

Third Monitoring Report

Orient Cement (Props: Orient Paper & Industries Limited)

Version: 01

Date: 10. 05. 2008

Monitoring period: 01.04.2007 to 31.03.2008

Project Title

**“Blended cement with increased blend” Project at Orient cement’s
Devapur and Jalgaon plants in India.”**

UNFCCC Reference No. 0456

Methodology Applied:

**ACM0005 Version 2,
Scope 4**

Project Location

**Devapur Cement Works
District - Adilabad
Andhra Pradesh
India
&**

**CGU, Jalgaon
Village: Nashirabad
Dist. Jalgaon
Maharashtra,
India**

Project Participant

**Orient Cement (Props: Orient Paper & Industries Limited)
P.O. Devapur Cement Works
District - Adilabad
Andhra Pradesh
PIN: 504218
India**

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Definitions in the report:

Abbreviations
PDD: Project Design Document
GHG: Greenhouse Gases
IPCC: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
UNFCCC: The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
XRD: x-ray diffraction
SD: Sustainable Development
CO2: Carbon dioxide
ER: Emission reduction

Introduction

Title of the project activity:

Blended cement with increased blend” at Orient cement’s Devapur and Jalgaon plants in India

Version: 01

Date of completion of the Monitoring report: 10.05.08

Purpose:

The purpose of this monitoring report is to calculate the Greenhouse Gas emission reduction achieved by the increase the share of additives (i.e. reduce the share of clinker) in the production of cement types in project for periodic verification.

This monitoring report has been prepared for “Blended cement with increased blend” Project at Orient cement’s Devapur and Jalgaon plants in India. The project has been registered with UNFCCC as a CDM project activity under the Kyoto protocol. Submission of monitoring report and subsequent verification has been required mandatory by UNFCCC for issuance of Certified Emission Reductions (CERs) credits. The monitoring period covered under the report extending from 01.4.2007 to 31.03.2008 and the GHG reduction has been calculated for the period extending from 01.4.2007 to 31.03.2008. **Total CER generated during this period is 99850 tCO₂ eq.**

Reference:

The project is categorized in sectoral scope 4: Manufacturing industries.

Project Design Document:

Blended cement with increased blend” at Orient cement’s Devapur and Jalgaon plants in India, Version 03
February 10, 2006.

Base line Methodology Adopted:

ACM0005 Version 2, 28 November, 2005 - Consolidated Methodology for Increasing the Blend in Cement Production.

Monitoring Methodology Adopted:

Consolidated Monitoring Methodology for Increasing the Blend in Cement Production under ACM0005 Version 2, 28 November, 2005

General description of the project:

Project Activity:

Orient Cement (Props: Orient Paper & Industries Limited), operates two cement manufacturing units - Devapur Unit in Andhra Pradesh and Jalgaon Unit in Maharashtra, India. The two units have been using the readily available fly ash from the thermal power plants in the region to produce PPC blend cement (Portland Pozzolanna Cement) since 2001.

The project has been adding increasing quantities of fly ash than the prevailing practices in the region of its operation of the two plants and thus replacing equivalent quantity of clinker. Clinker consumes precious raw materials, depletes forest and produces carbon dioxide emissions that contribute to global warming. The objective of the project is to lower greenhouse gas emissions through the substitution of clinker using fly ash and contribute to a sustainable means of using fly ash in the region.

The project contributes to sustainable development in the following manner and indicates how the contributions are related to the aspects of sustainable development set by host country:

- Resource saving: Limestone is a finite resource, and the (open cast) mining of limestone has adverse environmental effects. The mineral resources extraction is often accompanied by deforestation of forested land. Reducing the need for mining of limestone saves loss of precious ecology. – Social and Environmental well being
- Disposal of fly ash: Fly ash is a by-product of electricity generation by the thermal power plants, and is a product for which disposal is difficult in the region. – Social and Environmental well being
- Energy saving: Clinker production is highly energy intensive. Reducing clinker production conserves energy and releases power for supply to power stressed areas. – Social well being
- Reduced environmental load: Clinker production has associated environmental pollution impacts that would be avoided through fly ash utilization. – Environmental well being;
- GHG reduction: Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases primarily CO₂. – Social and Environmental Well being

Project Location:

The Project activity has been implemented within the existing units of Orient Cement (Props: Orient Paper & Industries Limited) at Devapur in Andhra Pradesh and Jalgaon in Maharashtra, India.

