Monitoring report form for CDM project activity (Version 09.0)

MONITORING REPORT			
Title of the project activity	MCL wind power project in Tamilnadu, India		
UNFCCC reference number of the project activity	9740[1]		
Version number of the PDD applicable to this monitoring report	06.0		
Version number of this monitoring report	01		
Completion date of this monitoring report	10/11/2021		
Monitoring period number	02		
Duration of this monitoring period	16/12/2015 to 31/12/2020 (First and last day included)		
Monitoring report number for this monitoring period	NA		
Project participants	M/s. The Ramco Cements Limited		
Host Party	India		
Applied methodologies and standardized baselines	Applied methodologies: ACM0002 ver. 13 - Consolidated baseline methodology for grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources. standardized baselines: N/A		
Sectoral scopes	1 : Energy industries (renewable - / non-renewable sources)		
Amount of GHG emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals achieved by the project activity in this monitoring period	Amount achieved before 1 January 2013	Amount achieved from 1 January 2013 until 31 December 2020	Amount achieved from 1 January 2021
	0	180,008	0
Amount of GHG emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals estimated ex ante for this monitoring period in the PDD	186,652		

[1] https://cdm.unfccc.int/Projects/DB/BVQI1379744232.36/view

SECTION A. Description of project activity

A.1. General description of project activity

The purpose of the project activity is to generate power through the renewable source (wind) of energy and export the net electricity to the grid.

The project activity involves the implementation and operation of 19.8 MW wind power project, in Tirpur district of Tamilnadu, India. The project activity leads to reduced Green House Gases (GHG) emissions because it displaces equivalent electricity generated in the grid connected fossil fuel based power plants.

The project activity includes the electricity generation using horizontal axis wind turbine generator. The kinetic energy of the blowing wind is harnessed using the blades on the wind turbine generator and converted to mechanical energy. The blades are connected to the low speed shaft which in turn is connected to the high speed shaft. The gears connect the low speed shaft to the high-speed shaft and increase the rotational speed. The high-speed shaft attached to the generator produces electricity i.e, converts the mechanical energy into the electrical energy. This form of electricity generators do not emit any GHGs commonly associated with the electricity generation in general.

The project activity involves installation of 12 Wind Turbine Generator (WTG) of Vestas make 1650 kW capacity each having aggregated capacity of 19.8 MW in the state of Tamilnadu, India. The Location and capacity of WTGs of the project activity are described below:

Table 1 Details of WTGs

S.No.	Location	Number of WTG	Capacity. of each WTG (kW)	Installed capacity (kW)
I	Periyapatti, Udumalpet region, Tirpur District, Tamilnadu state, India	12	1,650	19,800

A.2. Location of project activity

- Host Party : India
- State : Tamilnadu
- District : Tirpur district

Project is located at villages Illuppainagaram, Anikkadavu, Thottampatti, Virugalpatti inTirpur district of Tamilnadu.

Detailed location and commissioning dates of WTGs are given in Appendix 1.

A.3. Parties and project participants

Parties involved	Project participants	Indicate if the Party involved wishes to be considered as project participant (Yes/No)
India (host Party)	M/s. The Ramco Cements Limited (Private entity)	No

A.4. References to applied methodologies and standardized baselines

The details of the applied methodology and tools used in this project activity are listed below:

Methodology:
ACM0002 (Version 13.0.0)[2] - Consolidated baseline methodology for grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources.

Tools Reference:

1. Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system, (version 03.0.0)[3]
2. Tool for the demonstration and assessment of additionality (version 7)[4]

Standardized baseline:
Not applicable.

