and colour of litter pointers are not fully clear. Requesting a clear schematic for the dial face.	Same as in Sl. No. 01
6.	Clause 6.6 Polycarbonate Triple Lock Seal (Engraving, Wire, Source)	Exact engraving format, wire length, and procurement source for the Polycarbonate Triple Lock Seal are not specified. Clarify if the manufacturer or DJB provides the specific seal design.	Same as in Sl. No. 01
7.	Clause 7.0 Sampling Procedure (Witnessing & Travel Cost)	Selection of 5 samples from a lot of 100 and witnessing of sealing. Confirm if the manufacturer can witness the dispatch and who bears inspection travel costs.	As per EOI documents
8.	FCRI Testing Validity (Fresh vs 12-Month Old Reports)	Mandatory fresh testing vs. existing reports. Request acceptance of FCRI reports issued within the last 12 months for the same model.	As per EOI documents
9.	Clause 3.0 Designated Workshop in Delhi (MoU with Existing NABL Lab)	Requirement for a local workshop within one month. Can this be fulfilled via a tie-up/MoU with an existing Delhi-based NABL lab/workshop?	As per EOI documents
10.	Clause 3.1 Bank Guarantee (Rs. 5.00 Lakh) Timeline & Invocation	Timeline for submission and invocation conditions of Bank Guarantee of Rs. 5.00 Lakh. Clarify if the BG is required at the time of empanelment or after the first order.	The amount of BG has been revised to Rs.15 Lakh and will be required at the time of empanelment.
11.	Clause 4.2 Processing Fee (Rs. 10,000) NEFT/ RTGS Narration	NEFT/RTGS payment details for processing fee of Rs. 10,000. Provide specific "Remarks" or "Narration" to be used for easy payment tracking.	NEFT/RTGS payment shall be made with the remarks 'Processing fee for 4 th EOI of water meters'
12.	Clause 5.2 Existing Empanelment List (10 Models / 9 Manufacturers)	Requesting the current list of 10 models/9 currently empanelled manufacturers for market transparency.	The list of 10 previously empanelled models of 15 mm dia water meters is available DJB website.
13.	Clause 6.2.2.a Accuracy Class Marking (Class B vs MID R50 on Dial)	We request clarification regarding the accuracy class required under MID certification, specifically as point 6.2.2.a mentions class B written on the dial, however the class B certification comes from ISI only. However if using MID then the classification shall be called R50 on the dial, along with an undertaking from the manufacturer that MID R50 conforms to class B meters.	Same as in Sl. No. 01
14.	BIS Standard Revision (IS 779 / ISO Alignment)	We understand that existing BIS standards are aligned with older ISO frameworks (last updated 1994) and are presently under revision. We	As per EOI documents

	Re-empanelment Concern	kindly request clarification on whether any future changes in BIS standards will require re-empanelment. Considering the cost and effort involved, we request that existing empanelled manufacturers not be required to undergo repeated empanelment upon implementation of revised BIS standards if they are in compliance with ISO 4064 or MID.	
15.	Scope of Meter Sizes Expansion beyond 15mm (DN15/20, DN25/32/40)	The current EOI appears to focus only on limited meter sizes (e.g., 15 mm). We respectfully suggest that empanelment be extended to cover all commonly used meter sizes. Larger diameter meters involve higher revenue implications and therefore require equally stringent evaluation and standardization. If not bulk meters for industrial use, at least all domestic/commercial meters upto 40/50mm can be considered. Please also note that Measurement Instruments Directive certification is given together for sizes DN15 and 20, and together for sizes DN25/32/40.	The present EOI is for 15 mm dia water meters only as per EOI documents.
16.	Terms & Conditions Testing Facility in Delhi (Practicality Concern; NABL/NPL Lab Alternative)	We submit that the requirement to establish a testing facility in Delhi may not be practical for all manufacturers, as it is time-consuming, capital-intensive, and operationally demanding. We therefore request that this requirement be reconsidered, and accredited third-party testing facilities or existing certified infrastructure be permitted as an alternative. For example, any NABL certified lab or NPL lab in Delhi can be subcontracted by the DJB at fixed prices for calibration of DJB empaneled meters.	Same as in Sl. No. 09
17.	Clause 6.5 / 6.6 Dual Seal Serial Numbers (a) Both seals same S.No.? (b) RMS Portal Update Process for Maintenance	As per point 6.5, two triple lock seals are required. We would like to request clarity on 2 points: (a) both seals shall be carrying different unique serial numbers – as it is extremely difficult to procure 2 seals of the same serial number and match them with every meter during manufacturing and packaging. Human error in this scenario can also lead to dispute for consumers with DJB personnel. Please confirm that both seals do not have to carry the same serial numbers. (b) in case a meter needs to be removed from the line for basic customer service support such as removing dirt and waste stuck inside the meter, please provide a structured, consumer friendly method through which the authorized customer care of manufacturer can get the new seal unique number updated in DJB RMS portal.	Same as in Sl. No. 01
18.	Clause 5.1.1 & 6.2.2.a(iv) Mandatory MID / ISO 4064 – Legal & Technical Objection (13 detailed points)	"We appreciate DJB's effort to encourage metering. However, certain provisions especially Clause 5.1.1 & Clause 6.2.2.a(iv) create technical ambiguity, policy inconsistency, and an uneven competitive environment. We seek immediate correction in the interest of fairness and national compliance."	Same as in Sl. No. 01