Devapur plant is located within the Kasipet Mandal in Devapur village in Andhra Pradesh. The site is at a distance of 300 km from Hyderabad, the nearest city. The nearby railway stations are Bellampally at a distance of 25 km and Mancherla around 35 km. Devapur unit sources fly ash from the nearby National Thermal Power Plant (NTPC) Ramagundam which is 70 Km away from the plant and Thermal power station Chandrapur of Maharashtra state power generation company Ltd. which is 418 Km away from the Plant.

Jalgaon unit is located at Nashirabad Village, on National Highway 6 in Jalgaon District, Maharashtra, India. The site is at a distance of 14 km from Bhusawal and Jalgaon, the nearby cities. The nearest railway station is Bhusawal at a distance of 14 km. Jalgaon unit sources fly ash from the nearby Bhusawal Thermal Power Station (BTPS) at Deenagar which is 26 km away and Thermal power station Paras of Maharashtra state power generation company Ltd. which is 320 Km away from the Plant.

Technology employed by the project activity:

The project has been adding increasing quantities of fly ash than the prevailing practices in the region of its operation of the two plants and thus replacing equivalent quantity of clinker.

Reduction in percentage of clinker used in cement manufacturing eventually helps in reducing GHGs emissions associated with clinker manufacturing. The project activity would therefore reduce direct onsite emissions from clinkerisation and direct off-site emissions due to power generation at the thermal power plants per unit of cement produced.

Technical description of the project

The cement plants undertaking the CDM project activities have the following capacities:

- Devapur Unit – 1.7 million tonnes per annum
- Jalgaon Unit – 0.7 million tonnes per annum.

The technology involved in blending fly ash has been developed indigenously by Orient Cement (Props: Orient Paper & Industries Limited). The Research and Development at Orient Cement (Props: Orient Paper & Industries Limited) has relied on technical and other market information for increasing the blending of fly ash and on the properties of PPC. The units made a concerted effort and conducted a feasibility study for the sourcing, handling, utilizing of fly ash from the nearby thermal power plants. The research centre at Orient Cement (Props: Orient Paper & Industries Limited) uses sophisticated analyzers such as XRD, optical microscope study of clinker cement and fly ash.

The fly ash is procured from the respective thermal power plant's fly ash handling system storage silos. The fly ash is transported in 20 MT closed tankers and transported to the units where it is conveyed pneumatically to 500 MT steel silos for storage. Pneumatic handling ensures no loss of fly ash. From the silo fly ash is fed using flow control guide into the cement mill together with clinker and gypsum. Gypsum and fly ash are ground to required fineness inside the mill. Regular samples are taken and tested for fineness and quality.

Ongoing Expansion and Upgradation in project sites (2008-2009)

Orient Cement is presently having two lines of Kilns and Cement mill for production of clinker and cement at Devapur and one grinding unit with one line of cement mill at Jalgaon.

Clinker to CGU Jalgaon is supplied from Devapur unit.

As continual improvement and development program, Orient Cement is adding one more line of Kiln with a capacity of 1.386 Million tones per annum. Clinker capacity after completion of project shall be 3.5million tones per annum.

The cement mills at Devapur are being upgraded by providing Roller Press to take cement mills capacity to 3.0 million tones per annum from existing capacity of 1.7 million tones per annum.

At CGU Jalgaon a new line of cement mill with roller press is being added to take the total cement grinding capacity to 2.22 million tones per annum from existing capacity of 0.7 million tonnes per annum.