A.5. Crediting period type and duration

Crediting period type : Fixed
Duration of crediting period : 30/09/2013 to 29/09/2023
Length of crediting period : 10 Years 00 Months

[2] https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/XP2LKUSA61DKUQC0PIWPGWDN8ED5PG

[3] https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/PAmethodologies/tools/am-tool-07-v3.0.0.pdf

[4] https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/PAmethodologies/tools/am-tool-01-v7.0.0.pdf

SECTION B. Implementation of project activity

B.1. Description of implemented project activity

In accordance with the para 244 of project standard (version 9) the description of the implemented registered CDM project activity is provided below:

First WTG under this project activity started its commercial operation on 25/09/2008 and the project activity was registered with UNFCCC as CDM project on 30/09/2013. Commissioning dates for all the WTGs under this project activity are mentioned in Appendix-2. All the WTGs were commissioned prior to registration of project activity with UNFCCC. Hence the monitoring period is considered from the date of registration of the project activity. The project has been in operation since commissioning.

The project activity includes the electricity generation using horizontal axis wind turbine generator. The kinetic energy of the blowing wind is harnessed using the blades on the wind turbine generator and converted to mechanical energy. The blades are connected to the low speed shaft which in turn is connected to the high speed shaft. The gears connect the low speed shaft to the high-speed shaft and increase the rotational speed. The high-speed shaft attached to the generator produces electricity i.e. converts the mechanical energy into the electrical energy. This form of electricity generators do not emit any GHGs commonly associated with the electricity generation in general. Installation and operation of the wind power project does not pose any environmental hazards. Therefore the technology is considered to be environmentally safe and sound.

The main parts of a typical WTG are Blades, Rotor, Tower, Gearbox, Generator, Control system, and Yaw system, Brakes, Nacelle, Pitch and Hub. Figure shows a typical WTG with arrangement of different parts.

