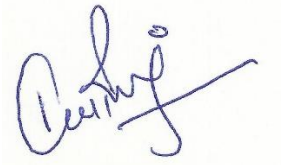
| **Project information** | |
|---|---|
| Title | Impact Carbon Global Safe Water Programme of Activities (PoA) |
| UN number | 9948 |
| Validation/Verification contract number of Earthood | CDM.VER.19.77 |
| Monitoring period | 23/05/2019-31/12/2019 (both days inclusive)<br>Monitoring Period #: Third<br>Monitoring Report #: First (Batch) |
| Assessment team | Team Leader: Deepika Mahala (Contact Number +91 99531 62109)<br>Technical Expert: Deepika Mahala<br>Methodology Expert: Deepika Mahala<br>Verifier: Vaishali Vatsa<br>Local Expert: Kumden Nanbal Luka |
| Technical Reviewer | Ashok K Gautam<br>(Contact Number +91 98105 53742) |
| Managing Director Name, Signature & Date |  <br>Dr. Kaviraj Singh<br>25/03/2021 |

| **Issues from CDM EB** | **CME responses** | **Response from Earthood** |
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| 1. Refer to paragraph: paragraph 340(a) of VVS for PoA version 02<br>The included CPA-DDs (Section A.3) and the monitoring | Please note that the water source is mentioned in column P of the worksheet and not column Q.<br><br>The “Piped Water” cited as the application in Section A.3 of the CPA-DDs for both Multi-Barrier UV and UltraFLO Chlorination water purification systems (WPS) refers to pressurized piped water connection that is a pre-requisite for these two types of WPS by virtue of their design. Thus, Both Multi-Barrier UV and UltraFLO systems can only be installed on piped applications only. | Multi-Barrier UV and UltraFLO systems are fixed type of water purification units and can only be installed when water is being procured through piped connection.<br><br>These two WPS types can work only when they are mounted on a piped |

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<td>report (Section C.1) indicate that two types (Multi-barrier UV and UltraFLO) of water purification devices implemented are fixed and applicable to piped water. However, the emission reduction spreadsheet (Tab “sales database” column Q) indicates the primary water source for more-than-700 institutions (applying these two types) other than piped water, i.e. surface water, wells and others. Therefore, the DOE shall verify how it determined that the water purifiers are implemented in accordance with description</td>
<td>In the emission reduction spreadsheet, tab “MP3 Sales Database” Column P, on the other hand, refers to the water source from where the water is extracted instead (to add more transparency). In case of Multi-Barrier UV and UltraFLO WPS, primary water sources like the surface water, wells and other water sources have a piping connection installed to transport water from these primary sources to the point of installation of project device.<br>Please note that schools having Primary Water Source marked as “Piped” in Column P, refers to only City Council / Government / Municipal Water Piped Connection in the school as the Primary Water Source.<br>For further detail, please refer to the table below:
<table>
<tr><th>Source of Water</th><th>Institutions with UltraFLO</th><th>Institutions with Multi Barrier UV</th><th>Comments</th></tr>
<tr><td>Well</td><td>757</td><td>8</td><td>The wells are connected to drinking water storage tanks via pipes. The water is pumped from wells to the water storage tanks. The Multi-Barrier UV or UltraFLO Chlorination WPS is fitted in the tanks at the inlet to ensure that any water flowing in the tank is rendered safe for drinking. The outlet of the tank is connected to the taps to facilitate drinking of water by the institution students and staff.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Surface Water</td><td>2</td><td>-</td><td>There is a private piped connection used for transporting water from the nearest water body source to the drinking water storage tank in the institute premises. Multi-Barrier UV or UltraFLO Chlorination system are fitted onto these piping connection same as that explained above</td></tr>
<tr><td>Trucked Water</td><td>2</td><td>-</td><td>The trucked water is collected in a sump from where it is pumped, or otherwise, directly</td></tr>
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<td>connection and water flows through them.<br><br>Hence, the CPA DDs (section A.3.) and monitoring report (section C.1) correctly mention that Multi-barrier UV and UltraFLO are fixed type systems and applicable on piped water.<br><br>The ER sheet, worksheet titled ‘sales database’, column P ‘Primary water source’ lists the source as surface water, wells etc. besides piped water. The term “piped” water under this column has been used for the schools which receive water from City Council / Government / Municipal Water Connections.<br><br>However, it shall be noted that water is transported from primary water sources such as wells, surface water and boreholes through pipes to water storage tanks in project schools. The multi barrier UV and Ultra-FLO systems are installed on these pipes.<br><br>During the remote site visit conducted for the current issuance request as well as during the physical site-visit conducted for previous batches, it was verified by the verification team that UltraFLO</td>
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<td>contained in the included CPA-DDs, in particular with regard to the piped water application.</td>
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<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>pumped to the drinking water storage tank, to which the Multi-Barrier UV or UltraFLO Chlorination system are fitted, same as that explained above.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Others</td><td>17</td><td>-</td><td>Similar to above, these schools have a combination of aforesaid water sources (well and surface), depending on ease of access to the school to which the Multi-barrier UV or UltraFLO WPS are connected.</td></tr>
</table>
<br>This has been verified by the DOE during the on-site visit during the previous monitoring periods. This was also checked by verification team during the remote audit in the current monitoring period, wherein three DOE audit sampled schools with source of water referred as “wells” have been verified to have operational UltraFLO systems connected via piped connection to the drinking water storage tank. Thus, these WPS have been implemented in line with the description provided in the registered CPA-DDs / MR.
</td>
<td>and Multi barrier UV systems have only been installed on pipeline connections, when the primary water source is different from City Council / Government / Municipal water connection.<br><br>Thus, the WPS have been implemented in line with the description contained in the included CPA DDs.</td>
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</table>