A coal based captive power plant of 50 MW capacity is being installed at Devapur.

All above project is scheduled to be completed by December 2008.

Project Status:

The Project has been registered with UNFCCC as CDM Project Activity under Sectoral Scope No. 4: Manufacturing industries. The project was registered on 27 Aug 2006 with crediting period of 01 Apr2002 - 31Mar 2012 (Fixed). The UNFCCC reference number for the project activity is 0456. The DOE for the project was Det Norske Veritas Certification Ltd. (DNV).

Monitoring methodology and plan

1. Monitoring Methodology:

Consolidated Monitoring Methodology for Increasing the Blend in Cement Production under ACM0005 Version 2, 28 November, 2005

Applicability:

This monitoring methodology is applicable within the project boundary as defined in the registered PDD (UNFCCC Reference No. 0456)

2. Monitoring Period:

All the necessary parameters are monitored for both baseline emission and project emissions calculations. Monitoring period selected for baseline emissions is from 01/04/2001 to 31/03/2002 and for project emission calculations the monitoring period is considered from 01/04/2007 -31/03/2008. Parameters monitored during the period and their recording frequency and other details have been delineated below. All data has been archived for verification purpose.

3.1 Parameters Monitored:

3.1.1 Data Monitored for Baseline Emissions Calculations

ID No.	Data variable	Source of data	Data unit	Measure d (m), calculat ed (c) or estimat ed (e)	Recording frequency	Comments/ Reference (CDM Manual)
1.1	InCaOBSL	Plant records In plant clinkerisation unit	%	M,C	Daily	Is a part of normal day to day operation of clinkerisation unit of the plant.
1.2	OutCaOBSL	Plant records In plant clinkerisation unit	%	M,C	Daily	Is a part of normal day to day operation of clinkerisation unit of the plant.

ID No.	Data variable	Source of data	Data unit	Measure d (m), calculat ed (c) or estimat ed (e)	Recording frequency	Comments/ Reference (CDM Manual)
1.3	InMgOBSL	Plant records In plant clinkerisation unit	%	M,C	Daily	Is a part of normal day to day operation of clinkerisation unit of the plant.
1.4	OutMgOBSL	Plant records In plant clinkerisation unit	%	M,C	Daily	Is a part of normal day to day operation of clinkerisation unit of the plant.
1.5	Quantity of limestone used in the clinkerisation unit in baseline	Plant records In plant clinkerisation unit	Kilo tonnes	M	Annually	The plant records usages of limestone for clinker production on monthly basis. For annual records same can be crossed checked in annual financial accounts/ balance sheet/ opening and closing balance of raw material used ..
1.6	Quantity of clinker used for PPC production CLNKBSL	Plant records in clinker grinding unit	Kilo tones of clinker	M	Annually	The plant records usages of clinker for PPC production on monthly basis. For annual records same can be crossed checked in annual financial records/ balance sheet opening and closing balance of clinker and in published data of Cement Manufacturers Association of India.
1.7	FFi_BSL	Plant records in clinkerisation unit	Tonnes of fuel	M	Annually	The plant records usages of coal for clinker production on monthly basis. For annual records same can be crossed checked in annual financial records/ balance sheet/ opening and closing balance of raw material consumption
1.8	EFFi_BSL	IPCC default values for the fuels type	tCO2/tonne of fuel i	C	Annually	Calculated based on total carbon content.
1.9	BELEgrid_CLNK,BSL	Plant records in clinkerisation unit	MWh	M	Monthly	The total electricity consumed by the unit for clinker production is recorded monthly and same can be cross checked with monthly electricity bills paid.
1.10	EFgrid_BSL	In plant data	tCO2/MWh	C,E	Annually	Data on grid generation and power plant details has been sourced from State grid and central electricity authority of India
1.11	BELEsg_CLNK,BSL	In plant data	MWh	M	Monthly	Unit uses DG sets to generate electricity during power cuts or shortage from grid.
1.12	EFsg_BSL	Plant records	tCO2/MWh	M,C ,E	Annually	Unit records the estimated emission factor of the in-house electricity generation based on calculated NCV and C% of HSD used.