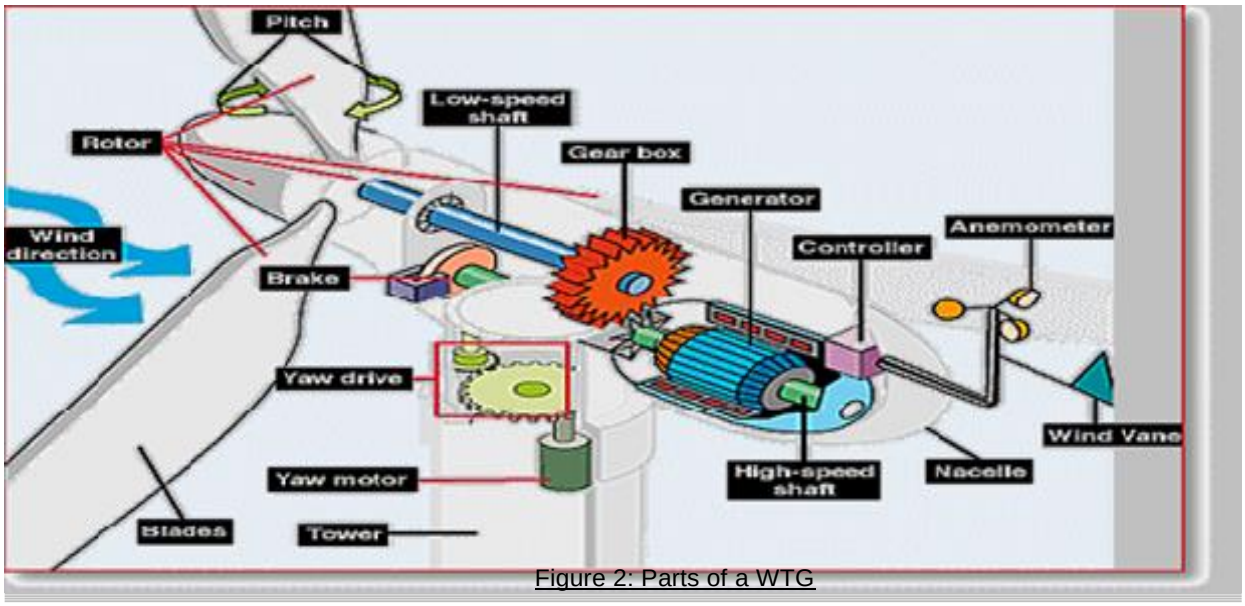

Figure 2: Parts of a WTG

VESTAS V 82 WTG	
Parameters	**Details**
Operating Data Value	
Nominal Power	1650 KW
Cut-in Wind Speed	3.5 m/s
Cut-out Wind Speed	20 m/s
Maximum rotational Speed	14.4 rpm
Rotor Position	Upwind
Rotor & Blade	
Rotor Diameter	82 m
No. of rotor blade	3

Blade Material	Carbon Fibre/ Epoxy/ Wood
Blade length	40 m
Blade profile	FFA-W3, NACA 63.4
Air Brake	Full Blade
Rotational Speed (Synchronous)	14.4 rpm
Operating Range Rotational Speed	12-29 rpm
Rotor Tilt angle	5º
Swept area	5281m^2
Hub Height	78 m (Concrete)
Generator	
Rated Power	1650KW
Rotational Speed (Synchronous)	1012 RPM at rated power
Insulation Class	F/B
Protection class (IEC529)	F/B
Gear Box	
Gear ratio	1:70.2
Mechanical Power	1800 KW
Mechanical Brake System	
Type	Fail safe – Hydraulic release
Position	Mounted on High speed shaft
No of callipers	1 pc
Control system	
Manufacture	NEGM control systems
Type	Microprocessor based
Yaw System	
Yaw bearing, type	ball bearing, internal gearing
Yaw motor	6 Nos

B.2. Post-registration changes

B.2.1. Temporary deviations from the registered monitoring plan, applied methodologies, standardized baselines or other methodological regulatory documents

There is no temporary deviations from the registered monitoring plan, applied methodologies, standardized baselines or other methodological regulatory documents during current monitoring period.

B.2.2. Corrections

There is no corrections during current monitoring period.

B.2.3. Changes to the start date of the crediting period

There is no any changes to the start date of the crediting period during current monitoring period.

B.2.4. Inclusion of monitoring plan

Not Applicable

B.2.5. Permanent changes to the registered monitoring plan, or permanent deviation of monitoring from the applied methodologies, standardized baselines, or other methodological regulatory documents

The registered PDD, version 04 underwent a permanent change from the registered monitoring plan on account of the following:
a) Frequency of calibration of energy meters - Change in Calibration frequency from once in 2 years to once in 5 years

The above changes were made in the Revised PDD, version 06 dated 11/06/2019 and submitted to UNFCCC seeking approval for post registration changes along with the Request for Issuance for 1st monitoring period from 30/09/2013 to 15/12/2015. Both the requests, i.e Request for Post registration changes and Request for Issuance were approved by UNFCCC on 14/10/2019[5]

B.2.6. Changes to project design

A permanent change to the project design in registered PDD version 04 dated 10/08/2013 is requested vide revised PDD version 6.0 dated 11/06/2019 along with the Request for Issuance for 1st monitoring period from 30/09/2013 to 15/12/2015. The permanent changes and Request for Issuance were approved by UNFCCC on 14/10/2019.[6] The permanent change to which approval was sought is given below:

Change in Project Participant name
Change in project participant name from “Madras Cements Limited” to “The Ramco Cements Limited”.

B.2.7. Changes specific to afforestation or reforestation project activity

Not Applicable

SECTION C. Description of monitoring system

As the emission reductions from the project are determined by the number of units exported to the grid it is mandatory to have a monitoring system in place and ensure that the project activity produces and supplies the rated power at the stipulated norms. The sole objective of having monitoring system is to have a constant watch on the net electricity exported to the grid for the estimation of emission reductions.

The delivered energy is metered by the project proponents and TANGEDCO at the high voltage side of the step up transformers installed at each HTSC connection. The metering equipment is located for individual WTGs depending upon their location.

