



## Monitoring report form (Version 03.2)

### Monitoring report

<b>Title of the project activity</b>	Catalytic N <sub>2</sub> O destruction project at the new nitric acid plant PANNA 4 of Enaex S.A.
<b>Reference number of the project activity</b>	5393
<b>Version number of the monitoring report</b>	Version 1
<b>Completion date of the monitoring report</b>	06/06/2014
<b>Registration date of the project activity</b>	30/11/2011
<b>Monitoring period number and duration of this monitoring period</b>	Monitoring period number: 5 Duration: 19/03/2013 – 31/12/2013
<b>Project participant(s)</b>	Enaex S.A. Carbon Climate Protection GmbH Mitsubishi Corporation
<b>Host Party(ies)</b>	Republic of Chile
<b>Sectoral scope(s) and applied methodology(ies)</b>	Sectoral scope 5: Chemical industries  ACM0019 "N <sub>2</sub> O abatement from nitric acid production" (Version 02.0.0)
<b>Estimated amount of GHG emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals by sinks for this monitoring period in the registered PDD</b>	220,024 (288 days)
<b>Actual GHG emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals by sinks achieved in this monitoring period</b>	135,731 (288 days)
<b>Actual GHG emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals by sinks achieved during the period up to 31 December 2012 (if applicable)</b>	254,930
<b>Actual GHG emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals by sinks achieved during the period from 1 January 2013 onwards (if applicable).</b>	182,142

## SECTION A. Description of project activity

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

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1. The purpose of the proposed project activity is to significantly reduce expected levels of  $N_2O$  emissions from the production of nitric acid at the PANNA 4 plant of Enaex S.A., Chile (secondary  $N_2O$  abatement). The PANNA 4 nitric acid plant was erected in 2010 as part of the Enaex S.A. chemical complex site, Prillex® America, at Mejillones. The new nitric acid plant, designed for a capacity of 925 metric tonnes of  $HNO_3$  per day (100% of weight), has been commercially operational since November 5<sup>th</sup>, 2010 and produces nitric acid as an intermediate product for the ammonium nitrate plant within the complex.
2. Under the project activity, a  $N_2O$  catalyst was inserted below the primary catalyst ( $NH_3$  catalyst) in the ammonia oxidation reactor. The  $N_2O$  catalyst largely results in decomposition of  $N_2O$  to nitrogen ( $N_2$ ) and oxygen ( $O_2$ ) without any further energy, nor material inputs. Catalytic decomposition of  $N_2O$  occurs when the  $N_2O$  is split into its constituent elements by contact with a catalyst. A catalyst is a material which accelerates speed of the reaction without itself being transformed or consumed by the reaction.
3. The secondary  $N_2O$  abatement system was installed at the end of November 2011, with a commissioning phase of the technical equipment during the first weeks of December 2011.
4. Total emission reductions achieved in this monitoring period: **135,731 tCO<sub>2</sub>e**

### A.2. Location of project activity

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- a) Host Party(ies): Republic of Chile
- b) Province: 2<sup>nd</sup> Region (Region of Antofagasta), Province of Antofagasta
- c) Town: Mejillones
- d) GPS coordinates: -23.097400 , -70.430153



**Figure 1:** Location of the project within the Prillex® América Plant (green arrow)

**A.3. Parties and project participant(s)**

Party involved ((host) indicates a host Party)	Private and/or public entity(ies) project participants (as applicable)	Indicate if the Party involved wishes to be considered as project participant (Yes/No)
Republic of Chile (Host)	Enaex S.A.	No
Republic of Austria	Carbon Climate Protection GmbH	No
Japan	Mitsubishi Corporation	No

**A.4. Reference of applied methodology**

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- (a) Approved consolidated baseline and monitoring methodology ACM0019 "N<sub>2</sub>O abatement from nitric acid production" (Version 02.0.0)
- (b) "Tool to determine the mass flow of a greenhouse gas in a gaseous stream" (Version 02.0.0)

**A.5. Crediting period of project activity**

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Type of the crediting period: Fixed  
 Starting date of the first crediting period: 19/12/2011  
 End date of the first crediting period: 18/12/2021  
 Length of the first crediting period: 10 years (Fixed)

**SECTION B. Implementation of project activity****B.1. Description of implemented registered project activity**

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**(a) Information on the implementation of the project activity****General description**

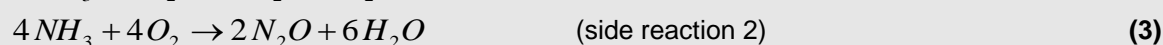
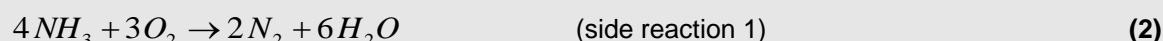
Nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O) is an unwanted, invisible and previously neglected by-product of the manufacture of nitric acid. It is formed alongside the main, desired product nitric oxide (NO) during the catalytic oxidation of ammonia in air over noble metal gauzes. N<sub>2</sub>O is a potent greenhouse gas with a Global Warming Potential (GWP) of 310. This value was used for the ex-ante calculation of the emission reduction (also after 2012). The production of nitric acid takes place in three main process steps as indicated by the following reactions:

**1. Ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>) combustion to form nitric oxide (NO):**

Ammonia is reacted with air on noble metal catalyst in the oxidation section of nitric acid plants. Nitric oxide and water are formed in this process according to the following equation:

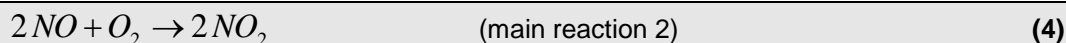


Simultaneously, nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O), nitrogen (N) and water (H<sub>2</sub>O) are formed as well, in accordance with the following equations:

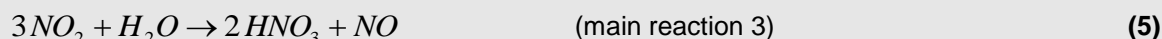


NO yield depends mainly on pressure and temperature in the ammonia oxidation process and usually is in a range of 95% to 97%.

**2. NO is oxidised to nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>):**



3. (According to the technical process) Absorption of  $NO_2$  in water to form nitric acid ( $HNO_3$ ):



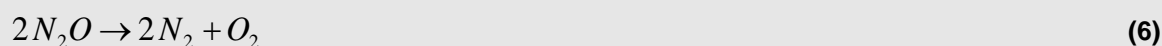
(NO is oxidised to  $NO_2$  according to main reaction 2)

Nitric acid plants are, in the vast majority of cases, part of a chemical complex and are built and operated to supply acid for consumption in downstream process units. The most common use for nitric acid is for fertilizers, with smaller quantities going into the manufacture of organic compounds and mining explosives. In the case of PANNA 4, nitric acid is employed as a feed stock to produce ammonium nitrate ( $NH_4NO_3$ ), which is used as a raw material for mining and civil explosives, which are used in the mining and construction industries. The nitric acid is also used as raw material for other explosives (PETN and Nitro-glycerine), which are also used as civil and mining explosives.

### Project specific description

Under the project activity, an  $N_2O$  catalyst was inserted below the primary catalyst ( $NH_3$  catalyst) in the ammonia oxidation reactor. The  $N_2O$  catalyst largely results in decomposition of  $N_2O$  to nitrogen ( $N_2$ ) and oxygen ( $O_2$ ) without any further energy, nor material inputs. Catalytic decomposition of  $N_2O$  occurs when the  $N_2O$  is split into its constituent elements by contact with a catalyst. A catalyst is a material which accelerates speed of the reaction without itself being transformed or consumed by the reaction.

Overall reaction:



The new PANNA 4 nitric acid plant was designed to produce nitric acid as an intermediate product for the ammonium nitrate production plant in this complex with a designed capacity of 925 metric tonnes of  $HNO_3$  per day (100% of weight). The plant is designed to operate as a dual pressure nitric acid plant, whereas the ammonia oxidation reactor is operated at a design pressure of about 4.5 bar (medium pressure combustion plant) and the absorption tower at a design pressure of 10.2 bar. The reactor is operated at a design temperature in zone 1 of  $220^\circ\text{C}$ , in zone 2 of  $480^\circ\text{C}$ , in zone 3 of  $910^\circ\text{C}$  and in zone 4 of  $520^\circ\text{C}$ .

