



# Monitoring Report

CARBON OFFSET UNIT (CoU) PROJECT



**Title: 7 MW Ullumkal Small Hydro Power Project  
at EDCL Power Projects Limited by Energy Advisory Services Pvt Ltd**

Version 1.0

Date 20/05/2024

**First CoU Issuance Period: 11 years, 0 months**

Date: 01/01/2013 to 31/12/2023



## Monitoring Report (MR) CARBON OFFSET UNIT (CoU) PROJECT

Monitoring Report	
Title of the project activity	7 MW Ullumkal Small Hydro Power Project at EDCL Power Projects Limited by Energy Advisory Services Pvt Ltd
UCR Project Registration Number	427
Version	1.0
Completion date of the MR	20/05/2024
Monitoring period number and duration of this monitoring period	Monitoring Period Number: 01  Duration of this monitoring Period: (first and last days included <b>(01/01/2013 to 31/12/2023)</b> )
Project participants	<b>Project Proponent:</b> EDCL Power Projects Limited, EDCL House,1 A, Elgin Road, Kolkata 700020  <b>Aggregator:</b> Energy Advisory Services Pvt. Ltd. Bangalore, Karnataka. Email: manoj@easpl.co.in
Host Party	INDIA
Applied methodologies and standardized baselines	<b>CDM UNFCCC Methodology AMS-I.D.:</b> Grid connected renewable electricity generation version-18 & <b>UCR Standard</b> for Emission Factor
Sectoral scopes	01 Energy industries (Renewable/Non-Renewable Sources)
Estimated amount of GHG emission reductions for this monitoring period in the registered PCN	2013: 19,961 CoUs (19,961 tCO <sub>2</sub> eq)
	2014: 19,358 CoUs (19,358 tCO <sub>2</sub> eq)
	2015: 16,809 CoUs (16,809 tCO <sub>2</sub> eq)
	2016: 12,342 CoUs (12,342 tCO <sub>2</sub> eq)
	2017: 14,349 CoUs (14,349 tCO <sub>2</sub> eq)
	2018: 10,731 CoUs (10,731 tCO <sub>2</sub> eq)
	2019: 15,698 CoUs (15,698 tCO <sub>2</sub> eq)
	2020: 14,553 CoUs (14,553 tCO <sub>2</sub> eq)
	2021: 22,248 CoUs (22,248 tCO <sub>2</sub> eq)
	2022: 19,548 CoUs (19,548 tCO <sub>2</sub> eq)
	2023: 15,807 CoUs (15,807 tCO <sub>2</sub> eq)
	<b>Total: 1,81,415 CoUs (1,81,404 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq)</b>

## SECTION A. Description of project activity

### A.1. Purpose and general description of project activity >>

#### a) Purpose of the project activity and the measures taken for GHG emission reductions >>

The proposed project titled under UCR is “7 MW Ullumkal Small Hydro Power Project at EDCL Power Projects Limited by Energy Advisory Services Pvt Ltd which is a hydroelectric power project located in Chittar Taluk: Rani, District Pathanamthitta, state Kerala. The project is an operational activity with continuous reduction of GHG, currently being applied under “Universal Carbon Registry” (UCR).

This in turn will lead to reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by an estimated 1,81,404 Tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e during the crediting period of Jan 2013 to December 2023.

#### b) Brief description of the installed technology and equipment>>

The project activity aims to harness kinetic energy of water (renewable source) from Kakkad river to generate electricity. The project is promoted by M/s EDCL Power Projects Limited (herein after called as project proponent ‘PP’). The proposed project activity is the installation and operation of small-scale hydel power project comprising of 2 unit of 3.5 MW (7 MW) hydro turbine and generator, along with step-up transformer, transmission line up to sub-station located at Pathanamthitta.

As the nature of the hydro project, no fossil fuel is involved for power generation in the project activity, the electricity produced by the project is directly contributing to climate change mitigation by reducing the anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere by displacing an equivalent amount of power at the grid, which would otherwise have been generated from fossil fuel-based power plants which are connected to the Indian grid system.

#### The salient features of the technology of the hydro-turbines are:

Sr. No.	Parameter	Value
1	Make of Turbine	M/S CKD BLASNSKO (CZECH REPUBLIC)
2	Type	Horizontal S Type Full Kaplan
3	Rated Capacity	4210 KW *2 Nos.
4	Generator Rated Power	3500 KW * 2 Nos.
5	Generator Serial Number	DG 9601/1, DG 9601/2
6	Rated Speed	750 rpm

#### c) Relevant dates for the project activity (e.g. construction, commissioning, continued operation periods, etc.)>>

UCR Project ID or Date of Authorization:	
Start Date of Crediting Period:	01/01/2013
Project Commissioned:	01/01/2013

d) Total GHG emission reductions achieved or net anthropogenic GHG removals by sinks achieved in this monitoring period>>

The total GHG emission reductions achieved in this monitoring period is as follows:

Summary of the Project Activity and ERs Generated for the Monitoring Period	
Start date of this Monitoring Period	01/01/2013
Carbon credits claimed up to	31/12/2023
Total ERs generated (tCO <sub>2</sub> eq)	1,81,404 tCO <sub>2</sub> eq
Leakage	NIL

e) Baseline Scenario>>

The baseline scenario identified at the PCN stage of the project activity is:

As per the approved consolidated methodology AMS-I.D. Version 18, if the project activity is the installation of a new grid-connected renewable power plant/unit, the baseline scenario is the following: **“The baseline scenario is that the electricity delivered to the grid by the project activity would have otherwise, been generated by the operation of grid-connected power plants and by the addition of new generation sources into the grid”.**

Schematic diagram showing the baseline scenario:

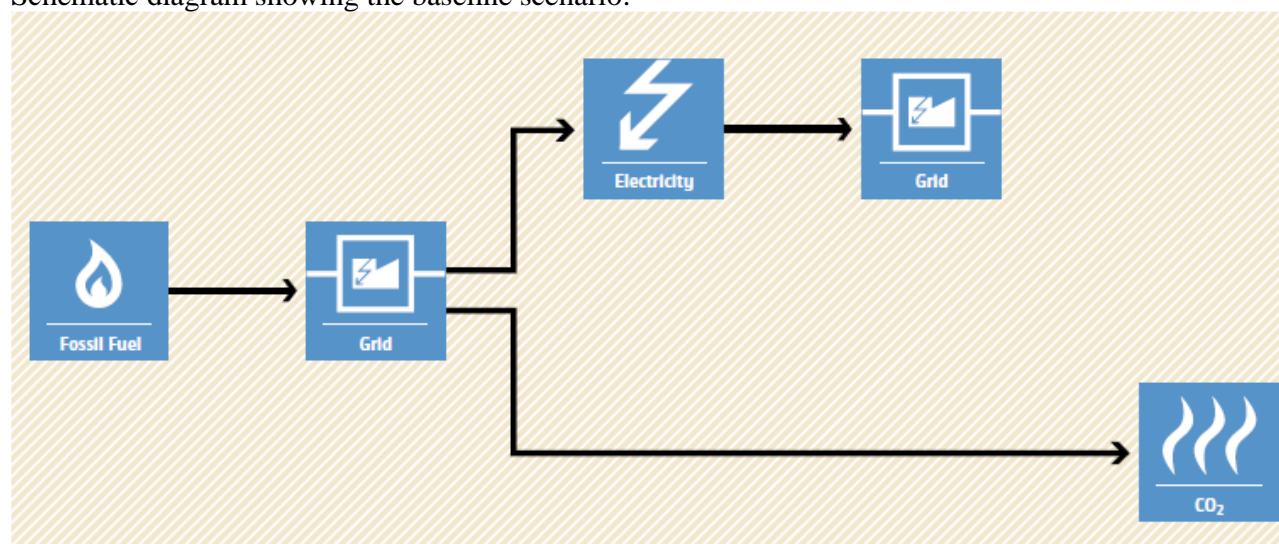


Figure 1- Baseline scenario

## A.2. Location of project activity>>

Country:	India
Village:	PO Chittar
Tehsil:	Rani
District:	Pathanamthitta
State:	Kerala
Pin code	689663
Coordinates	9°20'14.6"N 76°56'49.9"E