ID No.	Data variable	Source of data	Data unit	Measure d (m), calculat ed (c) or estimat ed (e)	Recording frequency	Comments/ Reference (CDM Manual)
1.13	ADDBSL Quantity of additives added in the baseline	In plant data	Kilo tonnes	M	Monthly	The plant records usages of fly ash for PPC production on monthly basis. For annual records same can be crossed checked in annual financial records/ balance sheet/ opening and closing balance of fly ash
1.14	BC BSL	Plant records	Kilo tines of BC	M	Annually	It is part of day to day plant operation
1.15	BELEgrid_BC,BSL	Plant records	MWh	M	Annually	This is part of day to day operation leading to power consumption and recorded in plant records
1.16	BELEsg_BC,BSL	Plant records	MWh	M	Annually	This is part of day to day operation when there is requirement of self generation and recorded in plant record
1.17	BELEgrid_ADD	Plant records	MWh	M	Annually	This is part of day to day operation leading to power consumption and recorded in plant records
1.18	BELEsg_ADD,BSL	Plant records	MWh	M	Annually	This is part of day to day operation when there is requirement of self generation and recorded in plant record
1.19	Fi,j,BSL	Plant records	Tonnes of Fuel i	M	Annually	Part of day to day operation and recorded in the plant records
1.20	COEFi,j BSL	IPCC	tCO2/tonne of fuel i			Calculated using IPCC factor
1.21	GENj,BSL	Plant records	MWh	M	Annually	This is part of day to day operation when there is requirement of self generation and recorded in plant record
1.22	BEcalcin,BSL	Plant records	tCO2/tonne of clinker	C	Annually	Calculated annually based on plant records
1.23	BEfossil_fuel,BSL	Plant records	tCO2/tonne of clinker	C	Annually	Calculated annually based on plant records
1.24	BEele_grid_CLNK, BSL	Plant records	tCO2/tonne of clinker	C	Annually	Calculated annually based on plant records
1.25	BEele_sg_CLNK,BSL	Plant records	tCO2/tonne of clinker	C	Annually	Calculated annually based on plant records
1.26	BEele_grid_BC,BSL	Plant records	tCO2/tonne of blended cement	C	Annually	Calculated annually based on plant records
1.27	BEele_sg_BC,BSL	Plant records	tCO2/tonne of blended	C	Annually	Calculated annually based on plant records

ID No.	Data variable	Source of data	Data unit	Measured (m), calculated (c) or estimated (e)	Recording frequency	Comments/ Reference (CDM Manual)
			cement			
1.28	BEele_grid_ADD,B SL	Plant records	tCO2/tonne of blended cement	C	Annually	Calculated annually based on plant records
1.29	BEele_sg_ADD,B SL	Plant records	tCO2/tonne of blended cement	C	Annually	Calculated annually based on plant records
1.30	Bblend,y	Plant records	Tonne of clinker/tonne of blended cement	C	Annually	Calculated annually based on plant records

3.1.2 Data Monitored for Project Emissions Calculations

ID No.	Data variable	Source of data	Data unit	Measured (m), calculated (c) or estimated (e)	Recording frequency	Comments/ Reference (CDM Manual)
2.1	InCaOy	Plant records In plant clinkerisation unit	%	M,C	Daily	Is a part of normal day to day operation of clinkerisation unit of the plant.
2.2	OutCaOy	Plant records In plant clinkerisation unit	%	M,C	Daily	Is a part of normal day to day operation of clinkerisation unit of the plant.
2.3	InMgOy	Plant records In plant clinkerisation unit	%	M,C	Daily	Is a part of normal day to day operation of clinkerisation unit of the plant
2.4	OutMgOy	Plant records In plant clinkerisation unit	%	M,C	Daily	Is a part of normal day to day operation of clinkerisation unit of the plant.
2.5	Quantity of limestone used in the clinkerisation unit in baseline	Plant records In plant clinkerisation unit	Kilo tones	M	Annually	The plant records usages of limestone for clinker production on monthly basis. For annual records same can be crossed checked in annual financial accounts/ balance sheet/ opening and closing balance of raw material used and investment.