DM

POINT 2: Previous 3 EOIs (2015, 2016, 2018) always required conformity with IS or ISO as alternatives – MID was never made mandatory.

POINT 3: Introduction of mandatory MID/ISO in 4th EOI dated 13.04.2026 is irrational and arbitrary. It imposes unwarranted conditions upon otherwise compliant manufacturers devoid of any rational nexus with the object sought to be achieved.

POINT 4: MID (Directive 2004/22/EC) has NO statutory recognition under Indian law. MID certification can ONLY be obtained through a "Notified Body" operating within a member state of the European Union. No Indian authority is empowered to issue it. This condition renders compliance structurally impossible for Indian manufacturers.

POINT 5: MID standard for cold water meters prescribes operational temperature range of 1°C to 30°C calibrated for European climates whereas IS 779:1994 is designed for a maximum temperature of 45°C, appropriate for Delhi NCR where summer temperatures regularly cross 40°C. MID is technically unsound and unreasonable for Indian conditions.

POINT 6: All previous EOIs permitted IS 779 compliant manufacturers. The 4th EOI introduces a drastic change without rational justification.

POINT 7: The condition renders compliance structurally impossible for Indian manufacturers regardless of the time afforded – MID can only be issued by an EU Notified Body.

POINT 8: DJB's own 2015, 2016 and 2018 EOIs did not make MID mandatory. The sudden shift from optional to mandatory is inconsistent with your own past practice.

POINT 9: The 4th EOI has created two classes: (a) those holding MID, predominantly Indian subsidiaries of EU foreign holding companies who can easily procure it through parent entities; (b) Indian manufacturers like us, who despite complete statutory compliance, cannot obtain MID since no Indian authority is empowered to issue it.



		POINT 10: Industry practice – Bihar Urban Development (2020), MCGM Mumbai (2013), Government of Meghalaya (2019) all treated MID as an acceptable alternative, NOT a mandatory requirement over and above Indian Standards. POINT 11: The stance in 4th EOI is directly contrary to the Public Procurement (Preference to Make in India) Order, 2017 issued by Ministry of Commerce and Industry. POINT 12: Our firm intends to participate in the 4th EOI. However, the conditions mandating MID to the exclusion of Indian Standards are ex facie arbitrary and contrary to settled public policy favouring fair competition and a level playing field. POINT 13 (FORMAL PROPOSAL): We formally propose that Clause 5.1.1 and Clause 6.2.2.a(iv) be revised as follows: 'Water meters shall mandatorily conform to IS:779 (latest amendments) with ISI/MID/EEC/OIML certifications, if any, may be provided additionally but shall not substitute BIS compliance.'	
19.	Clause 5.1.1 Mandatory MID Certification Concern (Make in India Impact; Employment; Cost Increase)	Subject: Concerns Regarding Mandatory Implementation of MID-Certified Water Meters The imposition of requirements such as MID raises a critical question – are we truly aligning with the spirit of 'MAKE IN INDIA'? The enforcement of this requirement may result in compulsory procurement from foreign manufacturers, which could have several adverse effects: * It may significantly impact Indian manufacturers, including long-standing and reputed firms, leading to loss of business and employment opportunities. * It may hinder the growth of domestic manufacturing and go against initiatives such as "Make in India." * Most importantly, After-sales service and maintenance support may become more difficult with imported products. * Furthermore, the testing of MID will involve significant additional costs, which are likely to result in an increase in overall prices, which the buyers are not prepared for. In light of the above, we humbly request the Delhi Jal Board to reconsider the implementation of this regulation.	Same as in Sl. No. 01