| **Issues from CDM EB** | **CME responses** | **Response from Earthood** |
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| 2. Refer to paragraph: paragraph 15 of the applied AMS-III.AV. ver. 04<br>The DOE shall further substantiate how it has verified the compliance of the monitoring plan with the applied methodology, in particular the monitoring frequency of parameter “operational units”, since the CPA-DDs states that the monitoring frequency for the | Please note that the term “at least” is binding to both “once per verification” as well as “biennially as per the monitoring requirements in the methodology” and not to “once per verification” alone. Thus, under no circumstances, the monitoring frequency will extend beyond two years and shall remain compliant with the monitoring methodology requirement always. Further, please refer the PoA validation report, CAR 07, page 80 of 106 which states the following:<br>*The PP revised the monitoring frequency to be “At least once per verification or biennially as per the monitoring requirements in the methodology” to ensure that the methodological requirements are* | The applied methodology AMS-III.AV. version 4.0, para 15, states that “Monitoring shall consist of checking of all appliances or a representative sample thereof, at least once every two years (biennial) to ensure that they are still operating or are replaced by an equivalent in service appliance”.<br><br>The CPA DDs (9948-P1-003-CP1, 9948-P1-005-CP1 to 9948-P1-0013-CP1) mention under section B.5.1., that for the parameter ‘Operational Unitsi’, the frequency is ‘at least once per verification or biennially as per the monitoring requirements in the methodology’. For current issuance request, the |