ID No.	Data variable	Source of data	Data unit	Measured (m), calculate d (c) or estimated (e)	Recording frequency	Comments/ Reference (CDM Manual)
2.6	Quantity of clinker used for PPC productionCLNKy	Plant records in clinker grinding unit	Kilo tones of clinker	M	Annually	The plant records usages of clinker for PPC production on monthly basis. For annual records same can be crossed checked in annual financial records/ balance sheet/ opening and closing balance of clinker in published data of Cement Manufacturers Association of India.
2.7	FFi_y	Plant records in clinkerisation unit	Tonnes of fuel	M	Annually	The plant records usages of coal for clinker production on monthly basis. For annual records same can be crossed checked in annual financial records/ balance sheet/ opening and closing balance of raw material consumption
2.8	EFFi	IPCCC default	tCO2/tonne of fuel i	,C	Annually	Calculated based on total carbon content.
2.9	PELEgrid_CLNK,y	Plant records in clinkerisation unit	MWh	M	Monthly	The total electricity consumed by the unit for clinker production is recorded monthly and same can be cross checked with monthly electricity bills paid.
2.10	EFgrid_y	CEA	tCO2/MWh	C,E	Annually	Data on grid generation and power plant details has been sourced from State grid and central electricity authority of India
2.11	PELEsg_CLNK,y	Plant records	MWh	M	Monthly	Unit uses DG sets to generate electricity during power cuts or shortage from grid.
2.12	EFsg_y	Plant records	tCO2/MWh	M,C,E	Annually	Unit records the estimated emission factor of the in-house electricity generation based on calculated NCV and C% of HSD used.
2.13	ADDy Quantity of additives	In plant data	Kilo tones	M	Monthly	The plant records usages of fly ash for PPC production on monthly basis. For annual records same can be crossed checked in annual financial records/ balance sheet/ opening and closing balance of fly ash
2.14	Bcy	Plant records	Kilo tones of BC	M	Annually	It is part of day to day plant operation
2.15	PELEgrid_BC,y	Plant records	MWh	M	Annually	This is part of day to day operation leading to power consumption and recorded in plant records
2.16	PELEsg_BC,y	Plant records	MWh	M	Annually	This is part of day to day operation when there is requirement of self generation

ID No.	Data variable	Source of data	Data unit	Measured (m), calculate d (c) or estimated (e)	Recording frequency	Comments/ Reference (CDM Manual)
2.17	PELEgrid_ADD	Plant records	MWh	M	Annually	and recorded in plant record This is part of day to day operation leading to power consumption and recorded in plant records
2.18	PELEsg_ADD,y	Plant records	MWh	M	Annually	This is part of day to day operation when there is requirement of self generation and recorded in plant record
2.19	Fi,j,y	Plant records	Tonnes of Fuel i	M	Annually	Part of day to day operation and recorded in the plant records
2.20	COEFi,j,y	IPCC	tCO2/tonne of fuel i			Calculated using IPCC factor
2.21	GENj,y	Plant records	MWh	M	Annually	This is part of day to day operation when there is requirement of self generation and recorded in plant record. This is the net power generated by in-house DG set.
2.22	PEcalcin,y	Plant records	tCO2/tonne of clinker	C	Annually	Calculated annually based on plant records
2.23	PEfossil_fuel,y	Plant records	tCO2/tonne of clinker	C	Annually	Calculated annually based on plant records
2.24	PEele_grid_CLNK,y	Plant records	tCO2/tonne of clinker	C	Annually	Calculated annually based on plant records
2.25	PEele_sg_CLNK,y	Plant records	tCO2/tonne of clinker	C	Annually	Calculated annually based on plant records
2.26	PEele_grid_BC,y	Plant records	tCO2/tonne of blended cement	C	Annually	Calculated annually based on plant records
2.27	PEele_sg_BC,y	Plant records	tCO2/tonne of blended cement	C	Annually	Calculated annually based on plant records
2.28	PEele_grid_ADD,y	Plant records	tCO2/tonne of blended cement	C	Annually	Calculated annually based on plant records
2.29	PEele_sg_ADD,y	Plant records	tCO2/tonne of blended cement	C	Annually	Calculated annually based on plant records
2.30	Pblend,y	Plant records	Tonne of Clinker/ tonne of blended cement	C	Annually	Calculated annually based on plant records