The PANNA 4 nitric acid plant is equipped with a secondary  $N_2O$  abatement, by installing baskets inside the ammonia oxidation reactor and equipping them with the  $N_2O$  decomposition catalyst right below the platinum gauze in the high temperature zone of the reactor. The measurement devices for the monitoring of  $N_2O$  concentration and tail gas flow are located directly in the stack.

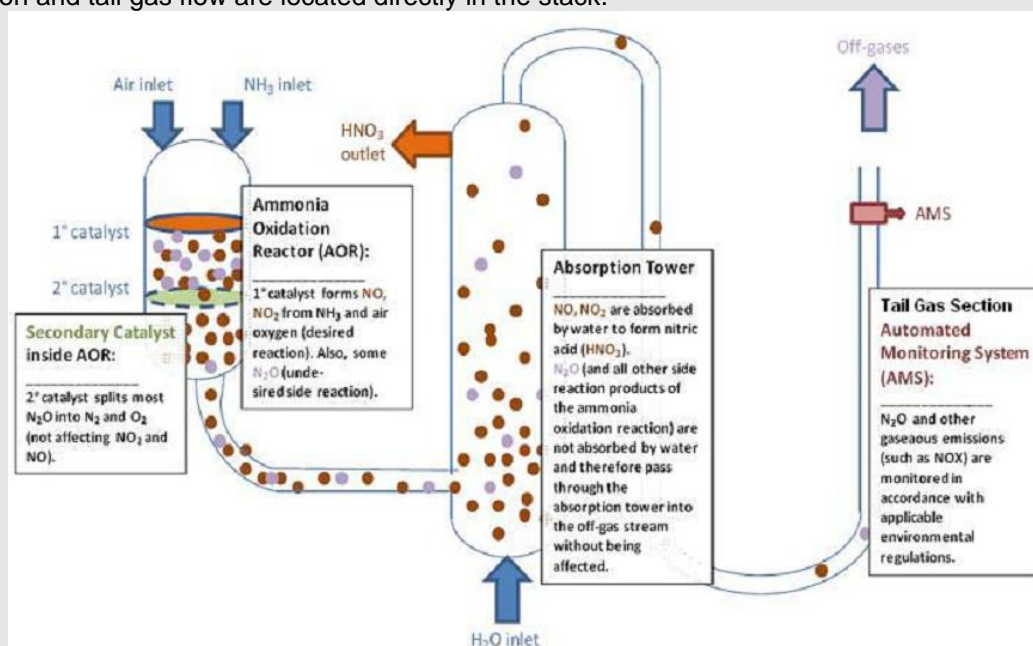


Figure 2: Project boundary

(b) Starting date of operation of the project activity

The project has been implemented and is operated as per the registered PDD with all physical features (technology, project equipment, and monitoring and metering equipment) in place, monitoring is done according to the applied methodology and the monitoring plan. The operation of the project activity started in December 2011.

**(c) Actual operation of the Project Activity during the covered monitoring period**

It should be noted that actual hours as given in the Excel book as per Annex 1 are to be read as follows.

Example: 19/03/2013- 01:00 summarizes the hour from 19/03 00:00 am to 01:00 am. The time as given in the tables below are expressed in this regard.

Shutdown periods of the nitric acid plant

**Table 1: Shutdown periods of Nitric Acid plant**

Start		End		Description
Date	Time	Date	Time	
19/03/2013	15:00	20/03/2013	22:00	Nitric Acid Plant Shutdown (32 hours)
23/03/2013	13:00	23/03/2013	23:00	Nitric Acid Plant Shutdown (11 hours)
21/04/2013	16:00	29/04/2013	06:00	Nitric Acid Plant Shutdown (183 hours)
04/05/2013	04:00	06/05/2013	01:00	Nitric Acid Plant Shutdown (46 hours)
19/05/2013	08:00	20/05/2013	00:00	Nitric Acid Plant Shutdown (17 hours)
16/09/2013	19:00	18/09/2013	20:00	Nitric Acid Plant Shutdown (50 hours)
06/10/2013	01:00	20/10/2013	02:00	Nitric Acid Plant Shutdown (338 hours)
29/10/2013	13:00	29/10/2013	23:00	Nitric Acid Plant Shutdown (11 hours)
30/10/2013	08:00	31/10/2013	19:00	Nitric Acid Plant Shutdown (36 hours)
29/11/2013	00:00	29/11/2013	11:00	Nitric Acid Plant Shutdown (12 hours)
28/12/2013	09:00	30/12/2013	02:00	Nitric Acid Plant Shutdown (42 hours)
30/12/2013	08:00	31/12/2013	04:00	Nitric Acid Plant Shutdown (21 hours)

Relevant hours of Nitric Acid plant (and consequently secondary N<sub>2</sub>O abatement system) shutdown periods have not been considered in overall calculations of Emission Reductions, in accordance with the methodology. For the respective hours no Emission Reductions will be claimed. This approach ensures the most conservative way to determine Emission Reductions, concrete resulting in zero Emission Reductions for respective hours of Nitric Acid plant shutdown.

Service works (calibration & maintenance)

**Table 2: Service works (calibration & maintenance)**

Start		End		Description
Date	Time	Date	Time	
04/04/2013	19:00	04/04/2013	19:00	Monthly calibration PT-45091 and PT-45095 (1 hour)
04/06/2013	11:00	04/06/2013	11:00	Monthly calibration PT-45091 and PT-45095 (1 hour)
16/07/2013	12:00	16/07/2013	12:00	Monthly calibration PT-45091 and PT-45095 (1 hour)
10/08/2013	09:00	10/08/2013	11:00	Monthly calibration PT-45091 and PT-45095 (3 hours)
04/09/2013	18:00	04/09/2013	19:00	Monthly calibration PT-45091 and PT-45095 (2 hours)
02/10/2013	01:00	02/10/2013	01:00	Monthly calibration PT-45091 and PT-45095 (1 hour)

04/11/2013	19:00	04/11/2013	19:00	Monthly calibration PT-45091 and PT-45095 (1 hour)
09/12/2013	11:00	09/12/2013	11:00	Monthly calibration PT-45091 and PT-45095 (1 hours)

During the scheduled DeltaV service, analyzer service and monthly calibrations it has been proven that the nitric acid plant and consequently the secondary N<sub>2</sub>O abatement system has been in full operation.

#### Other issues

**Table 3: Other issues**

Start		End		Description
Date	Time	Date	Time	
29/04/2013	07:00	29/04/2013	11:00	Analyzer out of service (5 hours)
04/05/2013	01:00	04/06/2013	10:00	Delay in calibration PT-45091 and PT-45095 (754 hours)
06/05/2013	02:00	07/05/2013	10:00	Analyzer out of service (33 hours)
04/07/2013	01:00	16/07/2013	11:00	Delay in calibration PT-45091 and PT-45095 (299 hours)
24/07/2013	16:00	24/07/2013	17:00	DeltaV out of service (2 hours)
18/09/2013	21:00	23/09/2013	18:00	Analyzer out of service (118 hours)
20/10/2013	03:00	20/10/2013	18:00	Analyzer out of service (16 hours)
25/10/2013	11:00	28/10/2013	12:00	Analyzer out of service (74 hours)
30/10/2013	00:00	30/10/2013	02:00	Analyzer out of service (3 hours)
31/10/2013	20:00	02/11/2013	18:00	Analyzer out of service (47 hours)
02/11/2013	01:00	04/11/2013	18:00	Delay in calibration PT-45091 and PT-45095 (66 hours)
07/11/2013	16:00	11/11/2013	16:00	Analyzer out of service (97 hours)
29/11/2013	12:00	03/12/2013	22:00	Analyzer out of service (107 hours)
04/12/2013	01:00	09/12/2013	10:00	Delay in calibration PT-45091 and PT-45095 (130 hours)
30/12/2013	03:00	30/12/2013	05:00	Analyzer out of service (3 hours)

For relevant hours a conservative calculation in accordance with the methodology was applied.

## **B.2. Post registration changes**

### **B.2.1. Temporary deviations from registered monitoring plan or applied methodology**

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No temporary deviations from registered monitoring plan or applied methodology have been applied during this monitoring period.