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| parameter as "At least once per verification or biennially as per the monitoring requirements in the methodology",<br>which could lead to possibilities whereby the monitoring frequency not meeting methodology requirement (i.e. at least once every two years) when the verification / monitoring period is conducted with a time gap of more than two years. | *met (at least biennial) and that each verification is based on relevant monitoring results.*<br>Thus, this substantiates that "at least once per verification" was provisioned in the PoA-DD to prohibit the CME apply the value established in a given MP to the following MP (without monitoring it again) for cases where the combined length of two consecutive MPs is less than two years.<br>Please refer all previous monitoring periods for different batches where dedicated monitoring for each monitoring period has been conducted despite them being even less than one year duration. Also, for the first monitoring period, although the monitoring period was longer than 2 years (30/05/2014 – 22/05/2017) and was covered under single verification, the CME did not claim any ERs for the period 30/05/2014 – 21/05/2015 and followed the "at least biennially" monitoring frequency to ensure that methodology prevails over such cases.<br>Hence, the CME affirms that in no case the methodology requirements with respect to monitoring frequency would be compromised. | frequency required by the applied methodology has been met.<br><br>As explained by CME and confirmed by the verification team, in all the previous monitored periods, the monitoring frequency followed is found to be adhering to the methodology requirements.<br><br>Further, the verification team also assessed the PoA validation report CAR 07, page 80 of 106 which confirms that "atleast once per verification" is superseded by "biennial" and the methodology requirements prevails.<br><br>However, to ensure that under no circumstances, the methodology requirement is compromised in future, FAR has been raised to ensure that monitoring frequency of parameter "operational units", shall be atleast biennial, in line with the monitoring methodology. |

| **Issues from CDM EB** | **CME responses** | **Response from Earthood** |
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| 3) Refer to paragraph: paragraph 304 (c) of VVS for PoA version 2<br>The DOE cross-verified continuous availability of safe drinking water based on the interviews with the users and delivery notes, and further confirmed that the subsequent supplies are reported in the emission reduction spreadsheet. | | ER spreadsheet: |

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| However, it is observed in the emission reduction spreadsheet that:<br>a) The residual capacities from previous MP (i.e. column AB of tab "Sales Database") are given without any elaboration by CME and DOE on how these values are derived, and whether the residual capacity is an assumed capacity or an actual remaining capacity considering the actual volume and quality of raw water purified at CPA locations; | a) For MP3, the system's 'residual capacity from previous monitoring period' (Sales Database, column AB) has been sourced from MP2 sales database submitted to UNFCCC as part of MP2 ER calculator, available at: https://cdm.unfccc.int/PoAIssuance/iss_db/poaiss63061347/view - Refer: additional documents). The CME extracted the above information from MP2 ER calculator (tab Sales database, Column AK) by applying the vlookup function, using School SF ID as a unique identifier, to call this information in MP3 Sales database, column AB. Given the vlookup function does not work externally, hence the CME had to remove the external links in the MP3 Sales Database, column AB, which otherwise would have returned #Ref error in excel, once shared with DoE / UNFCCC.<br><br>In CL ID 03, the DOE has already confirmed the aforesaid and verified the information to be accurately transferred from MP2 to MP3 Sales database (refer CL ID 03, DoE final conclusion dated 10/09/2020, point b, page 54-55)<br><br>The CME has now presented 'MP2 sales data' in revised MP3 ER calculator being submitted. The column AB of 'MP3 sales database' has been linked with column AK of 'MP2 sales data – reference only' to establish full traceability of values for 'residual capacity from previous MP'. For | a) CL ID03(b) in the FVR was raised and resolved with respect to this issue. It was confirmed that the values of 'residual capacity from previous MP' in MP3 ER spreadsheet (tab: "Sales data, column AB) were verified to be correctly calculated after cross-checking with MP2 ER calculator. The verification team further confirms the following:<br><br>In the revised MP3 ER Calculator, the MP2 Sales database has been added (Tab: 'MP2 Sales data – reference only') by the CME. The verification team has verified that information in the revised ER Calculator, Tab: 'MP2 Sales data – reference only' is 100% consistent with the tab: 'Sales database' in the MP2 ER calculator, available at: https://cdm.unfccc.int/PoAIssuance/iss_db/poaiss63061347/view.<br><br>Further, in the revised ER calculator, tab 'MP3 Sales database' column AB, the 'residual capacity from previous MP' is found to be correctly linked with 'MP2 Sales data – reference only', column AK, thus establishing complete traceability.<br><br>The verification team has independently checked MP2 ER calculator from PoA page (9948-MP2-IRP4) and cross-verified the information in the revised ER Calculator, Tab: 'MP2 Sales data – reference only' and found it to be consistent.<br><br>In the revised ER calculator, 'MP3 sales database', column AB, for all systems newly installed, the 'residual capacity from previous MP' is also found to be correctly specified as "not applicable, new installation". |