20.	Clause 5.1.1 MID/OIML vs IS 779 (Amendment Request; 3rd EOI Precedent) EOI Extension – 3 Months	EXISTING CLAUSE 5.1.1: ...conforming to IS: 779 with up-to-date amendments and MID Certification or ISO 4064:2005 standards with EEC/OIML/MID certification mark and shall be with protection class of IP-68. TECHNICAL OBSERVATIONS: - At present, there are no accredited testing laboratories or certifying agencies in India authorized to issue OIML/MID certification. - Indian Standard IS: 779 is a well-established and widely accepted standard governing water meters, with stringent performance, durability, and accuracy requirements. - The technical parameters under IS: 779 are comparable to international standards such as ISO 4064/MID in terms of metrological performance. - Mandating OIML/MID certification creates a practical barrier for Indian manufacturers, despite their compliance with national standards and proven field performance. INDUSTRY & POLICY PERSPECTIVE: - In the 3rd EOI, a similar clause was amended, allowing broader and more inclusive participation. - Relaxation of such criteria would align with the Government of India's "Make in India" and "Atmanirbhar Bharat" initiatives. REQUEST FOR AMENDMENT: Clause 5.1.1 may kindly be revised as follows: "The water meter shall be inferential type, multi jet, magnetically coupled, having dry dial, Class 'B' conforming to IS: 779 with latest amendments and protection class IP-68 OR ISO 4064 with latest amendments along with EEC/OIML/MID certification." EXTENSION REQUEST: We request an extension of the submission period to at least three (3) months. The current window is insufficient to adequately prepare the comprehensive bid documentation and provide the required physical samples.	Same as in Sl. No. 01. The date of submission of EOI documents along with sample has been extended upto 31.07.2026
21.	Forum Agreed Points Needing Engineering Changes: NRV / Anti-Magnetic Ring / Unique ID on Seal → Request: Relax Sample +	The forum agreed to adopt inbuilt Non Return Valve inside the water meter to prevent the reverse flow. The forum agreed to adopt an Anti-Magnetic ring in the water meter. The forum agreed to provide the Unique identification number on sealing arrangement.	1. Inbuilt NRV is not to be provided. 2. Specification of water meters same as in Sl. No. 01.

	FCRI Cert. Submission with EOI (Allow Factory Visit Instead)	The above three points will require engineering changes in the existing design. Hence we request relaxation in your requirement of "Submission of sample of the water meter & FCRI Test Certificate" along with the EOI proposal. Since the development of the new meters with these three provisions may take 2-3 weeks & further standard time frame for FCRI Testing. May we propose that the samples of the meters along with FCRI certification to be given during the Factory visit of Delhi Jal Board Representative at our Factory & collection of 5 samples from a Lot of 100 Water meters.	3. The date of submission of EOI documents along with sample has been extended upto 31.07.2026 4. The other conditions of EOI will remain the same.
22.	Two Point Sealing Mechanism (Mixed Reaction at Pre-Bid; Final Decision Needed)	The Two Point Sealing Mechanism: The same was discussed however there was a mixed reaction towards the adoption of this additional Sealing. [Requests DJB's final decision on whether Two Point Sealing is mandatory.]	Same as in Sl. No. 01.
23.	Test Lab Waiver in Delhi (Requested by Various Suppliers at Pre-Bid Meeting)	The waiver on the requirement of Test Lab at Delhi was requested by various suppliers. [Requesting DJB confirmation of whether this waiver will be granted.]	Same as in Sl. No. 09
24.	Standard to Print on Meter: IS 779 or ISO 4064? (Since DJB advised adopting ISO 4064 features)	Since you advised us to adopt the various features of ISO 4064, that are currently not adopted in IS:779. May we request you to advise whether we can continue to mention IS:779 on the meters or should we start printing ISO 4064 on these.	Same as in Sl. No. 01.
25.	If ISO 4064 Adopted: ISI Approval Still Required? Legal Metrology Act 2009 Certificate Still Required?	In case we need to adopt ISO 4064, do we still need to submit the ISI approval of the new design water meter? & also, will there still be requirement of certificate for compliance w.r.t Legal Metrology Act, 2009?	Same as in Sl. No. 01.
26.	MID Certification: No Accredited Body in India for Bulk Conformity Testing; EOI Extension & Factory Visit for Samples + FCRI Reports	We request you to advise on the requirement of MID certification. As shared by majority of the suppliers, we will be dependent on European Laboratories for this certification. Secondly, even after the certification of few samples, there is no accredited body in India that can certify the conformity/compliance of the meters being supplied in bulk quantities in the market. In view of the above points, we humbly request your office to kindly extend the last date for submission of EOI. Secondly we request that the collection of new samples + FCRI reports to be done during the visit of DJB representative to our factory instead of submission with EOI. This relaxation will enable all manufacturers to ensure complete compliance with the revised technical requirements and submit high-quality, fully tested products.	Same as in Sl. No. 01. The date of submission of EOI documents along with sample has been extended upto 31.07.2026