Metering equipment:
In accordance with electricity standards electronic tri-vector meters capable of recording and storing the parameters have been installed. The main meters are maintained and owned by TANGEDCO whereas the panel meters are maintained and owned by the equipment suppliers. The readings are recorded once in thirty days by the authorised representative of TANGEDCO in presence of the representative of Madras Cements Limited. The net electricity supplied to the grid is calculated (by deducting the quantum of power imported during off season for machine start up

[5] https://cdm.unfccc.int/Projects/DB/BVQI1379744232.36/iProcess/RINA1466158815.38/view

[6] https://cdm.unfccc.int/Projects/DB/BVQI1379744232.36/iProcess/RINA1466158815.38/view

or any other requirement from the gross power supplied to the grid) and issued by TANGEDCO as a “Monthly statement”. The monthly statement is the basis of emission reductions.

The main meters and the meter boxes are kept sealed by the TANGEDCO and a joint inspection is carried out on behalf of Madras Cements Limited and TANGEDCO, in the presence of its authorised representatives. TANGEDCO hold the responsibility of carrying out calibration of all the metering instruments. The frequency of calibration of energy meters is proposed to be once in five years.

Organisation structure:
The day to day operation of the WTGs at the ground level is looked after by the operator. The operator reports to the Assistant Engineer (AE) - Wind Farm, who is responsible for collecting the required information from the operator. The AE – Wind Farm records the generation on a daily basis for each service connection point and reports the cumulative generation to the Manager - Electrical. The Manager – Electrical reports to the DGM – Wind Farm on a daily basis. The data will be archived in paper/electronic for two years beyond the crediting period by DGM.

CDM internal audit
The same project management team (detailed in the organisation structure above) is responsible for carrying out the CDM related internal audit programme.

Training and operation and maintenance arrangement
Since the project promoter does not have experience in the area of wind energy, individual agencies having requisite experience in establishing wind power plants have been appointed by Madras Cements Limited so as to implement the identified project activity. Thus no training is required prior to the start of the project activity. All the agencies as appointed by Madras Cements Limited are responsible for operation and maintenance (O&M) of the installed WTGs. The related documentary evidences would be provided to the DOE during validation.
Procedures for maintenance of monitoring equipment

In the context of the identified project activity, main energy meter is the only equipment which is required to track the monitoring parameters. As per the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with TANGEDCO, all the energy meters and the meter boxes will be kept sealed by TANGEDCO. Hence TANGEDCO is responsible for maintenance of the main energy meter.

Procedures for handling data uncertainties
In the event of failure of energy meter:
The net electricity supplied to the grid by the project activity is the key parameter to be monitored. In the event of Faulty Meter which leads to replacement / change the following are the steps involved:

1. LCS Meter reading and EB meter readings are noted by site operators on daily basis.
2. If the EB energy meter found faulty then site operator will inform the concerned Electricity Board officials.
3. The Electricity Board officials will check the meter at site and if the meter is found faulty the meter would be replaced with the new energy meter.
4. The officials provide a billing recommendation to the electricity board to prepare the JMR. Incase of minor fault EB officials found that there is no need to replace the meter then they will check and if needed calibration of the meter would be performed.

Further it may be noted that in case of failure of meter, during the period when the faulty meter is replaced by new calibrated meter, the WTG would not be in operation therefore the readings from the concerned WTG would not be available and hence no electricity generation and no emission reductions would be accounted for. In this context it is to be noted that there would be separate joint meter readings (JMRs) for the faulty meter and new meter (for the faulty meter up to the time of replacement and for the new meter from the time of replacing the old faulty meter).

As the emission reductions would be estimated based on JMRs, the readings during the period of replacement of old faulty meter by new meter would not be accounted for in the calculations.