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| | systems that are newly installed in MP3, column AB in tab 'MP3 Sales Database' now indicates, "not applicable, new installation" to avoid any confusion. | Thus, 'residual capacity from previous MP' is confirmed to be calculated correctly in column AB of MP3 Sales database for all schools.<br><br>Lastly, the residual capacity at the end of a given MP(column AL) is calculated as a function of Total daily consumption of drinking water and the duration by which a system's continuous running end date extends beyond the end date of monitoring period. This approach is equivalent to discounting the total available treatment capacity (in column AH) at the rate of daily water consumption (column AG) over the entire monitoring period duration to arrive at residual capacity at the end of the given MP (column AL).<br><br>Given the credits are only being calculated for actual school days and not for entire duration of monitoring period, the aforesaid approach shall result in 'residual capacity remaining at the end of MP' (which gets carry forwarded to next MP as opening capacity) rendered most conservative. |
| b) The residual capacity of some purification devices indicates system continuous running until year 2048 or more (e.g. cell 'AJ3' of tab 'Sales Database'), which is even beyond the device lifespan as described (i.e. 5-to-7 years) in page 15 of the monitoring report; | b) The "system's continuous running end date" is not depicting the lifetime/lifespan of the device (please refer c below for detail on lifespan). The "system's continuous running end date" is merely a determinant to check compliance with the following registered monitoring plan requirement:<br>***($N_{y,i}$ * $R_{y,i}$) should not exceed the maximum output capacity of the system installed.*** | b) The continuous running end date is merely a determinant to check compliance with the registered monitoring plan requirement. The continuous running end date is a calculated value based on the total available treatment capacity and the total water consumption per day and indicates the date by which the available capacity will get fully consumed. If the total daily water consumption is low, the available capacity will get fully consumed over a longer period of time which may extend as far as 2048 or beyond. |

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| | 1. The system's initial installation capacity or residual capacity from previous MP (as applicable) coupled with continuous supplies made during the monitoring period is used to calculate total treatment capacity per unit (in column AH).<br>2. The ($N_{y,i}$ * $R_{y,i}$ ) provides the per day water consumption in school (in column AG).<br>3. System's continuous running end date (column AJ) is then determined as ratio of "Column AH" and "Column AG".<br>4. If the continuous running end date is falling before the end of monitoring period, this indicates that the ($N_{y,i}$ * $R_{y,i}$ ) exceeds the system's maximum output capacity during the monitoring period. In such cases the operational days of the unit in that school (refer column BE) is limited within the monitoring period.<br>5. On the other hand, if this date is after the end date of monitoring period, this indicates that ($N_{y,i}$ * $R_{y,i}$) does not exceed the maximum output capacity during the monitoring period and hence the system can provide continuous supply till the end of the monitoring period.<br><br>This functionality in the ER model ensures that ($N_{y,i}$ * $R_{y,i}$) does not exceed the maximum output capacity for any school and operational days are calculated accordingly | The verification team confirms that this is merely a representation to objectively ensure that operational days remains lower of (Ny,i * Ry,i) and available output (capacity) and is not linked with lifetime of the installed devices. The verification team has checked the capacity / lifespan of devices against CPA-DD (9948-P1-0005-CP1 to 9948-P1-0013-CP1 for UltraTAB / UltraFLO) and manufacturer specifications (for Multi Barrier UV) as applicable and confirms that no devices installed are expiring their lifetime before the end of the concerned monitoring period. |