27.	Clause 5.1.1 Counter to Claim 1: 'IS 779 on par with MID' (Technical Response)	Claim being made at Pre-Bid: IS 779:1994 is on par with MID standards. RESPONSE: This claim is technically incorrect. IS 779 uses a class-based system (Class A, B, C) to define accuracy, whereas MID follows EN ISO 4064-1:2014 and OIML R49 standards, where performance is defined through flow ratios (Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4). This concept of dynamic flow-based accuracy is not present in IS 779. MID also ensures continuous product conformity through notified bodies that conduct detailed assessments and maintain strict documentation. No such system exists in IS 779. Further, MID standards have been updated in the last 5 years by global experts, whereas IS 779 has not been meaningfully updated for over 27 years. IS 779 also does not include: Sensitivity to irregularity in the upstream velocity field (U), Sensitivity to irregularity in the downstream velocity field (D), Pressure loss class (ΔP), Temperature class (T).	Same as in Sl. No. 01.
28.	Clause 5.1.1 Counter to Claim 2: 'No consumer in India requires MID certification'	Claim being made: No consumer in India requires MID certification. RESPONSE: This claim is factually incorrect. Over the past decade, hundreds of tenders across India have mandated MID/OIML approved meters along with ISI marking. Government bodies and utilities have adopted MID standards to ensure accurate measurement, reduce Non-Revenue Water (NRW), and improve operational efficiency. Projects funded by the World Bank and JICA particularly emphasize MID-certified meters. If required, we can provide a comprehensive list of such projects, including the NWS Project and Suez Construction Malviya Nagar Project.	Same as in Sl. No. 01.
29.	Clause 5.1.1 Field Issues Acknowledged; MID Meters Performance in NWS & Suez Malviya Nagar Projects (Including Nangloi)	We acknowledge the real-life challenges highlighted during the meeting: Untested meters being sold in the market that are non-functional despite being new; Inconsistent IP68 compliance across batches; Easy tampering of meters; Dirt sensitivity, where even mild impurities damage meter components. In contrast, MID-certified meters installed in projects such as NWS and Suez Malviya Nagar have demonstrated excellent performance. Even in challenging areas like Nangloi, where water contains a high level of dirt, MID meters continue to function effectively without failure. This clearly establishes the superior quality, durability, and reliability of MID-compliant meters, while many ISI-approved meters have failed in such conditions.	Same as in Sl. No. 01.

30.	Clause 5.1.1 Counter to Claim 4: 'ISI Mfrs. Can Offer MID-Like Specs Without Certification' Manufacturing Readiness Concern (3 Months for Samples)	Claim being made: ISI manufacturers can offer MID-like specifications without certification. RESPONSE: While some manufacturers claim to provide features such as anti-tamper sealing, anti-magnetic rings, and hermetically sealed dials, these claims lack reliability without MID certification. MID is a standardized and regulated framework. Without certification: Features are not guaranteed; They can be altered or removed for cost-cutting; Market inconsistency will persist. MANUFACTURING READINESS: During the meeting, manufacturers with only ISI certification initially claimed that they already supply such advanced specifications to other clients. However, when asked to present samples, they requested a minimum of 3 months. This clearly indicates: Lack of prior manufacturing experience with such high-quality meters; Absence of ready and tested products; Risk of introducing unproven designs without proper lab and field validation. CONCLUSION: We respectfully request the Delhi Jal Board to continue with its decision to mandate MID certification and proceed with stricter and globally aligned metering standards.	Same as in Sl. No. 01.
31.	Clause 5.1.1 Certification Requirement: ISI vs MID (12 Years ISI License; Clarify if ISI Sufficient for Indian Mfrs.)	QUERY 1 – Certification Requirement (Clause 5.1.1): Kindly confirm the requirement regarding ISI or MID certification. In the last three EOIs, only one certification was required. As an Indian manufacturer, we have held a valid ISI license for the past 12 years and have participated in previous DJB EOIs with the same. Additionally, the Government of India promotes Make in India. Since MID certification is issued by European agencies, we request clarification whether ISI certification is sufficient for Indian manufacturers and MID for foreign manufacturers. QUERY 2 – Sample Submission: We confirm our readiness to submit samples directly from our factory as required.	Same as in Sl. No. 01.
32.	Clause 5.1.1 MID Certification as Eligibility Criteria (Request Equal Preference for ISI Certified Meters)	We request that ISI certified water meters conforming to relevant Indian Standards may also be given equal preference and acceptance instead of limiting approvals mainly to MID standards. Many reputed Indian manufacturers produce high-quality water meters strictly as per BIS / IS standards and Legal Metrology requirements but may not always possess European MID certifications. Since Indian companies primarily cater to domestic requirements, adoption of European certification by	Same as in Sl. No. 01.