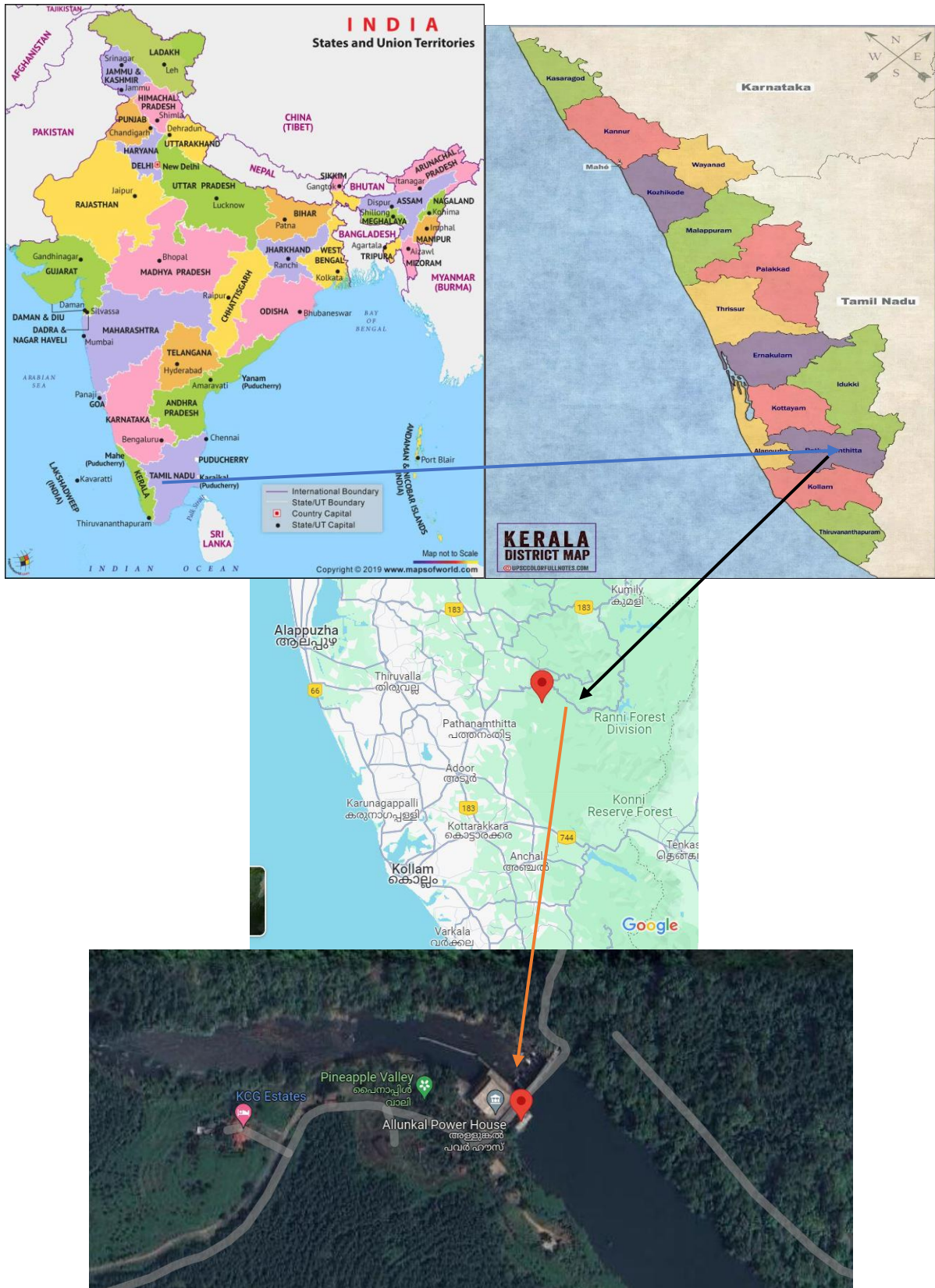


Figure 2- Project location with co-ordinates

### A.3. Parties and project participants >>

Party (Host)	Participants
INDIA	<b>Project Proponent:</b> EDCL Power Projects Limited, EDCL House,1 A, Elgin Road, Kolkata 700020  <b>Aggregator:</b> Energy Advisory Services Pvt. Ltd. Bangalore, Karnataka. Email: manoj@easpl.co.in

### A.4. References to methodologies and standardized baselines >>

SECTORAL SCOPE	01, Energy industries (Renewable/Non-renewable sources)
TYPE	I – Renewable Energy Projects
CATEGORY	AMS. I.D. (Title: “Grid connected renewable electricity generation”, version 18)

### A.5. Crediting period of project activity >>

Start date of the crediting period: 01/01/2013

Length of the crediting period corresponding to this monitoring period: 11 years 0 months  
01/01/2013 to 31/12/2023 (Both dates are inclusive)

### A.6. Contact information of responsible persons/entities >>

Name : Nikhil Vedprakash  
Contact No : +91 7303201778  
E-Mail : nikhil@easpl.co.in

## SECTION B. Implementation of project activity

### B.1. Description of implemented registered project activity >>

a) Provide information on the implementation status of the project activity during this monitoring period in accordance with UCR PCN>>

The hydroelectric both turbine No. was Synchronization on 11/11/2009 and declared the Commercial Operation Date by KSEB: Kerala State Electricity Board Limited on Company Limited, with whom the Power Purchase Agreement was concluded. Project is located at Chittar Taluk: Rani, District Pathanamthitta, state Kerala. M/s EDCL Power Projects Limited is the owner of this project. The project generates clean energy by utilizing the kinetic energy of flowing water from Kakkad River.

b) For the description of the installed technology(ies), technical process and equipment, include diagrams, where appropriate>>

The project activity involves a Two Kaplan turbine (3.5MW \* 2 Nos.) with internal electrical lines connecting the project activity with alternator, internal electrical lines connected to the 11 kV /11kV substation at Pathanamthitta. The generators generate power at 6.6 kV, which is stepped up to 11 kV using transformer at the generation station. The project activity operates at a frequency of 50 Hz and a voltage of 6.6 kV. The average life of the generator is around 35to 40 years as per the equipment supplier specification. The other salient features of the technology are:

**Table 1 -The other salient features of the technology are:**

Particular	Value
<b>Turbine</b>	
Make	M/s CKD BLASNSKO (CZECH REPUBLIC)
Type	HORIZONTAL S TYPE FULL KAPLAN
Rated Capacity	4210 KW
<b>Generator</b>	
Make	M/S CROMPTON GREAVES
Rated Capacity	3500 KW
Serial No	DG 9601/1, DG 9601/2
Full Load Efficiency	98%
<b>Gear Box</b>	
Make	M/S TRIVENI ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES
Rated Power	4200 KW
Input/Output Speed	167.6/750 RPM

## **B.2. Do no harm or Impact of the project activity >>**

There was no harm identified from the project and hence no mitigations measures are applicable.