3.1.3 Data Monitored for Leakage Emissions Calculations

ID No.	Data variable	Source of data	Data unit	Measured (m), calculated © or estimated (e)	Recording Frequency	Comment s/ Reference (CDM Manual)
3.1	TFcons	Plant records	Kg of fuel/ kilometer	C	Annually	Fuel consumption for the vehicle per kilometer taken from suppliers
3.2	Dadd_source	Plant records	Km	M	Per trip	Distance between the source of additive and the project activity plant
3.3	TEF	IPCC default values for fuel used in transportation of fly ash	Kg CO2/kg fuel used	E	Annually	Calculated based on IPCC factor
3.4	Qadd	Plant records	Tonnes additives / vehicle	M	Per trip	It is a part of day to day plant operation with regard to fly ash transportation and available in plant record.
3.5	ELEconveyor_ADD	Plant records	MWh	M	Monthly	Part of day to day operation
3.6	EFgrid	In plant data	tCO2/MWh	C	Annually	Calculated as per ACM002
3.7	Ablend,y	Baseline calculation	tonne of additives/tonne of BC	C	Annually	Baseline benchmark share of additives per tonne of BC updated for year y
3.8	Pblend,y	Plant records	tonne of additives/tonne of BC	C	Annually	Share of additives per tonne of BC in year y
3.9	Áy	Plant records	Tonne of additive	M/C	Annually	

3.2 Quality Control (QC) and Quality Assurance (QA)

Quality Management System:

The Devapur and Jalgaon plant of Orient cement is operated by Company operating personnel. The President has assigned the responsibility to Vice President (tech) of Devapur and Vice President of Jalgaon for the project management, monitoring and reporting. They are assisted by the CDM team headed by DGM (Process).

The operation, data transfer and reporting procedures are incorporated into the ISO 9001 and ISO 14001 procedure with the company.

Orient cement (Props: Orient Paper & Industries Limited) is a ISO 9001, ISO 14001 and OHSAS 18001 certified company. Hence the QA & QC procedures are equivalent to applicable National and International Standards in terms of equipment and analytical methods. Calibration of all relevant equipments are done as per existing QMS. The QA & QC procedures are set and implemented as per existing QMS system in order to:

Secure a good consistency through planning to implementation of this CDM project and

- Stipulate who has responsibility for what and,
- Avoid any misunderstanding between people and organization involved.

Quality control (QC) and quality assurance (QA) procedures are being undertaken for data monitored:

Data (Indicate table and ID number e.g. 3.- 1.; 3.2.)	Uncertainty level of data (High/ Medium/ Low)	Explain QA/QC procedures planned for these data, or why such procedures are not necessary.
1.1	Low	Testing as per National standards and for monitoring and calibration procedures, please refer CDM Manual
1.2	Low	Do
1.3	Low	Do
1.4	Low	Do
1.5	Low	QMS procedure is adopted for monitoring and calibration (Please refer CDM manual)
1.6	Low	QMS procedure is adopted for monitoring and calibration (Please refer CDM manual)
1.7	Low	QMS procedure is adopted for monitoring and calibration (Please refer CDM manual)
1.8	Low	Testing is done by reputed NABL research Laboratories
1.9	Low	This is a measured and calculated value and EMS procedure is adopted for monitoring and calibration (Please refer CDM manual) of values used for calculation
1.10	Low	Calculated using ACM0002 methodology
1.11	Low	This is a measured and calculated value and EMS procedure is adopted for monitoring and calibration (Please refer CDM manual) of values used for calculation
1.12	Low	This is a measured and calculated value and EMS procedure is adopted for monitoring and calibration (Please refer CDM manual) of values used for calculation
1.13	Low	QMS procedure is adopted for monitoring and calibration (Please refer CDM manual)
1.14	Low	QMS procedure is adopted for monitoring and calibration (Please refer CDM manual)
1.15	Low	This is a calculated value and EMS procedure is adopted for monitoring and calibration (Please refer CDM manual) of values used for calculation
1.16	Low	Do
1.17	Low	Do
1.18	Low	Do
1.19	Low	This is measured value and QA / QC consists of cross checking with daily

Data (Indicate table and ID number e.g. 3.- 1.; 3.2.)	Uncertainty level of data (High/ Medium/ Low)	Explain QA/QC procedures planned for these data, or why such procedures are not necessary.
		company report and part of existing QMS
1.20	Low	IPCC data is used for calculation.
1.21	Low	This is measured data and QA / QC consists of cross checking with daily company report
1.22	Low	This is a calculated value and QA / QC consists of cross checking with daily company report
1.23	Low	This is a calculated value and QA / QC consists of cross checking with daily company report
1.24	Low	This is a calculated value and QA / QC consists of cross checking with daily company report
1.25	Low	This is a calculated value and QA / QC consists of cross checking with daily company report
1.26	Low	This is a calculated value and QA / QC consists of cross checking with daily company report
1.27	Low	This is a calculated value and QA / QC consists of cross checking with daily company report
1.28	Low	This is a calculated value and QA / QC consists of cross checking with daily company report.
1.29	Low	This is a calculated value and QA / QC consists of cross checking with daily company report
1.30	Low	This is a calculated value and QA / QC consists of cross checking with daily company report
2.1	Low	Testing as per BIS standards and for monitoring and calibration procedures please CDM Manual
2.2	Low	Do
2.3	Low	Do
2.4	Low	Do
2.5	Low	QMS procedure is adopted for monitoring and calibration (Please refer CDM manual)
2.6	Low	QMS procedure is adopted for monitoring and calibration (Please refer CDM manual)
2.7	Low	QMS procedure is adopted for monitoring and calibration (Please refer CDM manual)
2.8	Low	Testing is done by reputed NABL research Laboratories
2.9	Low	This is a calculated value and EMS procedure is adopted for monitoring and calibration (Please refer CDM manual) of values used for calculation
2.10	Low	Calculated using ACM0002 methodology
2.11	Low	This is a calculated value and EMS procedure is adopted for monitoring and calibration (Please refer CDM manual) of values used for calculation
2.12	Low	This is a calculated value and EMS procedure is adopted for monitoring and calibration (Please refer CDM manual) of values used for calculation
2.13	Low	QMS procedure is adopted for monitoring and calibration (Please refer CDM manual)
2.14	Low	QMS procedure is adopted for monitoring and calibration (Please refer CDM manual)
2.15	Low	This is a calculated value and EMS procedure is adopted for monitoring and calibration (Please refer CDM manual) of values used for calculation
2.16	Low	Do
2.17	Low	Do
2.18	Low	Do
2.19	Low	This is measured value and QA / QC consists of cross checking with daily