Procedure for Data Apportioning
In the event when verification period dates and billing cycle (or dates of JMRs) of WTGs in the project activity, do not coincide:

Each WTG is equipped with the Integrated Electronic Meter which is connected to Central Monitoring System (CMS). The system continuously monitors the generation from each WTG. A daily consolidated report of the generation data is generated in the form of 'Daily Performance Report' and recorded.

The following procedure would be adopted to estimate the net electricity supplied to the grid during the specific period/ or days where there is a mis-match.
For example if the JMR date is 30th of a month whereas the crediting period starts on 15th of that month.

The net electricity supplied to the grid for that month will be calculated as below:

X	Sum of generation during partial days (i.e., from 15th to 30th) of the month recorded at Panel Meter (kWh)
Y	Total generation during the month recorded at Panel Meter (kWh/month)
Z = X / Y	Fraction of generation during partial days
B	Energy export as per JMR during the month (kWh/month)
(B * Z)	Net electricity exported for Partial days exported as per JMR will be used for emission reduction calculation (kWh)

SECTION D. Data and parameters

D.1. Data and parameters fixed ex ante

Data/Parameter	**$EF_{grid,OM,y}$**
Unit	tCO_2 / MWh
Description	Operating Margin CO_2 emission factor for southern grid in the year y.
Source of data	Central Electricity Authority "CO_2 Baseline Database for the Indian Power Sector" Version-7[7]
Value(s) applied	0.9513
Choice of data or measurement methods and procedures	The database is Government of India's official publication based on the "Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system" version 03.0.0 and the values are taken based on the generation – weighted average of the latest 3 year (2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11).
Purpose of data/parameter	Calculation of baseline emissions
Additional comments	Operating Margin emission Factor for Southern Grid has been fixed ex-ante for the crediting period

[7] https://cea.nic.in/wp-content/uploads/baseline/2020/07/user_guide_ver14.pdf

Data/Parameter	$EF_{grid,BM,y}$
Unit	tCO_2 / MWh
Description	Build Margin CO_2 emission factor for southern grid
Source of data	Central Electricity Authority "CO_2 Baseline Database for the Indian Power Sector" Version-7
Value(s) applied	0.7339
Choice of data or measurement methods and procedures	The database is Government of India's official publication based on the "Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system" version 03.0.0.
Purpose of data/parameter	Calculation of baseline emissions
Additional comments	Build Margin emission Factor for Southern Grid has been fixed ex-ante for the crediting period

Data/Parameter	$EF_{grid,CM,y}$
Unit	tCO_2 / MWh
Description	Combined Margin for Southern Grid
Source of data	Estimated figure based on the weighted average of OM and BM values calculated using data obtained from CEA database on CO_2 baseline emission factor for Indian Power Sector. Default weights of 0.75 and 0.25 have been ascribed to OM and BM respectively because of the intermittent and non-dispatch able nature of wind energy.
Value(s) applied	0.8970
Choice of data or measurement methods and procedures	The database is Government of India's official publication based on the "Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system" version 03.0.0.
Purpose of data/parameter	Calculation of baseline emissions
Additional comments	Combined Margin emission Factor for Southern Grid has been fixed ex-ante for the crediting period

D.2. Data and parameters monitored

Data/Parameter	$EG_{PJ,y}$
Unit	MWh
Description	Quantity of net electricity generation supplied by the project plant/unit to the grid in year y ($EG_{facility,y} = EG_{PJ,y}$)
Measured/calculated/ default	Calculated
Source of data	Joint Meter Reading (JMR) Report
Value(s) of monitored parameter	200,677.96