**Rational:** as per ‘Central Pollution Control Board (Ministry of Environment & Forests, Govt. of India)’, final document on revised classification of Industrial Sectors under Red, Orange, Green and White Categories (07/03/2016), it has been declared that hydro project activity falls under the “White category”. White Category projects/industries do not require any Environmental Clearance such as ‘Consent to Operate’ from PCB as such project does not lead to any negative environmental impacts. Additionally, as per Indian Regulation, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment is not required for hydro Projects.

The Government of India has stipulated the following indicators for sustainable development in the interim approval guidelines for such projects which are contributing to GHG mitigations. The Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change, has stipulated economic, social, environmental, and technological well-being as the four indicators of sustainable development. It has been envisaged that the project shall contribute to sustainable development using the following ways:

**Social well-being:** The project would help in generating direct and indirect employment benefits accruing out of ancillary units for project equipment’s and hydro turbines and for maintenance during the operation of the project activity. It will lead to the development of infrastructure around the project area in terms of improved road network etc. and will also directly contribute to the development of renewable infrastructure in the region.

**Economic well-being:** The project is a clean technology investment decision based on carbon revenue support, which signifies the flow of clean energy investments into the host country. The project activity requires temporary and permanent, skilled and semi-skilled manpower at the project location; this will create additional employment opportunities in the region. The generated electricity will be displacing an equivalent amount of electricity that otherwise would have been generated by fossil fuel sources, thereby reducing grid emission. In addition, improvement in infrastructure will provide new opportunities for industries and economic activities to be set up in the area. Apart from getting better employment opportunities, the local people will get better prices for their land, thereby resulting in overall economic development.


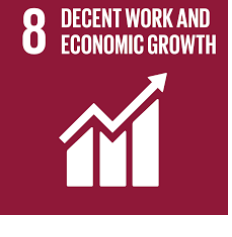

**Technological well-being:** The project activity employs state of art technology hydro turbines which has high power generation potential. The successful operation of project activity would lead to the promotion of this technology and would further push R&D efforts by technology providers to develop more efficient and better machinery in the future. Hence, the project leads to technological well-being. P

**Environmental well-being:** The project activity will generate power using zero emissions hydro-based power generation facility which helps to reduce GHG emissions and specific pollutants like SO<sub>x</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, and SPM associated with the conventional thermal power generation facilities. The project utilizes the kinetic energy of flowing water for generating electricity which is a clean source of energy. The project activity will not generate any air pollution, water pollution, or solid waste to the environment which otherwise would have been generated through fossil fuels. Thus, the project causes no negative impact on the surrounding environment contributing to environmental well-being.



**The project activity contributes to the following SDGs;**

**Table 2: Contribution to the SDGs**

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The project activity has generated 18,324 MWh of clean energy per year, which with increased shared will increase the affordability at a cheaper rate to end user.</li> <li>• The project activity will utilize Hydro energy (renewal resource) to generate power. The project activity will increase the share of renewable resource-based electricity in global mix of energy consumption.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decent work and economic growth. The project activity generates additional employment for skilled and unskilled, also the project situated in a remote area will provide employment opportunities to unskilled people from villages.</li> <li>• Training on various aspects including safety, operational issues, and developing skill sets will also be provided to employees.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This Hydro power project meets the SDG 13 goal by saving fossil fuel and producing clean energy.</li> <li>• This project has avoided 16,491 tons of CO2 emissions so far up to Dec'23 during this monitoring period. In a Greenfield project, electricity delivered to the grid by the project would reduce the dependence on fossil fuel-based generation units and as there are no associated emissions with this project it contributes to the reduction of greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions.</li> </ul>