		all manufacturers is not always commercially practical. ISI certified meters are specifically designed for Indian operating conditions, comply with national quality norms, and support the Make in India initiative by encouraging domestic manufacturing capabilities. Accepting ISI certified products alongside MID certified meters would create broader participation, healthy competition, and cost-effective procurement without compromising quality.	
33.	Clause 5.1.1 MID Certification as Eligibility Criteria (Request Equal Preference for ISI Certified Meters)	We request that ISI certified water meters conforming to relevant Indian Standards may also be given equal preference and acceptance instead of limiting approvals mainly to MID standards. Many reputed Indian manufacturers produce high-quality water meters strictly as per BIS / IS standards and Legal Metrology requirements but may not always possess European MID certifications. Since Indian companies primarily cater to domestic requirements, adoption of European certification by all manufacturers is not always commercially practical. ISI certified meters are specifically designed for Indian operating conditions, comply with national quality norms, and support the Make in India initiative by encouraging domestic manufacturing capabilities. Accepting ISI certified products alongside MID certified meters would create broader participation, healthy competition, and cost-effective procurement without compromising quality.	Same as in Sl. No. 01.
34.	Clause 5.1.1 MID vs ISI (No Indian Agency for MID; MID Only for Foreign Mfrs.)	CONCERN 1: In India, where government implemented mandatory ISI marking on water meter as per IS779, where as the EOI clause no. 5.1.1 shows MID certification or ISO 4064:2005 as compulsory, how Indian manufacturer get this MID certificate even no agency or no laboratory is available?? CONCERN 2: The MID certificate can compulsory only in case of foreign manufacturer who have no BIS license or no ISI marking on water meter.	Same as in Sl. No. 01.
35.	Clause 6.6 Triple Lock Seal – Regular Maintenance Concern (Seal Between Meter & Coupling Nut; Two-Point Sealing Sufficient)	CONCERN 3: The Clause no. 6.6 for triple lock seal, if we implement this, at the time of regular maintenance which is essential to clean the strainer inside the water meter inlet, we have to brake the seal in between water meter and coupling nut. This will restrict the plumber and regular maintenance will held up and create chaos. The two point sealing is good enough to prevent from tempering the water meter.	Same as in Sl. No. 06.
36.	Anti-Magnetic Ring (Supports Immediate Incorporation in 4th EOI)	CONCERN 4: The issue related to tempering, the anti-magnetic ring is the good idea and we should immediately incorporate in to 4th EOI.	AS per discussion during the Pre-bid meeting held on 22.04.2026, provision

			of anti magnetic ring has been made mandatory in the 4 th EOI
37.	Clause 5.1.1 Inbuilt NRV – Technical Concern in Brass/Bronze Body Meters (Head Loss at 3000 LPH; All Meters Will Fail IS779 Head Loss Test)	CONCERN 5: As far as reverse flow, the inbuilt NRV is the good idea only in plastic body (or ultrasonic water meter) but in brass or bronze body, all manufacturer will push NRV inside the water meter body at outlet side, this will again create the issue of head loss and very difficulty to maintain 1 bar head loss at 3000LPH, in this case all water meter will fail in head loss test as per IS779. Very difficult to hold BIS license of DN15 water meter by all manufacturer.	Inbuilt NRV is not to be provided.
38.	BIS Standard Revision (IS 779 / ISO Alignment) Re-empanelment Concern	SUGGESTION 1 – BIS Standard Revision (IS 779 / ISO Alignment): It is understood that the current BIS standard (IS 779) is based on older ISO standards (ISO 4064:1994) and is presently under revision and shall soon be complying with more recent ISO 2014 standards. We request clarification on whether any changes in empanelment criteria will be mandated once the revised standards are implemented. Given that compliance upgrades are both time-consuming and capital-intensive, we humbly request that existing empaneled manufacturers not be required to undergo repeated certification processes upon every revision of standards, as this creates significant operational and financial strain.	Same as in Sl. No. 01.
39.	Scope Limited to 15mm Meters (Request for Expansion to DN20-50 & Industrial Meters)	SUGGESTION 2 – Scope Limited to 15 mm Meters: We seek clarification on the rationale for restricting the current empanelment to only 15 mm diameter meters. Larger diameter meters {e.g., commercial (DN20-50) and industrial Woltman meters}, which involve significantly higher revenue measurement, arguably require even more stringent selection and quality control with higher accuracy, anti tamper and sealing standards. We respectfully suggest that empanelment may be considered comprehensively across all commonly used meter sizes.	The present EOI is for 15 mm dia water meters only as per EOI documents.
40.	Domestic vs Foreign Manufacturers – Make in India Policy (Clarification on Preference)	SUGGESTION 3 – Domestic vs Foreign Manufacturers (Make in India Policy): We seek clarification on whether the empanelment process is open to foreign manufacturers or if preference will be given to domestic manufacturers in alignment with the Government's Make in India initiative. Clear policy direction on this aspect would be helpful for all stakeholders.	As per EOI documents.
41.	Clause 6.2.2 (Point IV) Two Options Clarification: (a) IS 779 + MID (b) ISO 4064 + EEC/OIML/MID	CLARIFICATION 4 – Clause 6.2.2 (Point IV): We request further elaboration on Point IV of Clause 6.2.2, particularly regarding the following options mentioned: (a) IS 779 with up-to-date amendments along with MID certification; (b) ISO 4064 with up-to-date amendments	Same as in Sl. No. 01.