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| | as per information column AK (corresponding to the monitoring period). In some cases the continuous running end date is a very forward date because the per day water consumption in the school is very low (due to low student + staff count) and hence the ($N_{y,i}$ * $R_{y,i}$) does not exceed the treatment capacity for a very long time. As explained earlier this is a determinant and is not linked with lifetime/lifespan. | |
| c) The assumed capacities in tab "Assumptions" (i.e. one unit of UltraTab purifies 10000 liter water, one unit of UltraFlo purifies 340000 liter water and one unit of Multi-barrier UV purifies 4088232 liter water) refers to CPA-DDs whereas such values could not be traced in the respective CPA-DDs; | c) The capacity of 340,000 L/unit (for UltraFLO) and 10,000L/unit (for UltraTAB) stated in tab "Assumptions" is consistent with latest version of registered CPAs 05-13 CPA-DDs page 4. The capacity of 4,088,232 L/unit (for Multi-barrier UV water) is sourced from Manufacturer technical specification document.<br><br>The CME accepts oversight in ER spreadsheet assumption tab where the reference for the Multi-Barrier UV capacity is mentioned as CPA-DD. Revised ER sheet is being submitted. | c) The WPS capacity is found correctly stated in ER sheet ('Assumptions' tab, F9:F10) for UltraFLO and UltraTab as verified from the CPA DD for CPAs 9948-P1-0005-CP1 to 9948-P1-0013-CP1 (section A.3., table on page 4, capacity). However, the capacity for Multi Barrier UV was verified against the manufacturer's specification as the capacity was not found mentioned in the CPA DD for CPA 9948-P1-0003-CP1. The cross-verification against manufacturer's specification has already been reported on page 21 of the FVR and appendix 3 of FVR. The ER sheet (tab: "Assumptions", cell F11) has been revised to mention the correct reference for Multi barrier UV capacity. Thus, it was accepted by the verification team. |
| d) The device lifespan as described in the monitoring report (5-to-7 years) are also not consistent with the lifespan value in the CPA-DD (e.g. minimum capacity/lifespan: 219,000 L or 1 year | d) The device capacity/lifetime specified in the CPA-DD 03 page 3 as 219,000 L / 1year is the minimum capacity/lifespan for a Multi Barrier UV system to be eligible in the CPA03. This is further substantiated by the fact that page 4 of CPA03 CPA-DD mentions | d) The device lifespan of UltraFLO and UltraTAB stated in MR section C.1 is found to be consistent with latest version of registered CPA-DDs (9948-P1-0005-CP1 to 9948-P1-0013-CP1), Section A.3 page 4. |