Monitoring equipment	Net electricity exported to grid is calculated as the difference of electricity exported and electricity imported from grid. $EG_{PJ,y} = EG_{Export} – EG_{Import}$ The metering equipment is located at each WTG's location and the energy is metered by the TANGEDCO at the high voltage side of the step up transformers installed at each HTSC connection. Monthly meter reading is recorded by the authorized representatives of TANGEDCO in presence of the representative of project participant.
Measuring/reading/recording frequency	Calculated based on monthly Joint Meter Reading
Calculation method (if applicable)	Let the gross electricity exported to the grid by the project activity be 'X' MWh Let the electricity imported from the grid by the project activity be: 'Y' MWh The electricity supplied to the grid is, $EG_{PJ,y} = (X – Y)$ MWh
QA/QC procedures	Regular calibration of all the meters will be undertaken at required intervals as mentioned in PPA (or once in five[3] years) and faulty meters will be duly replaced immediately with information to concerned Authority. At site, the operator is responsible for data collection from TANGEDCO which is reviewed by the Assistant Engineer (AE) and Manager (Electrical) before the same is communicated to the top management for further review and necessary action. The measured value of the meter will be cross checked with the records of sold electricity and conservative value from the same will used in CER calculation. Accuracy class of energy meters: 0.5 / 0.2
Purpose of data/parameter	Calculation of baseline emissions
Additional comments	In the event when verification period dates and billing cycle (or dates of JMRs) of WTGs in the project activity do not coincide, data apportioning procedure will be adopted as per the procedure given under section B.7.3 of the registered PDD.

Data/Parameter	**EG_{Export}**
Unit	MWh
Description	Total Electricity Export to the Grid by the Project Activity
Measured/calculated/ default	Measured
Source of data	Joint Meter Reading (JMR) Report.
Value(s) of monitored parameter	202,828.42

Monitoring equipment	Electricity exported to grid is directly monitored by TANGEDCO energy meters. Type: Energy Meter Accuracy class of energy meter: 0.5 / 0.2
Measuring/reading/recording frequency	Monitoring Frequency is continuous with monthly recording of energy exported.
Calculation method (if applicable)	This data is monitored directly.
QA/QC procedures	Regular calibration of all the meters will be undertaken at required intervals as mentioned in PPA (or once in five[3] years) and faulty meters will be duly replaced immediately with information to concerned Authority. The energy meters are maintained and owned by TANGEDCO and TANGEDCO holds the responsibility of carrying out calibration of all the metering instruments. At site, the operator is responsible for data collection from TANGEDCO which is reviewed by the Assistant Engineer (AE) and Manager (Electrical) before the same is communicated to the top management for further review and necessary action.
Purpose of data/parameter	This data used for baseline emission calculation
Additional comments	In the event when verification period dates and billing cycle (or dates of JMRs) of WTGs in the project activity do not coincide, data apportioning procedure will be adopted as per the procedure given under section B.7.3 of the registered PDD.

Data/Parameter	**EG_{Import}**
Unit	MWh
Description	Total Electricity Import from the Grid by the Project Activity
Measured/calculated/ default	Measured
Source of data	Joint Meter Reading (JMR) Report.
Value(s) of monitored parameter	2,150.46
Monitoring equipment	Electricity imported from grid is directly monitored by TANGEDCO energy meters. Type: Energy Meter Accuracy class of energy meter: 0.5 / 0.2
Measuring/reading/recording frequency	Monitoring Frequency is continuous with monthly recording of energy imported.
Calculation method (if applicable)	This data is monitored directly.
QA/QC procedures	Regular calibration of all the meters will be undertaken at required intervals as mentioned in PPA (or once in five[3] years) and faulty meters will be duly replaced immediately with information to concerned Authority. The energy meters are maintained and owned by TANGEDCO and TANGEDCO holds the responsibility of carrying out

	calibration of all the metering instruments. At site, the operator is responsible for data collection from TANGEDCO which is reviewed by the Assistant Engineer (AE) and Manager (Electrical) before the same is communicated to the top management for further review and necessary action.
Purpose of data/parameter	This data used for baseline emission calculation
Additional comments	In the event when verification period dates and billing cycle (or dates of JMRs) of WTGs in the project activity do not coincide, data apportioning procedure will be adopted as per the procedure given under section B.7.3 of the registered PDD.