### **B.2.2. Corrections**

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No corrections have been applied during this monitoring period, neither to any previous monitoring periods.

**B.2.3. Permanent changes from registered monitoring plan or applied methodology**

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Following the response of the Meth Panel for the Request for Clarification AM-CLA\_0255 an updated PDD including a Post Registration Change (Permanent Change) was elaborated in order to be able to apply version 02.0.0 of ACM0019 methodology "N<sub>2</sub>O abatement from nitric acid production" from 19/03/2013 onwards. This monitoring report considers changes in parameters for Baseline and Project Emissions calculation as described in the following:

- Parameter  $h_{r,y}$  (Number of hours (h) in year y where for secondary N<sub>2</sub>O abatement the system was not installed, underperformed or failed) was included (see section D.2)
- Parameter  $P_{NA,n}$  was changed according to new methodology version  $P_{production,v}$  (Production of nitric acid in year y) (see section E.1)
- Parameter  $EF_{BL,N_2O,n}$  was changed according to new methodology version  $EF_{new,v}$  (Baseline N<sub>2</sub>O emission factor for nitric acid production in year y) (see section E.1)
- Furthermore, the equations for Baseline Emissions and Project Emissions calculation were adapted and are presented in section E.1 and section E.2.

**B.2.4. Changes to project design of registered project activity**

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No changes from the project design have been done during this monitoring period.

**B.2.5. Changes to start date of crediting period**

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No such changes have been applied to this monitoring period.

**B.2.6. Types of changes specific to afforestation or reforestation project activity**

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Not applicable.

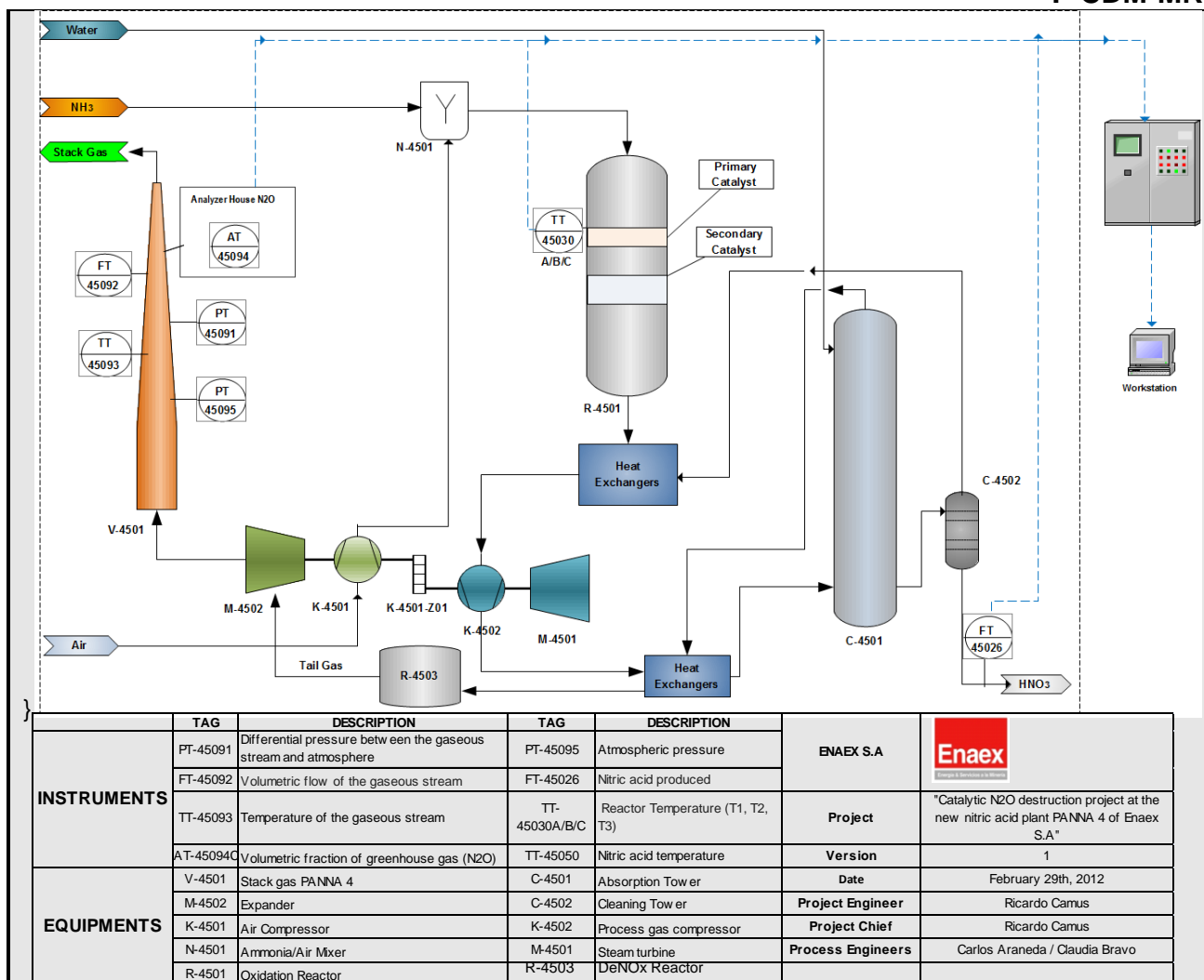
**SECTION C. Description of monitoring system**

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**(a) Information Flow / Data collection procedures:**

The instruments transmitters continuously provide a 4 – 20 mA analogue signal according to range and units configured. These signals are transmitted to I/O cards (analogue input/output cards) and collected by the Delta V Processor. Resulting digital values are made available in the network to be further processed (e.g. in controller blocks, calculation of other variables) and are stored as 1 second raw data in the protected continuous historian server (CHS).

Modifications of the Delta V, which are protected by security levels by the supplier, are tracked by a Version Control Tool.



**Figure 3:** Line diagram showing all relevant monitoring points

The reporting module of the Delta V system automatically generates aggregated daily reports based on the stored raw data from the continuous historian server. Daily reports contain following kinds of data relevant for calculation of claimed emission reductions:

- Concentrations of  $N_2O$  at stack gas of PANNA 4 system ( $V_{i,t,db}$ )
- Volume Flow ( $V_{t,db} / T_t / P_t$ )
- Operating parameters of the nitric acid plant ( $T_1, T_2, T_3$ )
- Nitric Acid Production ( $P_{production,v}$ )

Relevant parameters as above (Concentrations, Volume Flows, Operating parameters of the nitric acid plant and Nitric Acid Production) are exported from the digitally available daily reports to excel sheets for presentation of required parameters and calculation of baseline emissions ( $BE_v$ ), project emissions ( $PE_v / PE_{N_2O,v} / F_{N_2O,tail gas,h}$ ), and emission reductions ( $ER_v$ ) according to the formula as required.

Details on source of data can be found directly at the respective parameter tables in *Section D*.