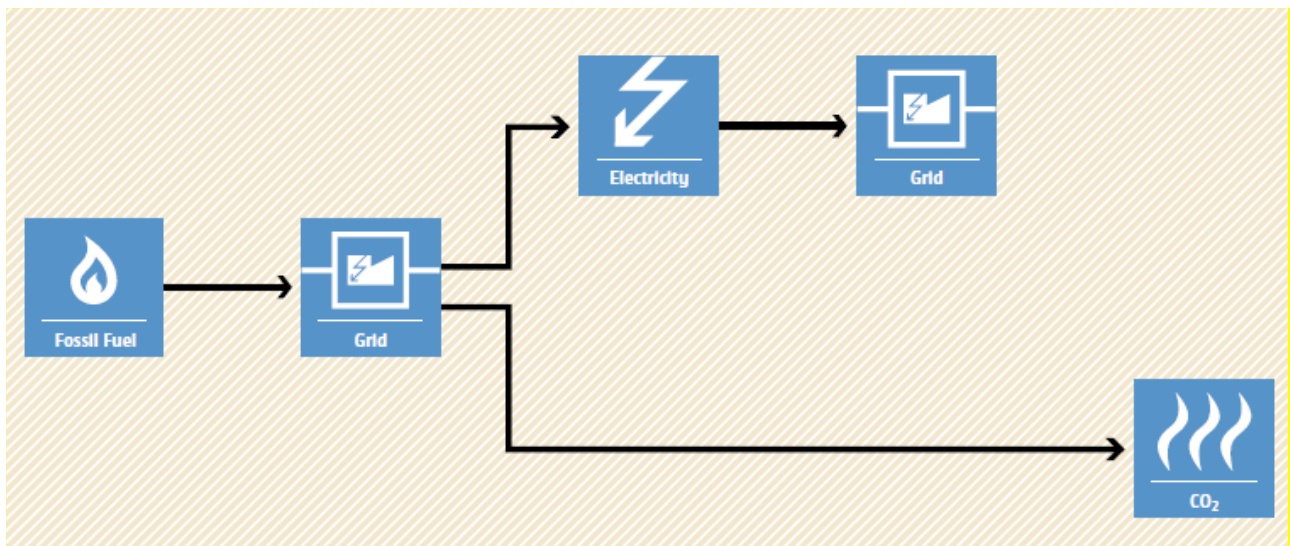
### **B.3. Baseline Emissions>>**

The baseline scenario identified at the MR stage of the project activity is:

In the absence of the project activity, the equivalent amount of electricity would have been imported from the grid (which is connected to the unified Indian Grid system (NEWNE Grid)), which is carbon intensive due to being predominantly sourced from fossil fuel-based power plants. Hence, the baseline scenario of the project activity is the grid-based electricity system, which is also the pre-project scenario.

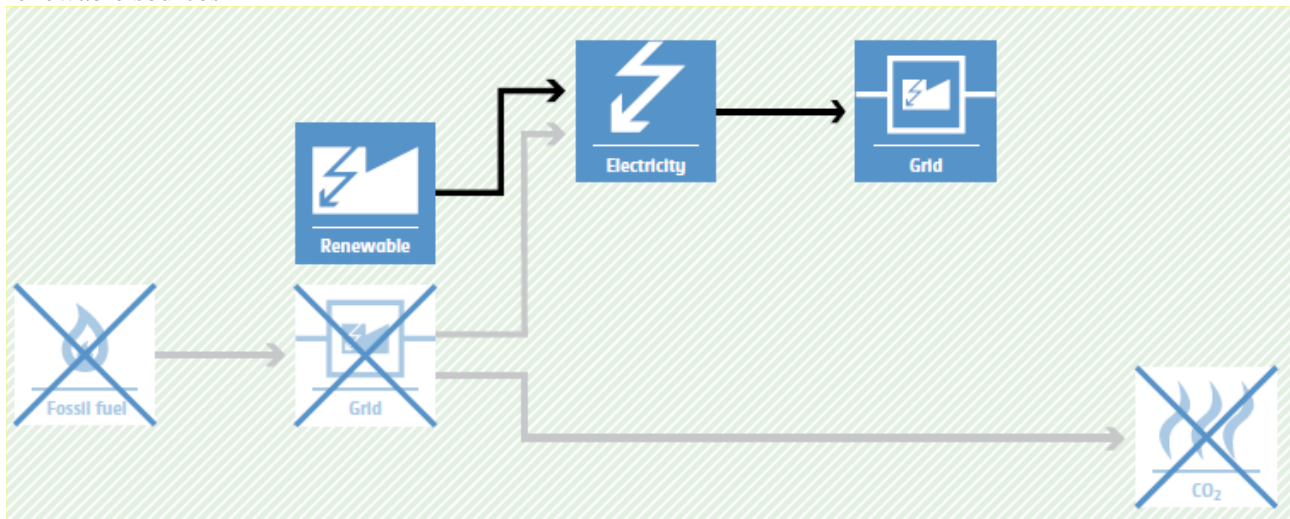
Schematic diagram showing the baseline and project scenario:

**Baseline Scenario:** Electricity would be produced by more GHG intensive means like coal, oil and gas.



*Figure 3- Baseline scenario*

**Project Scenario:** Use of renewable energy technologies for electricity generation, displacing the non-renewable sources



*Figure 4- Project scenario*

Thus, this project activity was a voluntary investment which replaced equivalent amount of electricity from grid connected power plants. The project proponent was not bound to incur this investment as it was not mandatory by national and sectoral policies. Thus, the continued operation of the project activity would continue to replace thermal energy from non-renewable fuel (coal/oil/gas) and fight the impacts of climate change. The Project Proponent hopes that carbon revenues from 2019-2022 accumulated because of carbon credits generated will help repay the loans and in the continued maintenance of this project activity

#### **B.4. De-bundling>>**

This project activity is not a de-bundled component of a larger project activity.