D.3. Implementation of sampling plan

Not Applicable

SECTION E. Calculation of emission reductions or net anthropogenic removals

E.1. Calculation of baseline emissions or baseline net removals

According to the approved methodology ACM0002 (Version 13.0.0) emission reductions are calculated as $ER_y = BE_y – PE_y$

Where:

ER_y : Emission Reductions in year y (tCO_2e)

BE_y : Baseline Emissions in year y (tCO_2e)

PE_y : Project Emissions in year y (tCO_2e)

According to the baseline methodology ACM0002 (Version 13.0.0), the GHG emission of the proposed project within the project boundary is zero, i.e.

$PE_y = 0$

Therefore the above equation is simplified to $ER_y = BE_y$

Estimation of Baseline Emissions

As per ACM0002 (Version 13.0.0), the baseline emissions are to be calculated as follows:

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

Where:

BE_y : Baseline emissions in year y (tCO_2e)

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

$EF_{grid,CM ,y}$: Combined margin CO_2 emission factor for grid (tCO_2/MWh)

BEy = 200,677.96* 0.8970

= 180,008 (Rounded down to nearest value)

E.2. Calculation of project emissions or actual net removals

According to the baseline methodology ACM0002 (Version 13.0.0), the GHG emission of the proposed project within the project boundary is zero, i.e. Project Emission (PE_y) = 0

E.3. Calculation of leakage emissions

No anthropogenic Green House Gases by sources outside the project boundary that are significant, measurable and attributable to the project activity are identified. Hence, no leakage is considered from the project activity. In addition, project proponents confirm that the renewable energy technology is not transferred from another activity.

Hence, no leakage calculation is required. LE_y = 0

E.4. Calculation of emission reductions or net anthropogenic removals

	Baseline GHG emissions or baseline net GHG removals (t CO_2e)	Project GHG emissions or actual net GHG removals (t CO_2e)	Leakage GHG emissions (t CO_2e)	GHG emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals (t CO_2e)			
				Before 01/01/ 2013	From 01/01/ 2013 until 31/12/ 2020	From 01/01/ 2021	Total amount
Total	180,008	0	0	0	180,008	0	180,008

E.5. Comparison of emission reductions or net anthropogenic removals achieved with estimates in the registered PDD

Amount achieved during this monitoring period (t CO_2e)	Amount estimated ex ante for this monitoring period in the PDD (t CO_2e)
180,008	186,652

E.5.1. Explanation of calculation of "amount estimated ex ante for this monitoring period in the PDD"

According to the registered PDD, the estimated annual emission reductions are 36,966 tCO_2e (for 365 days). The current monitoring period is from 16/12/2015 to 31/12/2020 (1843 days). Therefore, emission reductions for this duration are (36,966 * 1843/365) i.e. 186,652 tCO_2e

E.6. Remarks on increase in achieved emission reductions

The achieved emission reduction is 3.56 % lower than the estimated emission reductions. This is due to lower PLF achieved during the current monitoring period as compared to the estimated PLF in the registered PDD.

E.7. Remarks on scale of small-scale project activity

This project activity remains large scale throughout the monitoring period.

Appendix 1. Detailed location and commissioning dates of Wind Turbine Generators (WTGs)