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| in page 3 of the CPA-DD of CPA 9948-P1-0003-CP1). | the flow range of the example technology as 300-500 lph with 10-year lifetime. The Multi Barrier UV systems distributed under the CPA 03, therefore can have better capacity/lifetime limits specified in the CPA03 CPA-DD on page 3. The lifetime of Multi Barrier UV system has been cross verified from the manufacturer specifications by the DoE, as explained in point (c) above. For UltraFLO and UltraTAB the lifespan/expiry stated in MR is consistent with that specified in CPA 05-13 CPA-DDs page 4.<br><br>Additionally, the earliest UV units were installed in 2017. So, none of the installed UV systems are likely to expire during the concerned monitoring period. Besides, in case of Multi Barrier UV device, the UV bulb can be replaced to further extend the device lifetime after 7 years. Similarly in case of Chlorination, there is no limiting lifespan as these are consumables. The lifespan of the system is automatically deemed extended with every new supply which has an expiry of 5 years. | The device lifespan specified in the CPA-DD 03 page 3 as 219,000 L / 1year is the minimum capacity/lifespan for a Multi Barrier UV system to be eligible in the CPA. The capacity / lifespan of Multi Barrier UV systems distributed under the CPA 03, has been cross verified from the manufacturer specifications by the verification team, and is found to be better than the minimum capacity/lifetime specified on page 03 of the CPA-DD for CPA03. Hence, the WPS distributed under the CPAs are confirmed to be in compliance with the corresponding CPA-DDs (9948-P1-003-CP1 for Multi Barrier UV and 9948-P1-0005-CP1 to 9948-P1-0013-CP1 for UltraFLO / UltraTAB). |
| e) Out of the 6025 schools using either UltraFLO or UltraTAB in the CPAs, 4125 schools indicate zero continuous supplies during this monitoring period (i.e. column 'AC' of tab 'Sales Database'). | e) The 4125 schools that show zero continuous supplies were not supplied a cartridge (in case of ULtraFLO) or tablets (in case of UltraTAB) during the monitoring period. Please see the table below:<br>Schools with 0 Continuous Supplies (i.e. Column AC, tab 'MP3 Sales Database' | e) The subsequent supplies to any school are depicted under column AC of the worksheet titled "MP3 sales database". The subsequent supplies are required in cases where the residual capacity from the previous period is 0. If the residual capacity is high and sufficient for the concerned monitoring period, then no new supplies are required to be sent to the schools. The schools which have '0' residual |

| Category | Ultra FLO | Ultra TAB | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) School with 0 residual capacity from previous MP | 171 | 4 | 175 |
| (2) School with residual capacity from previous MP | 3,800 | 147 | 3,947 |
| (3) New school installations in MP3 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Total | 3,974 | 151 | 4,125 |

For the 175 schools in (1) above, the operational days have been calculated as 0 because there is no residual capacity from previous MP, neither continuous supplies have been made to the school in the current monitoring period.

For schools in (2) above, although subsequent supplies were not made during the monitoring period, their "residual capacity from previous MP" provides for continuous safe drinking water during the current monitoring period. In case the 'residual capacity from previous MP' is not sufficient to last the entire monitoring period, the operational days (column AP) has been calculated accordingly and 'residual capacity

capacity in the current MP alongwith 0 subsequent supplies, were verified to have 0 operation days under column AP, thus substantiating that no ERs have been claimed for such cases.

For other systems the operational days have been calculated accounting initial / residual capacity and subsequent supplies as applicable. The verification team has verified all corresponding calculations and found them accurate and correct.

Thus, it was confirmed that the CME has followed the implementation plan stated in the CPA DDs and claimed ERs only for the systems that are rendering clean water during the current monitoring period.

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| Taking into account the above, the DOE shall substantiate how it has verified and concluded that the actual capacity of the devices (considering actual volume and quality of raw water purified at CPA location) are capable to continuously supply safe drinking water until the named system's continuous running end date indicated in column AJ of tab “Sales Database”. In doing so, quantitative information and relevant evidences shall be provided, including but not limited to evidences confirming (a) the capacities of devices implemented, considering the quality of raw water at CPA locations; and (b) the correctness of device lifespans. | at the end of monitoring period’ – Column AK has been calculated as 0.<br><br>For schools in (3) above, given the systems are newly installed, they can provide clean drinking water by virtue of their initial installed capacity. Values in column AP and Column AK have been calculated accordingly for such systems.<br><br>Based on the aforesaid, it is substantiated that information presented in MR and ER spreadsheet is correct. | Based on aforesaid and review of the following information/documents:<br>• Capacity / lifespan specified in CPA-DDs for Chlorination systems<br>• Capacity / lifespan as per manufacturer specifications for Multi Barrier UV systems<br>• Revised MP3 ER calculator with traceable residual capacity from previous MP<br>• Conservative calculation of residual days at the end of current MP<br>• Continuous running end date being a theoretical determinant and not representing the device lifetime<br><br>the verification team confirms that the capacity of the devices (installed actual capacity or residual capacity from previous MP and residual capacity at the end of current MP) have been correctly determined. The installed systems are capable of continuously supplying safe drinking water over the concerned monitoring period and ERs stated in the monitoring report and ER calculator are conservative, accurate, credible and additional to any that would have occurred in the baseline.<br><br>Following documents are being submitted along with this response:<br>1. Rotek Multibarrier UV specification in terms of capacities(confidential)<br>2. Rotek Lifespan certificate (confidential) |