## SECTION C. Application of methodologies and standardized baselines

### C.1. References to methodologies and standardized baselines >>

SECTORAL SCOPE	01, Energy industries (Renewable/Non-renewable sources)
TYPE	I – Renewable Energy Projects
CATEGORY	AMS. I.D. (Title: “Grid connected renewable electricity generation”, version 18)

### C.2. Applicability of methodologies and standardized baselines >>

The project activity involves the generation of grid-connected electricity from the construction and operation of a new hydro power-based power project. The project activity has an installed capacity of 7 MW which will qualify for a small-scale project activity under Type-I of the small-scale methodology. The project status is corresponding to the methodology AMS-I.D., version 18, and the applicability of the methodology is discussed below:

Applicability Criterion	Project Case
<p>1. This methodology comprises renewable energy generation units, such as photovoltaic, hydro, tidal/wave, wind, geothermal and renewable biomass:</p> <p>(a) Supplying electricity to a national or a regional grid; or</p> <p>(b) Supplying electricity to an identified consumer facility via national/regional grid through a contractual arrangement such as wheeling.</p>	<p>The project activity is a Renewable Energy Project i.e. Small hydro power.</p> <p>The project sells energy to the national grid; hence it falls under applicability criteria option 1(a)</p> <p>Hence the project activity meets the given applicability criterion.</p>
<p>2. This methodology is applicable to project activities that:</p> <p>(a) Install a Greenfield plant;</p> <p>(b) Involve a capacity addition in (an) existing plant(s);</p> <p>(c) Involve a retrofit of (an) existing plant(s);</p> <p>(d) Involve a rehabilitation of (an) existing plant(s)/unit(s); or</p> <p>(e) Involve a replacement of (an) existing plant(s).</p>	<p>The option (a) of applicability criteria 2 is applicable as project is a Greenfield plant /Unit. Hence the project activity meets the given applicability criterion.</p>
<p>3. Hydro power plants with reservoirs that satisfy at least one of the following conditions are eligible to apply this methodology:</p> <p>(a) The project activity is implemented in existing reservoir, with no change in the volume of the reservoir; or</p> <p>(b) The project activity is implemented in existing reservoir, where the volume of the reservoir(s) is increased and the power density as per definitions given in the project emissions section, is greater than 4 W/m<sup>2</sup>.</p> <p>(c) The project activity results in new reservoirs and the power density of the power plant, as per</p>	<p>This Small-Scale Hydro Project is implemented on an irrigation channel of an existing reservoir with no change in the volume of the reservoir. Thus, criteria 3(a) is applicable.</p>

definitions given in the project emissions section, is greater than 4W/m2.	
4. If the new unit has both renewable and non-renewable components (e.g., a wind/diesel unit), the eligibility limit of 15 MW for a small-scale CDM project activity applies only to the renewable component. If the new unit co-fires fossil fuel, the capacity of the entire unit shall not exceed the limit of 15 MW.	The proposed project is 7 MW Micro Hydro Power Project, i.e., only component is renewable power project below 15MW, thus this criterion is not applicable to this project activity.
5. Combined heat and power (co-generation) systems are not eligible under this category.	The project is Small Hydro Power Project and thus, this criterion is not applicable to this project activity.
6. In the case of project activities that involve the capacity addition of renewable energy generation units at an existing renewable power generation facility, the added capacity of the units added by the project should be lower than 15 MW and should be physically distinct from the existing units.	The proposed project is a greenfield 7 MW Small-Hydro Power Project, and it does not involve capacity addition to an existing power plant. Thus, this criterion is not applicable to this project activity.
7. In the case of retrofit, rehabilitation or replacement, to qualify as a small-scale project, the total output of the retrofitted, rehabilitated or replacement power plant/unit shall not exceed the limit of 15 MW.	The proposed project is a greenfield 7 MW Small Hydro Power Project, i.e., no retrofit, rehabilitation or replacement was done to any existing power plant. Thus, this criterion is not applicable to this project activity.
8. In the case of landfill gas, waste gas, wastewater treatment and agro-industries projects, recovered methane emissions are eligible under a relevant Type III category. If the recovered methane is used for electricity generation for supply to a grid, then the baseline for the electricity component shall be in accordance with procedure prescribed under this methodology. If the recovered methane is used for heat generation or cogeneration other applicable Type-I methodologies such as “AMS- I.C.: Thermal energy production with or without electricity” shall be explored.	The proposed project is a greenfield 7 MW Small Hydro Power Project hence, this criterion is not applicable to this project activity.
9. In case biomass is sourced from dedicated plantations, the applicability criteria in the tool “Project emissions from cultivation of biomass” shall apply.	No biomass is involved, the project is only a Small Hydro Power Project and thus this criterion is not applicable to this project activity.

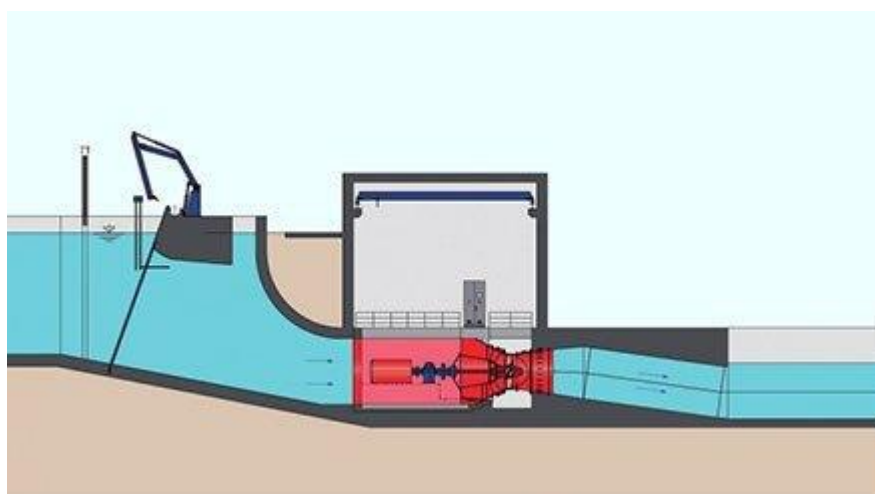
### C.3 Applicability of double counting emission reductions >>