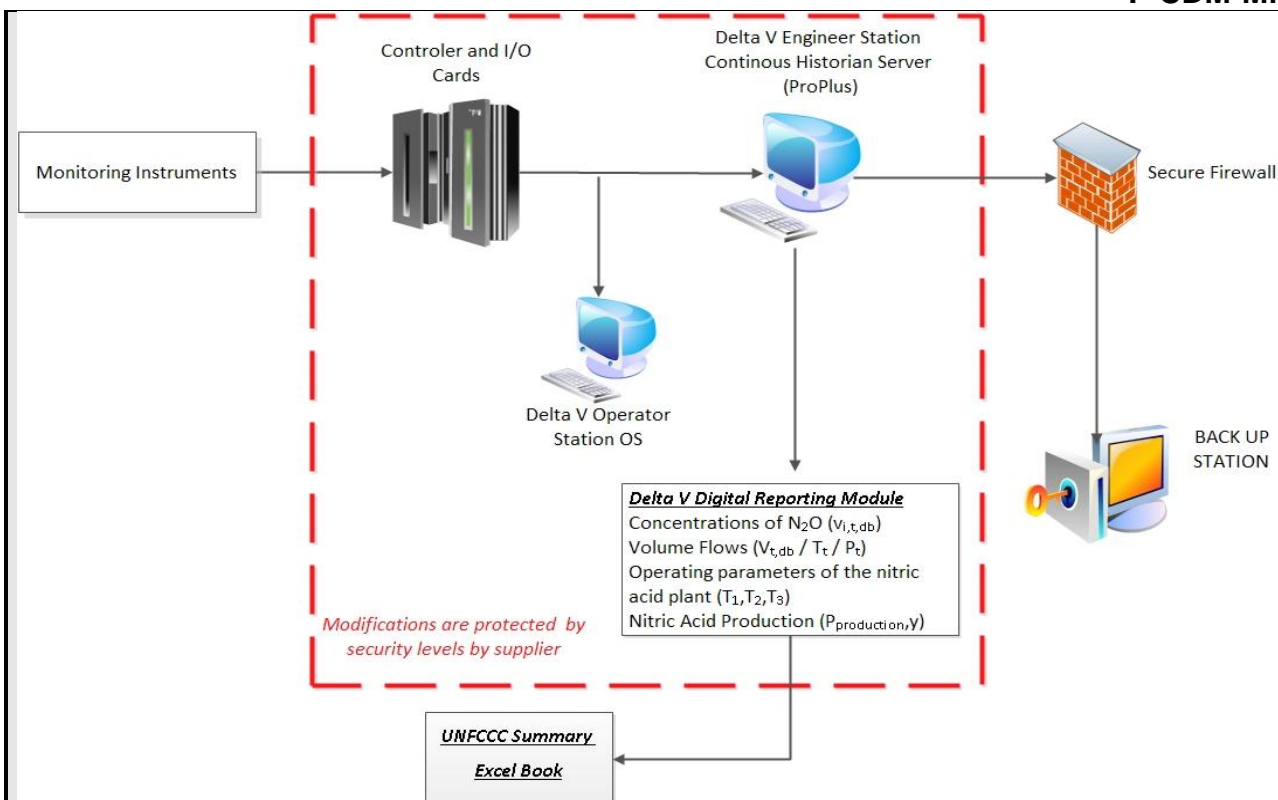


Figure 4: Information flow diagram

This approach and all implemented formulas in the Delta V system fully comply with the approved Consolidated Baseline and Monitoring Methodology AMC0019 Version 02.0.0 “N<sub>2</sub>O abatement for Nitric Acid production” and the registered project documentation (Monitoring Plan and respective PDD).

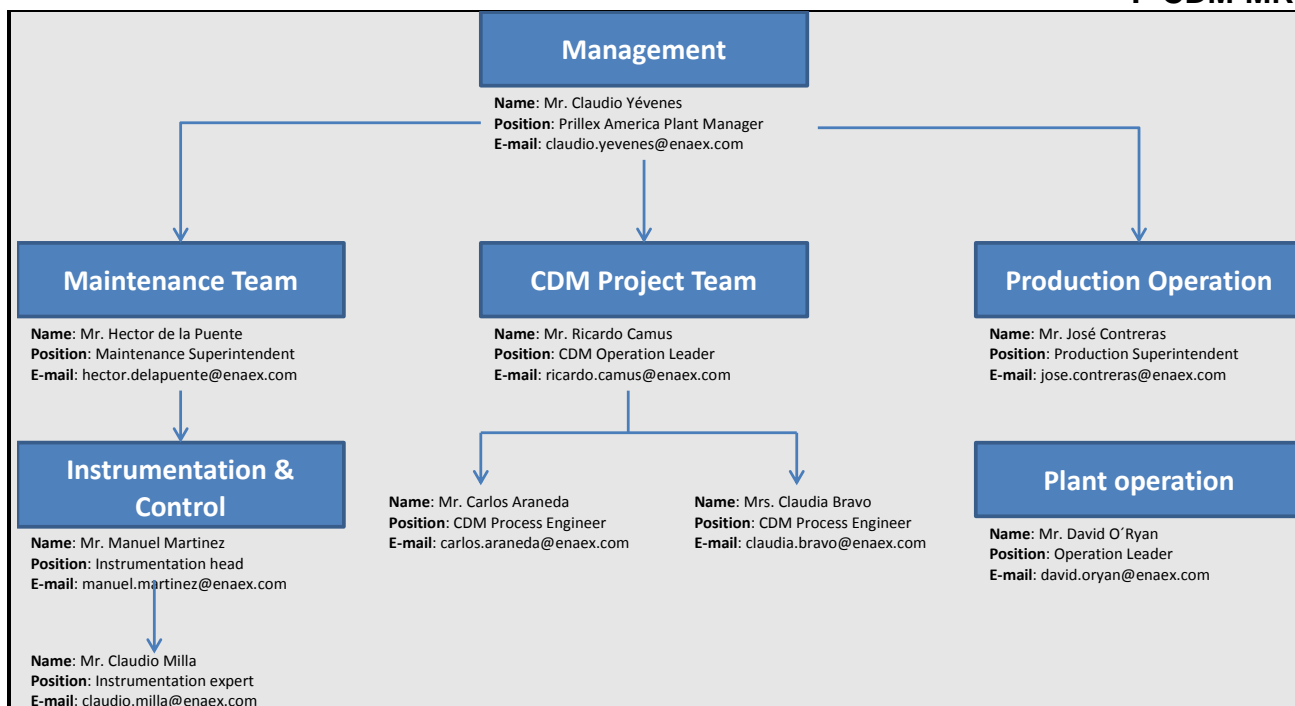
#### (b) Roles and responsibilities of personnel

Project Operator is Enaex S.A. (furthermore called “Enaex”), a privately owned entity registered under the laws of the Republic of Chile and an incorporated company listed on the Santiago stock exchange, major shareholder is Sigdo Koppers S.A. Enaex is a leading producer of ammonium nitrate and explosives for rock fragmentation.

The Prillex® América production facility of Enaex, of which PANNA 4 is one of the plants, is certified according to ISO 9001:2008 NCh 9001 of 2009.

The PANNA 4 CDM operating team has been trained by the technology provider Heraeus (secondary N<sub>2</sub>O abatement system) and the supplier of the digital process control system, INECO (Delta V, EMERSON process management).

Enaex CDM team is responsible for monitoring and reporting of data under the CDM Project. In terms of performing general supervision and cross-checks of monitoring and reporting data Carbon Climate Protection GmbH supports Enaex, also giving their final approval on the supporting documents as well as the CDM-MR before submitting to the respective DOE for periodic verification.



**Figure 5: Organizational Chart: Onsite structure at Enaex**

### (c) Back up plans / Emergency procedures for monitoring system

#### **Back Up Plans for measuring systems / Periodically observation of the automated monitoring system** **PANNA 4 – automatic DCS system:**

The PANNA 4 automatic DCS system is designed for automatic operation, so that activities by the operation personnel are not required for during normal operation. However, all alarms and any action taken by the operating personnel (events) are automatically logged at the engineering and the operation station (Alarm & Event List) of the DCS system.

Malfunction of system components is indicated on the operator console in the control room as an alarm. Occurrence of such an alarm requires the operator to immediately take measures to remedy the problem. This is done by informing Enaex maintenance personnel and CDM Project team. It is then deciding whether the problem can be fixed immediately by themselves or whether external support from Emerson is required. In addition to the quality control and quality assurance procedures according to Enaex quality management system and in order to avoid possible failures of the automated monitoring system several procedures are implemented for the project activity.

#### **Back Up –Delta V and Analyzer support**

In order to avoid possible failures of the automated monitoring system Delta V, Enaex is in negotiations to contract Emerson Argentina Group to execute periodic on-site **Health Checks**.

The health checks visits are to conduct observation of the PANNA 4 automatic DCS system, the monitoring equipment required for the CDM project and the automated monitoring system.

#### **Back Up – Weekly inspection**

The responsible project managers of Enaex are carrying out **on-site inspections** on a weekly basis.

#### **Back Up – Spare Parts on Stock On-site:**

As a further important part of the back-up plan to deal with events like measuring equipment out of service, Enaex stocks a comprehensive range of spare part devices on-site.

#### **Back Up – Certified standard gases**

Pressure levels of standard gases used for the regular, automatic calibration of the inlet and outlet analyzers are constantly monitored during the regular inspection by Enaex. Spare bottles of standard gases are purchased in proper time. Specifications of standard gases are available and submitted to the DOE for verification.