	(Distinction & Applicability)	along with EEC / OIML / MID approval. It would be helpful if the distinction, equivalence, and applicability of these two options could be clearly explained, to avoid ambiguity during compliance and evaluation.	
42.	Testing Facility in Delhi – Reconsideration Request Gazette of India Notification (Dept. Consumer Affairs 23.10.2025 – R49 Approved Labs in Same City/State)	SUGGESTION 5 – Requirement for Testing Facility in Delhi: The requirement for manufacturers to establish a testing facility in Delhi poses significant logistical and financial challenges, especially for manufacturers located outside the region. We humbly request reconsideration of this requirement. Also as per the Gazette of India's notification by the Department of Consumer Affairs dated 23rd October 2025, all water meters will mandatorily be tested by an approved laboratory as per strict standards of accuracy class R49 and above; setup in the same city/state as being sold. In the near future this rule shall be applicable, DJB meters can be sent to any of these labs for recalibration easily.	Same as in Sl. No. 09.
43.	MRP Fixation & Price Variation Clause (Open Market Sales via Hardware/Sanitary Shops; MRP as Ceiling, Not Fixed Wholesale Price)	SUGGESTION 6 – MRP Fixation and Price Variation Clause: We appreciate the provision for MRP fixation, which brings transparency and uniformity. However, we respectfully suggest that clarity be provided for the same as DJB's empanelment structure is for open market sales via hardware, sanitary shops etc wherein the final price offered to consumers cannot be controlled by manufacturers. It will be more practical to mention that the meters shall not be sold to end consumers above the MRP mentioned on the meter box as per the consumer affairs guidelines in India.	As per EOI documents.
44.	Clause 5.1.1 MID Certification Reconsideration (BIS / ISO 4064 as Alternative Qualifying Criteria; Make in India)	The MID certification is primarily a European regulatory standard applicable within European Union member countries and is not widely adopted or recognized as a mandatory compliance requirement within India. At present, most Indian water meter manufacturers do not possess MID certification, as it is neither mandated nor practically aligned with Indian regulatory frameworks. In India, established standards such as those issued by BIS, along with internationally recognized standards like ISO 4064, already provide comprehensive guidelines for accuracy, performance, and quality of water meters. These standards are well-suited to Indian operating conditions and are widely followed by manufacturers across the country. In light of the above, we humbly request that the requirement of mandatory MID certification may kindly be reconsidered. Instead, it is	Same as in Sl. No. 01.