- This Project Registered at Verra Registry – Monitoring period Sep 2008 – Feb 2010 (<https://registry.terra.org/app/projectDetail/VCS/869>) and Project Registered at CDM - Monitoring Period March 2010 – Oct 2011. (<https://cdm.unfccc.int/Projects/DB/SGS-UKL1251372072.5/view>). The project activity is a small-scale hydro project and was not applied under any other GHG mechanism prior to this registration with UCR Jan 2013 to Dec 2023. Also, the project has not been applied for any other environmental crediting or certification mechanism for this crediting period.
- Project is uniquely identifiable based on its location coordinates,
- Project has a dedicated commissioning certificate and connection point,
- Project is associated with energy meters which are dedicated to the consumption point for the project developer.

### C.4. Project boundary, sources and greenhouse gases (GHGs)>>

As per applicable methodology AMS-I.D. Version 18, “The spatial extent of the project boundary includes the project power plant and all power plants connected physically to the electricity system that the project power plant is connected to.”

Thus, the project boundary includes the water inlet channel, hydropower plant and the metering cubicle at the evacuation point of the local grid system.



#### Summary of gases and sources included in the project boundary, and justification explanation where gases and sources are not included

	Source	GHG	Included?	Justification/Explanation
Baseline	Emissions from grid connected power plants using non-renewable energy sources as fuel	CO <sub>2</sub>	Included	Major source of emission
		CH <sub>4</sub>	Excluded	Negligible source of emission
		NO <sub>2</sub>	Excluded	Minor source of emissions
		Others	Excluded	No other GHG emissions were emitted from the project
Project Activity	Emissions from on-site electricity use	CO <sub>2</sub>	Excluded	Project activity does not emit CO <sub>2</sub>
		CH <sub>4</sub>	Excluded	Project activity does not emit CH <sub>4</sub>
		NO <sub>2</sub>	Excluded	Project activity does not emit NO <sub>2</sub>
		Others	Excluded	Project activity does not emit any other GHG gases



## C.5. Establishment and description of baseline scenario (UCR Protocol) >>

As per the approved consolidated methodology AMS-I.D. Version 18, if the project activity is the installation of a new grid-connected renewable power plant/unit, the baseline scenario is the following:

*“The baseline scenario is that the electricity delivered to the grid by the project activity would have otherwise been generated by the operation of grid-connected power plants and by the addition of new generation sources into the grid”.*

The project activity involves setting up a new hydropower plant to harness the kinetic energy of flowing water. In the absence of the project activity, the equivalent amount of power would have been supplied by the Indian grid, which is fed mainly by fossil fuel-fired plants. Hence, the baseline for the project activity is the equivalent amount of power produced at the Indian grid.

A "grid emission factor" refers to a CO<sub>2</sub> emission factor (tCO<sub>2</sub>/MWh) that will be associated with each unit of electricity provided by an electricity system. The UCR recommends an emission factor of 0.9 tCO<sub>2</sub>/MWh for the 2013-2023 years as a conservative estimate for Indian projects not previously verified under any GHG program. Also, for the vintage 2022-2023, the combined margin emission factor calculated from the CEA database in India results in higher emissions than the default value. Hence, the same emission factor has been considered to calculate the emission reduction under a conservative approach.

### C.5.1 Net GHG Emission Reductions and Removals >>

Thus,  $ER_y = BE_y - PE_y - LE_y$

Where:  $ER_y$  = Emission reductions in year y (tCO<sub>2</sub>/y)  
 $BE_y$  = Baseline Emissions in year y (t CO<sub>2</sub>/y)  
 $PE_y$  = Project emissions in year y (tCO<sub>2</sub>/y)  
 $LE_y$  = Leakage emissions in year y (tCO<sub>2</sub>/y)

#### • Baseline Emissions

Baseline emissions include only CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from electricity generation in power plants that are displaced due to the project activity. The methodology assumes that all project electricity generation above baseline levels would have been generated by existing grid-connected power plants and the addition of new grid-connected power plants.