The following table summarizes the periodically observations of the AMS.

**Table 4:** AMS observation overview

Organization	Action	Frequency	Output
ENAEX CDM Team	Inspection	Weekly	Weekly Checklist
ENAEX CDM Team	Supervision	Daily	Plausibility Check of Daily Reporting
CARBON	Supervision	Periodically	Plausibility Check of Daily Reporting

All resulting documents are analyzed and evaluated by Enaex. In case of any upcoming problem or failure of the PANNA 4 system and/or the automated monitoring system Enaex immediately take measure to remedy the problem.

## SECTION D. Data and parameters

### D.1. Data and parameters fixed ex ante or at renewal of crediting period

<b>Data / Parameter:</b>	<b>EF<sub>new,y</sub></b>																								
Unit:	<b>kgN<sub>2</sub>O/tHNO<sub>3</sub></b>																								
Description:	Baseline N <sub>2</sub> O emission factor for nitric acid production in year y (related to 100 per cent pure acid)																								
Source of data:	According to methodology ACM0019 version 02.0.0																								
Value(s) applied:	<table> <tr> <th>Year</th><th>Emission factor (kgN<sub>2</sub>O/HNO<sub>3</sub>)</th></tr> <tr><td>2011</td><td>4.10</td></tr> <tr><td>2012</td><td>3.90</td></tr> <tr><td>2013</td><td>3.70</td></tr> <tr><td>2014</td><td>3.50</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>3.40</td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td><td>3.20</td></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>3.00</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>2.80</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>2.70</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>2.50</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>2.50</td></tr> </table>	Year	Emission factor (kgN <sub>2</sub> O/HNO <sub>3</sub> )	2011	4.10	2012	3.90	2013	3.70	2014	3.50	2015	3.40	2016	3.20	2017	3.00	2018	2.80	2019	2.70	2020	2.50	2021	2.50
Year	Emission factor (kgN <sub>2</sub> O/HNO <sub>3</sub> )																								
2011	4.10																								
2012	3.90																								
2013	3.70																								
2014	3.50																								
2015	3.40																								
2016	3.20																								
2017	3.00																								
2018	2.80																								
2019	2.70																								
2020	2.50																								
2021	2.50																								
Purpose of data:	Baseline emission calculation																								
Additional comment:	The decrease in the value for the baseline emission factor over time is to reflect the technological development.																								

<b>Data / Parameter:</b>	<b>GWP<sub>N2O</sub></b>
Unit:	<b>tCO<sub>2</sub>e/tN<sub>2</sub>O</b>
Description:	Global warming potential of N <sub>2</sub> O valid for the commitment period
Source of data:	According to PDD
Value(s) applied:	<b>298 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/tN<sub>2</sub>O</b>
Purpose of data:	Baseline and project emission calculation
Additional comment:	The values for the GWP considers the decision of EB69 – §66 and EB69, Annex 3.

*Parameters from the “Tool to determine the mass flow of a greenhouse gas in a gaseous stream” (Version 02.0.0)*

<b>Data / Parameter:</b>	<b>R<sub>u</sub></b>
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Unit:	<b>Pa.m<sup>3</sup>/kmol.K</b>
Description:	Universal ideal gases constant
Source of data:	According to PDD
Value(s) applied:	<b>8,314 Pa.m<sup>3</sup>/kmol.K</b>
Purpose of data:	Project emission calculation
Additional comment:	NA

Data / Parameter:	MM <sub>i</sub>								
Unit:	kg/kmol								
Description:	Molecular mass of greenhouse gas i								
Source of data:	According to PDD								
Value(s) applied):	<table><tr><th>Compound</th><th>Structure</th><th>Molecular mass (kg/kmol)</th></tr><tr><td>Nitrous oxide</td><td>N<sub>2</sub>O</td><td>44.02</td></tr></table>			Compound	Structure	Molecular mass (kg/kmol)	Nitrous oxide	N <sub>2</sub> O	44.02
Compound	Structure	Molecular mass (kg/kmol)							
Nitrous oxide	N <sub>2</sub> O	44.02							
Purpose of data:	Project emission calculation								
Additional comment:	NA								

## D.2. Data and parameters monitored

<b>Data / Parameter:</b>	<b>P<sub>production,y</sub></b>
Unit:	<b>tHNO<sub>3</sub></b>
Description:	Production of nitric acid in year y
Measured/ Calculated / Default:	Measured
Source of data:	<p>Production Logs</p> <p>The actual nitric acid production is measured according to the installed instruments. The coriolis type mass flowmeter and the integrated density measurement deliver values, which are used as basis for calculation of the concentration (taking into consideration the measured temperature of the nitric acid). The nitric acid at 100% is calculated by multiplying the mass flow with the concentration.</p> <p>Please also refer to Section C – (a) (Information Flow / Data collection procedures) of this Monitoring Report.</p>
Value(s) of monitored parameter:	<b>254,503 tHNO<sub>3</sub></b>

Monitoring equipment:	<p><b>FT-45026</b>  Type: Coriolis flow and density transmitter  Endress Hauser Promass 80 F 3"  Accuracy class: 0.15% of instrument range  Calibration frequency: 2 years</p> <p>Serial number (old instrument): EB024716000  Date of last calibration: 09/11/2011  Validity: 08/11/2013</p> <p>Serial number (new instrument): E8078D16000  Date of calibration: 07/10/2013  Validity: 06/10/2015</p> <p><b>TT-45050</b>  Type: Temperature transmitter  Inor MESO H  Accuracy class: 0.1% of range  Serial number: N0809.842183/VO336261  Calibration frequency: 2 years  Date of calibration: 24/07/2012  Validity: 23/07/2014</p>
Measuring/ Reading/ Recording frequency:	Measuring: Continuously Reading: 1(s) Recording: Hourly
Calculation method (if applicable):	The nitric acid at 100% is calculated by multiplying the mass flow with the concentration. The concentration is calculated at DCS using the density measurement of the coriolis flowmeter and the temperature instrument TT-45050.
QA/QC procedures:	Periodic calibration is performed according to manufacturer's recommendation. The quality assurance and quality control procedures, in terms of equipment operations and maintenance, have been incorporated in the ISO 9001:2008.
Purpose of data:	Baseline emission calculations
Additional comment:	The parameter $P_{NA,h}$ (Nitric acid produced in the hour h) represents the hourly value of $P_{production,y}$ and is used for determining $h_{r,y}$ as described in section 5.3.3 of the applied methodology (Equation 5).

<b>Data / Parameter:</b>	<b><math>h_y</math></b>
Unit:	<b>h</b>
Description:	Number of hours of operation in year y
Measured/ Calculated / Default:	Measured
Source of data:	Field instruments / Monitoring system (Delta V) The operation temperature of the oxidation burner ranges from 850 – 905°C (as defined by the technology supplier) and this range corresponds to the real operation hours of the reactor. The temperature is reported automatically by three independent measurement points (tag numbers TT-45030A, B and C) measuring the temperature at the same time. The value of the instrument with the tag number TT-45030A was selected as main signal for monitoring the operation temperature; TT-45030B and TT-45030C are used as backup signals in case TT-45030A is not fully functional.
Value(s) of monitored parameter:	<b>6,113 hours</b>