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| Issues from CDM EB | CME responses | Response from Earthood |
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| 4) Refer to paragraph: paragraph 359(d) of VVS for PoA version 2<br>The DOE shall further substantiate how it has verified the appropriateness of applying the entire days covered by the monitoring period when calculating parameter QPWy (i.e. quantity of purified water for drinking during the year y), given the facts that the systems do not service the entire population (i.e. the students) during the school holidays. | The number of days in ERs Summary tab, has been adjusted to correspond to only operational school days instead of complete duration of the monitoring period.<br><br>As a conservative measure, the school academic calendar, as issued by the federal ministry of education, Nigeria has been used to determine the total school term days within the monitoring period. Subsequently, the CME has only considered weekdays (excluding weekends and public holidays for boarding and non-boarding users alike, although boarding students/staff will consume water during weekends) for determining the school days for which WPS should be credited as a conservative measure. The $QPW_y$ has been discounted accordingly in ERs Summary by applying an adjustment factor in E6:N6.<br><br>This results in reduction of emission reduction to 117,570 $tCO_2e$ | In the applied methodology / registered PoA-DD, CPA DDs do not have provision to account for school holidays. However, based on the request for review, the CME has discounted the school holidays (refer tab: MP3 Nigeria School days) from monitoring days on the basis of published and objectively verifiable government data (Academic school calendar). The school term duration and corresponding term holidays are found to be correctly calculated as per the submitted academic school calendars for the period 2018-2019 and 2019-20 (to cover the entire monitoring period from 23 May 2019 – 31 Dec 2019). Further, the CME has excluded all weekend days for day schools and boarding schools alike. The approach of not considering weekends for boarding staff and students is deemed highly conservative.<br><br>The discount factor applied has been checked and confirmed as correctly calculated. The revised achieved emission reductions in the current monitoring period are confirmed to be conservative, accurate and credible.<br><br>The verification team has raised a FAR to ensure that $QPW_y$ is based on operational school days (discounting holidays), in future verifications. |
| ESPL would like to confirm that the responses to all the issues raised by CDM EB have led to a revision of MR, ER sheet and Verification and Certification Report (VCR), where these issues have been assessed and explained in more details. A tracked changed copy of MR and VCR (in addition to clean versions) is also submitted to easily identify these changes. | | |

In case of any further enquiry, the members of the assessment team and/or technical reviewer may please be contacted at the telephone numbers given above.
We hope with the revised responses and revised set documents, the concerns raised by CDM EB are addressed to the best possible level.

Documents submitted:

1. Revised Monitoring Report version 4.0 dated 19/03/2021 (Clean and Changes Tracked)
2. Revised ER sheet
3. Revised verification Report version 4.0 dated 22/03/2021 (Clean and Changes Tracked)
4. Annex 1-Multibarrier UV specifications (confidential)
5. Annex 2-Rotek UV Lifespan certificate (confidential)
6. Revised RFI Form (due to change in ERs)

| Document information | | | | | | |
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| **Version** | **Date** | **Description** | **Prepared by** | | **Reviewed by** | |
| | | | **Name** | **Date** | **Name** | **Date** |
| 1.0 | 27/02/2014 | Review and re-approval | Abhishek Mahawar | 27/02/2014 | Ashok Gautam | 27/02/2014 |
| 0 | 13/01/2014 | Initial adoption | Abhishek Mahawar | 09/01/2014 | Kaviraj Singh | 13/01/2014 |