The baseline emissions are to be calculated as follows:

$$BE_y = EG_{PJ,y} \times EF_{grid,y}$$

$BE_y$  = Baseline emissions in year y (t CO<sub>2</sub>)

$EG_{PJ,y}$  = Quantity of net electricity generation that is produced and fed into the grid as a result of the implementation of the CDM project activity in year y (MWh)

$EF_{grid,y}$  = UCR recommended emission factor of 0.9 tCO<sub>2</sub>/MWh has been considered. (Reference: General Project Eligibility Criteria and Guidance, UCR Standard, page 4)

• **Baseline Emissions Calculation**

Sr No	Year	$EG_{PJ,y}$ (kWh)	$EF_{grid,y}$	$BE_y$
1	2013	22,179,570	0.9	19,961
2	2014	21,509,880	0.9	19,358
3	2015	18,677,610	0.9	16,809
4	2016	13,714,330	0.9	12,342
5	2017	15,943,760	0.9	14,349
6	2018	11,923,800	0.9	10,731
7	2019	17,443,230	0.9	15,698
8	2020	16,170,350	0.9	14,553
9	2021	24,720,360	0.9	22,248
10	2022	21,720,160	0.9	19,548
11	2023	17,563,790	0.9	15,807
<b>tCO<sub>2</sub> for the period Jan 2013 to December 2023</b>				<b>181,404</b>

• **Project Emissions Calculation**

As per Paragraph 39 of AMS-I.D. version-18, only emissions associated with fossil fuel combustion, emissions from the operation of geothermal power plants due to the release of non-condensable gases, and emissions from a water reservoir of hydro should be accounted for the project emission. Since the project activity is a hydroelectric power project, project emission for renewable energy plants is nil.

Thus, PE = 0

• **Leakage Emission Calculation**

As per paragraph 42 of AMS-I.D. version-18, 'If the energy generating equipment is transferred from another activity, leakage is to be considered.' In the project activity, there is no transfer of energy generating equipment and therefore the leakage from the project activity is considered zero.

Hence, LE = 0

• **Net Emission**

The actual emission reduction achieved during the first CoU period shall be submitted as a part of the first monitoring and verification. However, for the purpose of an ex-ante estimation, the following calculation has been submitted:

Hence,

Net GHG emission reduction, = **1,81,404-0-0 = 1,81,404tCO<sub>2</sub>** (i.e., **1,81,404CoUs**)

**C.6. Prior History>>**

This Project Registered at Verra Registry – Monitoring period Sep 2008 – Feb 2010 (<https://registry.verra.org/app/projectDetail/VCS/869>) and Project Registered at CDM - Monitoring Period March 2010 – Oct 2011. (<https://cdm.unfccc.int/Projects/DB/SGS-UKL1251372072.5/view>).

The project activity is a small-scale hydro project and was not applied under any other GHG

mechanism prior to this registration with UCR Jan 2013 to Dec 2023. Also, the project has not been applied for any other environmental crediting or certification mechanism for this crediting period.

#### C.7. Monitoring period number and duration>>

First Issuance Period: 11 years, 0 months – 01/01/2013 to 31/12/2023

#### C.8. Changes to start date of crediting period >>

There is no change in start date of crediting period.

#### C.9. Permanent changes from PCN monitoring plan, applied methodology or applied standardized baseline >>

Not applicable.

#### C.10. Monitoring plan>>

Data and Parameters available (ex-post values):

Parameter	$EG_{PJ,y}$
Data unit	MWh
Description	Quantity of net electricity generation that is produced and fed into the grid because of the implementation of this project activity in year y.
Source of data Value(s) applied	Monthly Electricity Logbook maintained at each Power Plant
Procedures	The Net electricity generation by the hydro power plant is recorded at the sub-station. At the end of every month Electricity generation report is generated based on the total monthly electricity exported to the grid or consumed by the nearby local community.
Monitoring frequency	Monthly
Purpose of data	To calculate the baseline emission

Parameter	$EF_{grid,y}$
Data and Parameters available at validation (ex-ante values)	UCR recommended emission factor
Data unit	tCO <sub>2</sub> /MWh
Description	A "grid emission factor" refers to a CO <sub>2</sub> emission factor (tCO <sub>2</sub> /MWh) which will be associated with each unit of electricity provided by an electricity system. The UCR recommends an emission factor of 0.9 tCO <sub>2</sub> /MWh for the 2013 - 2023 years as a conservative estimate for Indian projects not previously verified under any GHG program. Hence, the same emission factor has been considered to calculate the emission reduction under conservative approach.
Source of data	<a href="https://cea.nic.in/wp-content/uploads/baseline/2023/01/Approved_report_emission_2021_22.pdf">https://cea.nic.in/wp-content/uploads/baseline/2023/01/Approved_report_emission_2021_22.pdf</a> and

	UCR Document
Value applied	0.9
Measurement methods and procedures	-
Monitoring frequency	Ex-ante fixed parameter
Purpose of Data	For the calculation of Emission Factor of the grid
Additional Comment	The combined margin emission factor as per CEA database (current version 19, Year 2023) results into higher emission factor. Hence for 2022 vintage UCR default emission factor remains conservative.

Data/Parameter	Date of commissioning of the units
Data unit	Date
Description	Actual date of commissioning of the project unit
Source of data Value(s) applied	Commissioning report issued by State grid transmission corporation or State electricity board
Measurement methods and procedures	The construction processes are maintained from its initiation to completion dates for the biogas unit. Thus, the start date of each of the unit installed is recorded in the monitoring report.
Monitoring frequency	As and when commissioned and fixed and recorded in the monitoring report
Purpose of data	To estimate baseline emissions