Monitoring equipment:	<p><b>TT-45030A</b>  Type: Temperature transmitter  Wika TC10 Type K  Accuracy class: 0.4% of range  Calibration frequency: 2 years</p> <p>Serial number: 1102RY6V  Date of last calibration: 29/08/2012  Validity: 28/08/2014</p> <p><b>TT-45030B</b>  Type: Temperature transmitter  Wika TC10 Type K  Accuracy class: 0.4% of range  Calibration frequency: 2 years</p> <p>Serial number: 1102RY6P  Date of last calibration: 22/07/2012  Validity: 21/07/2014</p> <p><b>TT-45030C</b>  Type: Temperature transmitter  Wika TC10 Type K  Accuracy class: 0.4% of range  Calibration frequency: 2 years</p> <p>Serial number: 1102RY6Q  Date of last calibration: 31/08/2012  Validity: 30/08/2014</p>
Measuring/ Reading/ Recording frequency:	Measuring: Continuously Reading: 1(s) Recording: Hourly
Calculation method (if applicable):	NA
QA/QC procedures:	Periodic calibration is performed according to manufacturer's recommendation. The quality assurance and quality control procedures, in terms of equipment operations and maintenance, have been incorporated in the ISO 9001:2008.
Purpose of data:	Project emission calculation
Additional comment:	NA
<b>Data / Parameter:</b>	<b><math>h_{r,y}</math></b>
Unit:	<b>h</b>
Description:	Number of hours (h) in year y where for secondary N <sub>2</sub> O abatement: abatement system was not installed, underperformed or failed
Measured/ Calculated / Default:	Measured
Source of data:	<p>Since the proposed project activity didn't use AM0028 or AM0034 in the first crediting period, "Case 2: For other nitric acid plants" applies for the emission reduction calculation. Accordingly the abatement system is deemed to be not installed, underperforming or failed in the hour h in year y if:</p> $F_{N2O,tail\ gas,h} > EF_{new,y} * P_{NA,h}$

Value(s) of monitored parameter:	<b>1,198 hours</b>
Monitoring equipment:	The parameters mentioned above will be determined and monitored as explained in the respective sections of this Monitoring Report ( $F_{N_2O, tail\ gas, h} \rightarrow$ Parameter tables of “ <i>Tool to determine the mass flow of a greenhouse gas in a gaseous stream</i> ”; $EF_{new, y} \rightarrow$ fixed ex ante; $P_{NA, h} \rightarrow$ Parameter table of $P_{production, y}$ ).
Measuring/ Reading/ Recording frequency:	Measuring: Continuously Reading: 1(s) Recording: Hourly
Calculation method (if applicable):	NA
QA/QC procedures:	Periodic calibration is performed according to manufacturer's recommendation. The quality assurance and quality control procedures, in terms of equipment operations and maintenance, have been incorporated in the ISO 9001:2008.
Purpose of data:	Project and baseline emission calculation
Additional comment:	Records to be maintained during project's lifetime.

*Parameters from the “Tool to determine the mass flow of a greenhouse gas in a gaseous stream” (Version 02.0.0)*

<b>Data / Parameter:</b>	<b><math>V_{t, db}</math></b>
Unit:	<b>m<sup>3</sup> dry gas/h</b>
Description:	Volumetric flow of the gaseous stream in time interval t on a dry basis
Measured/ Calculated / Default:	Measured
Source of data:	Flow meter / Field instruments/Monitoring system (Delta V) Please also refer to Section C – 1 (Information Flow / Data collection procedures) of this Monitoring Report.
Value(s) of monitored parameter:	<b>162,048 m<sup>3</sup> dry gas/h</b>
Monitoring equipment:	<b>FT-45092</b> Type: Differential pressure transmitter. Durag/ABB 2600T Accuracy class: 2% of range Serial number: 265DS6600071043 Calibration frequency: 3 years (QAL2)  Date of penultimate calibration (QAL2): 16/12/2011 Validity: 15/12/2014 Date of penultimate AST Test: 24/09/2012 – 25/09/2012 Validity: 24/09/2013  Date of last calibration (QAL2): 25/10/2013 Validity: 24/10/2016 Date of last AST Test: 23/10/2013 – 25/10/2013 Validity: 24/10/2014
Measuring/ Reading/ Recording frequency:	Measuring: Continuously Reading: 1(s) Recording: Hourly
Calculation method (if applicable):	NA

QA/QC procedures:	Periodic calibration (QAL2) against a primary device by an independent accredited laboratory. The quality assurance and quality control procedures, in terms of equipment operations and maintenance, have been incorporated in the ISO 9001:2008.
Purpose of data:	Project emission calculations
Additional comment:	NA

<b>Data / Parameter:</b>	<b><math>V_{i,t,db}</math></b>
Unit:	m <sup>3</sup> gas i/m <sup>3</sup> dry gas
Description:	Volumetric fraction of greenhouse gas i in a time interval t on a dry basis
Measured/ Calculated / Default:	Measured
Source of data:	Non-dispersive infrared photometry (NDIR) for N <sub>2</sub> O (Gas analyzer equipment) Please also refer to <i>Section C – 1 (Information Flow / Data collection procedures)</i> of this Monitoring Report.
Value(s) of monitored parameter:	<b>5.21*10<sup>-4</sup> m<sup>3</sup> gas i/m<sup>3</sup> dry gas</b>
Monitoring equipment:	<b>AT-45094C</b> Type: Volumetric fraction of N <sub>2</sub> O in the tail gas analyzer Emerson Process NGA 2000 MLT Accuracy class: 1% of range Serial number: 3709103038248 Calibration frequency: 3 years (QAL2)  Date of penultimate calibration (QAL2): 06/06/2012 Validity: 05/06/2015 Date of penultimate AST Test: 24/09/2012 – 25/09/2012 Validity: 24/09/2013  Date of last calibration (QAL2): 25/10/2013 Validity: 24/10/2016 Date of last AST Test: 23/10/2013 – 25/10/2013 Validity: 24/10/2014
Measuring/ Reading/ Recording frequency:	Measuring: Continuously Reading: 1(s) Recording: Hourly
Calculation method (if applicable):	NA
QA/QC procedures:	According to European Norm 14181 The quality assurance and quality control procedures, in terms of equipment operations and maintenance, have been incorporated in the ISO 9001:2008
Purpose of data:	Project emission calculation
Additional comment:	NA

<b>Data / Parameter:</b>	<b><math>C_{H_2O,t,db,n}</math></b>
Unit:	<b>mg H<sub>2</sub>O/m<sup>3</sup> dry gas</b>
Description:	Moisture content of the gaseous stream at normal conditions, in time interval t
Measured/ Calculated / Default:	Measured



Source of data:	Measurements according to USEPA CF 42 method 4 – Gravimetric determination of water content (QAL2 Report)  Date of penultimate determination (AST): 25/09/2012 Date of last determination (QAL2/AST): 23/10/2013 Next determination until: 22/10/2014
Value(s) of monitored parameter:	<b>2,800 mg H<sub>2</sub>O/m<sup>3</sup> dry gas (Highest measured value)</b>  Option A of the tool can be applied, as the moisture content is less than 0.05 kg H <sub>2</sub> O/m <sup>3</sup> dry gas
Monitoring equipment:	NA
Measuring/ Reading/ Recording frequency:	Measuring / Reading / Recording: Yearly Measurements will coincide with the Annual Surveillance Test (associated with requirements of the EN 14181 standard) or the calibration of the flow meter for the gaseous stream.
Calculation method (if applicable):	NA
QA/QC procedures:	According to USEPA CF 42 method 4
Purpose of data:	Project emission calculation
Additional comment:	Option A parameter for proving that the gaseous stream is dry.

<b>Data / Parameter:</b>	<b>T<sub>t</sub></b>
Unit:	<b>K</b>
Description:	Temperature of the gaseous stream in time interval t
Measured/ Calculated / Default:	Measured
Source of data:	Temperature Transmitter Please also refer to Section C – 1 (Information Flow / Data collection procedures) of this Monitoring Report.
Value(s) of monitored parameter:	<b>378.55 K</b>
Monitoring equipment:	<b>TT-45093</b> Type: Tail gas temperature transmitter Rosemount 3144P Accuracy class: 0.4 °C Serial number: 706088 Calibration frequency: 2 years  Date of calibration: 22/08/2012 Validity: 21/08/2014
Measuring/ Reading/ Recording frequency:	Measuring: Continuously Reading: 1(s) Recording: Hourly
Calculation method (if applicable):	NA
QA/QC procedures:	Periodic calibration against a primary device provided by an independent accredited laboratory. Calibration and frequency of calibration is according to manufacturer's specifications. The quality assurance and quality control procedures, in terms of equipment operations and maintenance, have been incorporated in the ISO 9001:2008.
Purpose of data:	Project emission calculation
Additional comment:	NA