Signature

		suggested that compliance with BIS standards and/or ISO 4064 be accepted as qualifying criteria. This approach will: Encourage participation from competent domestic manufacturers; Promote fair competition and innovation; Ensure availability of quality products at competitive pricing; Support the "Make in India" initiative.	
45.	MID Reconsideration (Detailed Representation) Anti-Tampering Features: – Anti-Magnetic Protection – NRV – 3-Point Sealing (Calibration Bolt, Register Cover, Coupling Nut) Innovative Design: Forward Registration Even During Reverse Flow (No External NRV Dependency)	Please find attached our detailed representation regarding the reconsideration of the mandatory MID certification requirement, submitted for your kind review and consideration and also we would like to submit that our water meters are fully designed to comply with these requirements. ANTI-TAMPERING FEATURES: Our meters incorporate advanced anti-tampering features including anti-magnetic protection, provision of NRV (Non-Return Valve) to prevent reverse flow, and a secure sealing system. The sealing arrangement is uniquely identifiable with individual seal numbers and is implemented through a three-point sealing mechanism covering the calibration bolt, register cover, and coupling nut, ensuring high security and traceability.	Same as in Sl. No. 01 & 21.
46.	Clause 5.1.1 Amendment – IS:779 as Mandatory & Sufficient Standard	POINT 1 – Amendment to Clause No. 5.1.1 (Certification Standards): Currently, Clause 5.1.1 mandates MID Certification. Please note that the most of Indian manufacturers follows Indian Standard IS: 779. Obtaining MID certification is a constraint for many Indian Manufacturers. To promote local manufacturing, we request you to consider IS: 779 as a mandatory and sufficient standard.	Same as in Sl. No. 01.
47.	Anti-Tampering Technical Enhancements (4 Measures): – Polycarbonate Seals with G.I. Wire – Anti-Magnet Ring – Mandatory NRV – Anti-Tamper Ring Below Meter Cap	POINT 2 – Proposed Technical Enhancements for Anti-Tampering: During the pre-bid discussion, several measures were discussed to prevent the tampering of water meters. We suggest the formal implementation of the following specifications: • Sealing: Transition to polycarbonate seals used exclusively with G.I. Wire. • Magnetic Protection: Implementation of an anti-magnet ring. • Non-Return Valve (NRV): Mandatory implementation of NRVs in all meters. • Anti-Tamper Ring: Implementation of a specialized ring below the meter cap to prevent unauthorized opening.	Same as in Sl. No. 01.
48.	Terms & Conditions In-House Testing Facility Recognition Request	POINT 3 – In-House Testing Facilities: As our manufacturing unit is located within the Delhi region, we possess fully equipped, state-of-the-art testing facilities. We request that these existing in-house labs be	Same as in Sl. No. 09.

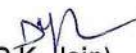
	(Delhi-based Manufacturer; Avoid External Lab Duplication)	recognized for quality checks, removing the requirement for additional external laboratory investment.	
49.	Clause 6.2.1(d) Copper Can vs Plastic Can Mechanism for Internal Components (Clarification)	POINT 4 – Clarification on Mechanism: Following our discussion, we seek clarification on whether the department requires the implementation of a copper can mechanism or a plastic can for the internal components.	Same as in Sl. No. 01.
50.	EOI Extension – Minimum 2 Months (To Incorporate Technical Changes & Anti- Tamper Features)	POINT 5 – Request for Extension: To successfully incorporate the proposed technical changes and anti-tamper features mentioned above, we move a request for an extension of at least two (2) months to finalize the product specifications and compliance.	The last date of submission of EOI has been extended up to 31.07.2026.
51.	Clause 5.1.1 MID Certification Removal Request (IS 779 + ISO 4064 + CE as Sufficient; MID = EU Directive Only) Tamper-Evidence Undertakings: – Seal carries serial number – Meter damaged if opened by unauthorized persons	The Measuring Instruments Directive (MID) is a European Union directive applicable to instruments intended for use within EU member countries and is not a statutory requirement under Indian regulations. Our products are supported with CE certification, along with ISO and ISI (BIS) certifications. In the absence of any explicit requirement for MID certification, compliance with IS 779 (BIS) and ISO 4064 is generally considered sufficient for supply of meters for all projects within India. In view of the reasons stated above, we would greatly appreciate it if you could kindly remove the MID certification clause from the pre-bid requirement for the empanelment of water meter manufacturers in the DJB.	Same as in Sl. No. 01.
52.	Clause 5 / Clause 5.1 Revenue Loss Due to Inferior Meters; MID Eliminates Low Quality Meters (IGL & Gas Utilities Use MID)	QUERY 1 – Revenue Loss: In Pre bid meeting, It is established that Low quality Manufacturer's are mis-using IS 779 requirements which are based on old standards (ISO 4064: 1993) and are under revision to align with latest global standards (ISO 4064: 2014/17) by BIS. During the period of upgradation of Indian standards, low quality meters can be eliminated by MID approved meters and this will increase quality standards also will ensure huge reduction in non revenue water loss. Even IGL (Indraprastha Gas Ltd. and other Gas Utilities are using MID, EN Standards along with Indian std. / approval, so that keeping quality as high and reduction in revenue losses due to quality of the Meters. [SUPPORTS MID]	Same as in Sl. No. 01.
53.	Clause 5.1.1 IS 779 Outdated (Based on ISO 4064:1993); Recommend ISO 4064:2017 or MID to Stop Revenue Loss	QUERY 2 – Clause 5.1.1: As IS 779 is very old and based on outdated standard i.e. ISO 4064:1993 (IS 779:1994 in India), so It is highly recommended to consider ISO 4064:2017 Or MID, so stop DJB revenue loss. New standard of ISO4064:2014 is introduced with several benefits and also to align with OIML R49 evolution (latest version is OIML R-49:2013). ISO 4064:2017 is then introduced lately to cater relationship between MID 2014/32/EU with ISO 4064:2014.	Same as in Sl. No. 01.