WTG HTSC No	Wind Farm Location	Village and District	Latitude & Longitude	Date of Commissioning
U1550	Periyapatti	Illuppainagaram Village, Tirpur District	N10 43.603 E77 11.729	25/09/2008
U1551	Periyapatti	Illuppainagaram Village, Tirpur District	N10 43.697 E77 11.395	25/09/2008
U1552	Periyapatti	Illuppainagaram Village, Tirpur District	N10 43.624 E77 10.847	25/09/2008
U1553	Periyapatti	Illuppainagaram Village, Tirpur District	N10 43.103 E77 11.059	25/09/2008
U1554	Periyapatti	Anikkadavu village, Tirpur District	N10 43.209 E77 10.711	25/09/2008
U1555	Periyapatti	Anikkadavu village, Tirpur District	N10 43.457 E77 11.357	25/09/2008
U1565	Periyapatti	Thottampatti Village, Tirpur District	N10 43.233 E77 11.343	28/09/2008
U1566	Periyapatti	Virugalpatti, Tirpur District	N10 44.323 E77 1.553	25/09/2008
U1567	Periyapatti	Illuppainagaram Village, Tirpur District	N10 44.544 E77 10.850	28/09/2008
U1568	Periyapatti	Anikkadavu village, Tirpur District	N10 42.684 E77 11.108	27/09/2008
U1569	Periyapatti	Anikkadavu village, Tirpur District	N10 39.719 E77 11.786	28/09/2008
U1574	Periyapatti	Thottampatti Village, Tirpur District	N10 39.191 E77 11.745	29/09/2008

Appendix 2. Details on Energy Meter changes

HTSC No.	Old meter serial no.	New meter serial no.	Date of meter change	Accuracy class of new meter
U 1550	14191995	3033309	30/01/2018	0.2s
U 1551	14197038	3033310	30/01/2018	0.2s
U 1552	15196278	3033914	26/01/2018	0.2s
U 1553	13192492	3033915	26/01/2018	0.2s
U 1554	12091942	3033916	26/01/2018	0.2s
U 1555	12091968	3033917	26/01/2018	0.2s
U 1565	13197097	3033306	30/01/2018	0.2s
U 1566	04955001	HT 2160881	08/02/2017	0.2s
U 1567	TNB 03413	HT 2160881	08/02/2017	0.2s
U 1568	14197118	3033912	26/01/2018	0.2s
U 1569	14197696	3033913	26/01/2018	0.2s
U 1574	14197096	3033307	30/01/2018	0.2s

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Document information

Version	*Date*	*Description*
09.0	8 October 2021	Revision to: • Ensure consistency with version 03.0 of the “CDM project standard for project activities” (CDM-EB93-A04-STAN).
08.0	6 April 2021	Revision to: • Reflect the “Clarification: Regulatory requirements under temporary measures for post-2020 cases” (CDM-EB109-A01-CLAR).
07.0	31 May 2019	Revision to: • Ensure consistency with version 02.0 of the “CDM project standard for project activities” (CDM-EB93-A04-STAN); • Add a section on remarks on the observance of the scale limit of small-scale project activity during the crediting period; • Add "changes specific to afforestation or reforestation project activity" as a possible post-registration changes; • Clarify the reporting of net anthropogenic GHG removals for A/R project activities between two commitment periods; • Make editorial improvements.
06.0	7 June 2017	Revision to: • Ensure consistency with version 01.0 of the “CDM project standard for project activities” (CDM-EB93-A04-STAN); • Make editorial improvements.
05.1	4 May 2015	Editorial revision to correct version numbering.
05.0	1 April 2015	Revisions to: • Include provisions related to delayed submission of a monitoring plan; • Provisions related to the Host Party; • Remove reference to programme of activities; • Overall editorial improvement.
04.0	25 June 2014	Revisions to: • Include the Attachment: Instructions for filling out the monitoring report form (these instructions supersede the "Guideline: Completing the monitoring report form" (Version 04.0)); • Include provisions related to standardized baselines; • Add contact information on a responsible person(s)/ entity(ies) for completing the CDM-MR-FORM in A.6 and Appendix 1; • Change the reference number from *F-CDM-MR* to *CDM-MR-FORM*; • Editorial improvement.
03.2	5 November 2013	Editorial revision to correct table in page 1.

Version	*Date*	*Description*
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 GHG removals by sinks for the period up to 31 December 2012 and the period from 1 January 2013 onwards (EB 70, 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).
01.0	28 May 2010	EB 54, Annex 34. Initial adoption.

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