<b>Data / Parameter:</b>	<b>P<sub>t</sub></b>																																								
Unit:	<b>Pa</b>																																								
Description:	Pressure of the gaseous stream in time interval t																																								
Measured/ Calculated / Default:	Measured																																								
Source of data:	Pressure Transmitters The pressure of the gaseous stream is determined by the sum of the static pressure inside the stack and the barometric pressure. Please also refer to Section C – 1 (Information Flow / Data collection procedures) of this Monitoring Report.																																								
Value(s) of monitored parameter:	<b>100,956 Pa</b>																																								
Monitoring equipment:	<p><b>PT-45091</b>  Type: Capacitive Differential pressure transmitter  Rosemount 2051  Accuracy class: 0.1% of range  Serial number: 58154  Calibration frequency: Monthly  Date of calibration:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Month</th><th>Date of Calibration</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>March</td><td>08/03/2013</td></tr> <tr><td>April</td><td>04/04/2013</td></tr> <tr><td>June</td><td>04/06/2013</td></tr> <tr><td>July</td><td>16/07/2013</td></tr> <tr><td>August</td><td>10/08/2013</td></tr> <tr><td>September</td><td>04/09/2013</td></tr> <tr><td>October</td><td>02/10/2013</td></tr> <tr><td>November</td><td>04/11/2013</td></tr> <tr><td>December</td><td>09/12/2013</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Validity: 08/01/2014</p> <p><b>PT-45095</b>  Type: Capacitive Barometric pressure transmitter  Rosemount 2051  Accuracy class: 0.1% of range  Serial number: 58157  Calibration frequency: Monthly  Date of calibration:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Month</th><th>Date of Calibration</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>March</td><td>08/03/2013</td></tr> <tr><td>April</td><td>04/04/2013</td></tr> <tr><td>June</td><td>04/06/2013</td></tr> <tr><td>July</td><td>16/07/2013</td></tr> <tr><td>August</td><td>10/08/2013</td></tr> <tr><td>September</td><td>04/09/2013</td></tr> <tr><td>October</td><td>02/10/2013</td></tr> <tr><td>November</td><td>04/11/2013</td></tr> <tr><td>December</td><td>09/12/2013</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Validity: 08/01/2014</p>	Month	Date of Calibration	March	08/03/2013	April	04/04/2013	June	04/06/2013	July	16/07/2013	August	10/08/2013	September	04/09/2013	October	02/10/2013	November	04/11/2013	December	09/12/2013	Month	Date of Calibration	March	08/03/2013	April	04/04/2013	June	04/06/2013	July	16/07/2013	August	10/08/2013	September	04/09/2013	October	02/10/2013	November	04/11/2013	December	09/12/2013
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December	09/12/2013																																								
Measuring/ Reading/ Recording frequency:	Measuring: Continuously Reading: 1(s) Recording: Hourly																																								

Calculation method (if applicable):	The static pressure inside the stack and the barometric pressure are measured continuously. The hourly averages of these parameters are added in the attached excel book in order to obtain the pressure of the gaseous stream.
QA/QC procedures:	Periodic calibration against a primary device provided by an independent accredited laboratory. Calibration and frequency of calibration is according to manufacturer's specifications. Pressure transmitter will be calibrated according to the PDD on a monthly basis. The quality assurance and quality control procedures, in terms of equipment operations and maintenance, have been incorporated in the ISO 9001:2008.
Purpose of data:	Project emission calculation
Additional comment:	NA

### D.3. Implementation of sampling plan

>>

Not applicable for the project activity.

## SECTION E. Calculation of emission reductions or GHG removals by sinks

### E.1. Calculation of baseline emissions or baseline net GHG removals by sinks

>>

Baseline emissions are given by the following equation:

$$BE_y = P_{production,y} * EF_{new,y} * \frac{(h_y - h_{r,y})}{h_y} * GWP_{N2O} * 10^{-3}$$

Where:

$BE_y$	=	Baseline emissions in year y (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)
$P_{production,y}$	=	Production of nitric acid in year y (tHNO <sub>3</sub> )
$EF_{new,y}$	=	Baseline N <sub>2</sub> O emission factor for nitric acid production in year y (kgN <sub>2</sub> O / tHNO <sub>3</sub> )
$GWP_{N2O}$	=	Global Warming Potential of N <sub>2</sub> O valid for the commitment period
$h_y$	=	Number of hours in year y during which the plant was in operation (h)
$h_{r,y}$	=	Number of hours in year y where:
		(a) For secondary N <sub>2</sub> O abatement. Abatement system was not installed, underperforming or failed.
		(b) For tertiary N <sub>2</sub> O abatement. The abatement system is by-passed, underperformed or failed.

#### Calculation of $h_{r,y}$

An abatement system is deemed to be bypassed, not working, underperform or failed in the hour h in year y if:

$$F_{N2O,tail\ gas,h} > EF_{new,y} * P_{NA,h}$$

Where:

$P_{NA,h}$	=	Nitric acid produced in the hour h (t HNO <sub>3</sub> )
$EF_{new,y}$	=	Baseline N <sub>2</sub> O emission factor for nitric acid production in year y (kg N <sub>2</sub> O/t HNO <sub>3</sub> )
$F_{N2O,tail\ gas,h}$	=	Mass flow of N <sub>2</sub> O in the gaseous stream of the tail gas in the hour h (kg N <sub>2</sub> O/h)

The values for the present period are:

Parameter	Value	Unit
$BE_y$	225,621	tCO <sub>2</sub> e
$P_{production,y}$	254,503	tHNO <sub>3</sub>
$EF_{new,y}$	3.70	kgN <sub>2</sub> O / tHNO <sub>3</sub>
$h_y$	6,113	h
$h_{r,y}$	1,198	h
$GWP_{N_2O}$	298	-

## E.2. Calculation of project emissions or actual net GHG removals by sinks

>>

Project emissions include N<sub>2</sub>O emissions, which have not been destroyed by the project activity and, in case of the installation of a tertiary N<sub>2</sub>O abatement facility, CO<sub>2</sub> emissions resulting from the operation of the N<sub>2</sub>O abatement facility. As the proposed CDM project activity does not comprise the installation of a tertiary N<sub>2</sub>O abatement technology, no CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from the operation of such a facility need to be considered or monitored.

Project emissions are calculated as follows:

$$PE_y = PE_{N_2O,y} + PE_{CO_2,tertiary,y}$$

Where:

$PE_y$	=	Project emissions in year y (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)
$PE_{N_2O,y}$	=	Project emissions of N <sub>2</sub> O from the project plant in year y (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)
$PE_{CO_2,tertiary,y}$	=	Project emissions of CO <sub>2</sub> from the operation of the tertiary N <sub>2</sub> O abatement facility in year y (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)

The values for the present period are:

Parameter	Value	Unit
$PE_y$	89,890	tCO <sub>2</sub> e
$PE_{N_2O,y}$	89,890	tCO <sub>2</sub> e
$PE_{CO_2,tertiary,y}$	0	tCO <sub>2</sub> e

### Project emissions of N<sub>2</sub>O from the project plant ( $PE_{N_2O,y}$ )

- a) The amount of N<sub>2</sub>O emissions from the project activity are the emissions from the N<sub>2</sub>O contained in the tail gas stream of the plant which is released to the atmosphere.

Accordingly,  $PE_{N_2O,y}$  is determined as follows:

$$PE_{N_2O,y} = \sum_{h=1}^{h_y-h_{r,y}} F_{N_2O,tail\ gas,h} * GWP_{N_2O} * 10^{-3}$$

Where:

$PE_{N_2O,y}$	=	Project emissions of N <sub>2</sub> O from the project plant in year y (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)
$GWP_{N_2O}$	=	Global Warming Potential of N <sub>2</sub> O valid for the commitment period
$F_{N_2O,tail\ gas,h}$	=	Mass flow of N <sub>2</sub> O in the gaseous stream of the tail gas in the hour h (kg N <sub>2</sub> O/h)
$h_y$	=	Number of hours in year y during which the plant was in operation (h)
$h_{r,y}$	=	Number of hours (h) in year y where:
		(a) For secondary N <sub>2</sub> O abatement. Abatement system was not installed, underperforming or failed;
		(b) For tertiary N <sub>2</sub> O abatement. The abatement system is by-passed,

underperforming or failed.