BY

54.	Clause 5.1.2 FCRI Life Cycle Testing Duration (3-4 Months); Suggest Accepting Past FCRI Reports within 5 Years for Same Model	QUERY 3 – Clause 5.1.2 – FCRI Testing: As life cycle testing requires minimum 3-4 months after submitting samples to FCRI. It is a very long process and we suggest that past FCRI endurance testing reports of within 5 years for same model can be considered to expedite the empanelment process, this will enable DJB to move faster and same time DJB able to procure high quality meters. Otherwise the challenges DJB is facing currently will keep going for minimum 4-6 more months just due to this test time.	As per EOI documents.
55.	Clause 6.2.1(d) Health Certificates – Allow OEM Conformity Certificate Based on Meter BoQ & Material Procurement	QUERY 4 – Clause 6.2.1(d): (Health certificates should be included in the bidding documents). Please allow Meter OEM to Issue a conformity Health Certificate based on their Meter BoQ and Material procurement.	As per EOI documents.
56.	Clause 6.2.1(f) Guarantee Card Marking – Remove 'DJB Approval Validity' (Confuses Customers with Meter Warranty Validity)	QUERY 5 – Clause 6.2.1(f): Each meter should be supplied in separate individual box with its accessories and test certificates and guarantee card indicating year of manufacture, unique ID by manufacture, date of approval of DJB with validity of the same. Request to amend this clause as "Each meter should be supplied in separate individual box with its accessories and test certificates and guarantee card indicating year of manufacture, unique ID by manufacture, date of approval of DJB" as DJB approval validity causes confusion to end customer as Meters warranty validity.	As per EOI documents.
57.	Clause 6.2.2(a) Marking Allow MID R Rating (R50/R80/R100) in Place of Class B on Dial	QUERY 6 – Clause 6.2.2(a): i) Class "B". Please allow MID Meters to mention R Rating in place of Class B; for example R50 / R80 / R100 (this will indicate transparently the accuracy of meters being procured aligning with global standards).	Same as in Sl. No. 01.
58.	Clause 8 – Lab Testing Accept Past FCRI Endurance Reports within 5 Years for Same Model	QUERY 7 – Clause 8, Lab Testing: As life cycle testing requires minimum 3-4 months after submitting samples to FCRI. It is a very long process and we advise that past FCRI endurance testing reports of within 5 years for same model can be considered to expedite the empanelment process. Otherwise the challenges DJB is facing currently will keep going for minimum 4-6 more months just due to this test time.	As per EOI documents.
59.	Clause 10 – Documents Add MID Certificate to List of Required Documents	QUERY 8 – Clause 10, Documents to be Submitted Along with the Application of EOI. Additional: Please include MID certificate along with other approvals. Request to add / include MID certificate along with other approvals.	Same as in Sl. No. 01.

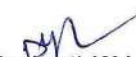
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60.	Page 8 of EOI Document – EEC/MID/OIML Certification Requirement (Single Query)	Subject: Queries regarding EOI No. DJB/EE(Project)W-I/EOI/2026 With reference to the EOI Document for Project W-I issued on 13.04.2026: Sl. No. 4 Page No. 8 Existing Provision: EEC/MID/OIML Query: WHY THIS IS REQUIRED	Same as in Sl. No. 01.
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(D.K. Jain)
EE (Project) W-I

Copy to for kind information:

1. PA to chairman, DJB
2. P.S. to CEO/ Mem.(A)/Mem.(F)/CEN(Water)/CEN(Dr.)/CVO
3. C.E.(Water)Projects-I/II/CE(P&D)/CE(WW)-I/CE(M)-1/CE(M)-2
4. Dir. (F&A)/DOV/DOR
5. SE(Proj.)W-II/ EE(Plg.)W-II
6. Dy.Dir(F&A)-I/Jt. Dir. (Rev) HQ/AO(Project)W-II
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