The values for the present period are:

Parameter	Value	Unit
$PE_{N_2O,y}$	89,890	tCO <sub>2</sub> e
$h_y$	6,113	h
$h_{r,y}$	1,198	h
$F_{N_2O,tail\ gas,h}$	131.07	(kg N <sub>2</sub> O/h)
$GWP_{N_2O}$	298	-

#### Determination of $F_{N_2O,tail\ gas,h}$

The amount of N<sub>2</sub>O emissions from the tail gas stream of the project plant shall be determined using the "Tool to determine the mass flow of a greenhouse gas in a gaseous stream". In applying the tool, the following provisions apply:

- Throughout the crediting periods of the project activity, the N<sub>2</sub>O concentration and volume or mass flow of the tail gas are to be monitored continuously. The monitoring system is to be installed and maintained throughout the crediting period based on the European Norm 14181 (2004), or any more recent update of that standard;
- The monitoring system should provide separate hourly average values for the N<sub>2</sub>O concentration and the volume or mass flow of the tail gas based on 2 seconds (or shorter) interval readings that are recorded and stored electronically. These N<sub>2</sub>O data sets shall be identified by means of a unique time / date key indicating when exactly the values were observed;
- The correction factors derived from the calibration curve of the QAL2 audit for the monitoring components as determined during the QAL2-test in accordance with EN14181 must be applied to both the N<sub>2</sub>O concentration and the volume or mass flow of the tail gas. This can either be applied automatically to the raw data recorded by the data storage system at the plant or it can be applied to the calculated hourly averages as part of the calculation of project emissions;
- If data for either the N<sub>2</sub>O concentration or the volume or mass flow of the tail gas are not available for more than 1/3 of any hour while the plant was in operation, the value for that hour shall be replaced with the maximum value of N<sub>2</sub>O concentration or volume or mass flow of the tail gas observed during the monitoring period. If data for neither the N<sub>2</sub>O concentration nor the volume or mass flow of the tail gas are available for more than 1/3 of any hour while the plant was in operation, the maximum value of mass flow of N<sub>2</sub>O calculated during the monitoring period shall be applied to any such hour. Values observed during five operating hours before and after a plant start-up and shut-down shall not be used for the determination of the maximum values;
- In the case that the N<sub>2</sub>O concentration and the volume or mass flow of the tail gas and by-pass are automatically converted to normal conditions by the AMS during the monitoring process, the parameters  $P_t$  and  $T_t$  do not need to be monitored except, if applicable, for the purpose of determining the moisture content in the gaseous stream.

According to the "Tool to determine the mass flow of a greenhouse gas in a gaseous stream" (Version 02.0.0) the mass flow of greenhouse gas  $i$  in the gaseous stream in time interval  $t$  ( $F_{i,t}$ ) is calculated based on measurements of (a) the total volume flow or mass flow of the gas stream, (b) the volumetric fraction of the gas in the gaseous stream and (c) the gas composition and water content. The flow and volumetric fraction may be measured on a dry basis or wet basis. The tool covers the possible measurement combinations, providing six different calculation options to determine the mass flow of a particular greenhouse gas (Option A to F).

Flow measurement on a dry basis is not doable for a wet gaseous stream. Therefore, it is necessary to demonstrate that the gaseous stream is dry to use option A. There are two ways to do this:

- Measure the moisture content of the gaseous stream ( $C_{H_2O,t,db,n}$ ) and demonstrate that this is less or equal to 0.05 kg H<sub>2</sub>O/m<sup>3</sup> dry gas; or
- Demonstrate that the temperature of the gaseous stream ( $T_t$ ) is less than 60°C (333.15 K) at the flow measurement point.

Option A of the tool (measurement options: volume flow of gaseous stream on dry basis, volumetric fraction

on dry or wet basis) was applied, since it was demonstrated by QAL 2 Report, which was performed by AIRTEC in October 2013, that the gaseous stream is dry according to USEPA CF42 method 4. The measured moisture content in the stack gas is less than 0.05 kg/m<sup>3</sup> dry gas.

**Table 4:** Moisture content measurements (according to QAL2 report)

Measuring Sequence	Date	Moisture content
1	23/10/2013	0.0024 kgH <sub>2</sub> O/m <sup>3</sup> dry gas
2	24/10/2013	0.0028 kgH <sub>2</sub> O/m <sup>3</sup> dry gas
3	24/10/2013	0.0022 kgH <sub>2</sub> O/m <sup>3</sup> dry gas

The mass flow of greenhouse gas i ( $F_{i,t}$ )<sup>1</sup> is calculated as follows:

$$F_{i,t} = V_{t,db} * v_{i,t,db} * \rho_{i,t}$$

With

$$\rho_{i,t} = \frac{P_t * MM_i}{R_u * T_t}$$

Where:

$F_{i,t}$	=	Mass flow of greenhouse gas i in the gaseous stream in time interval t (kg gas/h)
$V_{t,db}$	=	Volumetric flow of the gaseous stream in time interval t on a dry basis (m <sup>3</sup> dry gas/h)
$v_{i,t,db}$	=	Volumetric fraction of greenhouse gas i in the gaseous stream in a time interval t on a dry basis (m <sup>3</sup> gas i/m <sup>3</sup> dry gas)
$\rho_{i,t}$	=	Density of greenhouse gas i in the gaseous stream in time interval t (kg gas i/m <sup>3</sup> gas)
$P_t$	=	Absolute pressure of the gaseous stream in time interval t (Pa)
$MM_i$	=	Molecular mass of greenhouse gas i (kg/kmol)
$R_u$	=	Universal ideal gases constant (Pa.m <sup>3</sup> /kmol.K)
$T_t$	=	Temperature of the gaseous stream in time interval t (K)

For detailed calculation please refer to excel book in the Annex of this monitoring report.

### E.3. Calculation of leakage

>>

According to the methodology any leakage emissions sources are deemed to be negligible.

### E.4. Summary of calculation of emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals by sinks

Item	Baseline emissions or baseline net GHG removals by sinks (t CO <sub>2</sub> e)	Project emissions or actual net GHG removals by sinks (t CO <sub>2</sub> e)	Leakage (t CO <sub>2</sub> e)	Emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals by sinks (t CO <sub>2</sub> e) *)
<b>Total</b>	<b>225,621</b>	<b>89,890</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>135,731</b>

<sup>\*)</sup> Note that actual calculation of emissions reductions as presented in chapter E1 to E4 has been done in the excel book. Rounding in chapters E1 to E4 has just been done for ease of presentation. Please note that conservative rounding has been made for final ER<sub>y</sub> calculation only. This can be traced in the excel book attached to this monitoring report.

<sup>1</sup>F<sub>i,t</sub> corresponds to the parameter F<sub>N<sub>2</sub>O,tail gas,h</sub> of the methodology ACM0019 Version 02.0.0.

**E.5. Comparison of actual emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals by sinks with estimates in registered PDD**

Item	Values estimated in ex-ante calculation of registered PDD	Actual values achieved during this monitoring period
Emission reductions or GHG removals by sinks (t CO <sub>2</sub> e)	220,024 (288 days)	135,731 (288 days)

**E.6. Remarks on difference from estimated value in registered PDD**

&gt;&gt;

The emission reductions in this Monitoring Period are 135,731 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents. The yearly expected emission reduction according to the registered PDD is 220,024 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents. This corresponds to emission reductions equivalents in 288 days, proportionally to each year; hence the observed emission reduction is lower than expected.

**E.7. Actual emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals by sinks during the first commitment period and the period from 1 January 2013 onwards**

Item	Actual values achieved up to 31 December 2012	Actual values achieved from 1 January 2013 onwards
Emission reductions or GHG removals by sinks (t CO <sub>2</sub> e)	254,930	182,142

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**ANNEX 1**

An Excel book containing monitored data and calculations of baseline emissions, project emissions and emission reductions and additional checks and information is attached:

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**Document information**

<i>Version</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>
03.2	5 November 2013	Editorial revision to correct table in page 1.
03.1	2 January 2013	Editorial revision to correct table in section E.5.
03.0	3 December 2012	Revision required to introduce a provision on reporting actual emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals by sinks for the period up to 31 December 2012 and the period from 1 January 2013 onwards (EB70, Annex 11).
02.0	13 March 2012	Revision required to ensure consistency with the "Guidelines for completing the monitoring report form" (EB 66, Annex 20).

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