Data (Indicate table and ID number e.g. 3.- 1.; 3.2.)	Uncertainty level of data (High/ Medium/ Low)	Explain QA/QC procedures planned for these data, or why such procedures are not necessary.
		company report and part of existing QMS
2.20	Low	IPCC data is used for calculation.
2.21	Low	This is measured data and QA / QC consists of cross checking with daily company report
2.22	Low	This is a calculated value and QA / QC consists of cross checking with daily company report
2.23	Low	This is a calculated value and QA / QC consists of cross checking with daily company report
2.24	Low	This is a calculated value and QA / QC consists of cross checking with daily company report
2.25	Low	This is a calculated value and QA / QC consists of cross checking with daily company report
2.26	Low	This is a calculated value and QA / QC consists of cross checking with daily company report
2.27	Low	This is a calculated value and QA / QC consists of cross checking with daily company report
2.28	Low	This is a calculated value and QA / QC consists of cross checking with daily company report
2.29	Low	This is a calculated value and QA / QC consists of cross checking with daily company report
2.30	Low	This is a calculated value and QA / QC consists of cross checking with daily company report
3.1	Low	The risk is mitigated by getting the duly signed data from transporters
3.2	Low	The risk is mitigated by calculating distance using Transporter guide of India
3.3	Low	IPCC default values used for transport fuel
3.4	Low	QMS procedure is adopted for monitoring and calibration
3.5	Low	The risk is mitigated by taking conservative value - the power consumption of electrical equipments are calculated by multiplying the rated capacity of motors by operating hours of the equipments
3.6	Low	Calculated using ACM0002 methodology
3.7	Low	This is a calculated value and QA / QC consists of cross checking with daily company report.
3.8	Low	This is a calculated value and QA / QC consists of cross checking with daily company report
3.9	Low	The risk is mitigated by cross checking with published fly ash generation and consumption record for the region available in the public domain.

3.3 Quality management and Environment Management System associated with CDM project Activity:

Both the plants of the Orient cement under CDM project activity are ISO 9001 (QMS) and ISO 14001 (EMS) & OHSAS 18001 certified. All the relevant monitoring, recording, calibration are carried under both the system for different parameters and the relevant procedures are there in each plant. Internal audit is conducted at regular interval to check whether both the systems are in line with the written down procedure or not. In addition the environmental performance report is submitted to concern SPCB annually in the form of Environment statement. Both the Stack and ambient air monitoring is conducted as per the directions under consent to operate for both the plants and the monitoring reports are

maintained in house. The comprehensive table detailing the source for each parameter and its monitoring procedure, frequency, recording procedure, retention time, calibration procedure and record format number etc., are listed in CDM Manual. The CDM Manual also includes various procedures for review meeting of data, procedure for non-conformance and corrective action, procedure for computer system management, procedure for training, environment monitoring etc in line with the existing QMS and the EMS.

Calibration/Maintenance of Measuring and Analytical Instruments:

All measuring and analytical instruments are being calibrated as per the methodology ACM0005 and created as a protocol in Orients's Quality management system procedures. The maintenance methods and procedures have been incorporated as part of the ISO 9001 procedures and CDM Manual and form an integral part of the systems and procedures for the organization.

GHG Calculations

The project activity actually reduces the clinker content of Portland Pozzolanic Cement (PPC) produced by increasing the fly ash additive percent (%) and thus replaces an equivalent amount of clinker at Orient Cement manufacturing units at Devapur unit in Andhra Pradesh and the Jalgaon unit in Maharashtra. Reduction in percentage of clinker used in cement manufacturing ultimately reduces GHG emissions associated with clinker manufacturing.

As suggested by the methodology ACM0005, version 2, 28 November, 2005, the GHG emission reduction, (ER_y), achieved by the project activity for a given year is:

Formula for emission reduction calculation

$$ER_y = \{ [BEBC_y - PEBC_y] * BC_y + L_y \} * (1 - \alpha_y)$$

Emission reduction achieved during monitoring period delineated in the report has been presented in the following table.

2007-2008		
ER _y	thousand tonnes of CO ₂	99.850656
BEBC _y	(t CO ₂ /tonnes of BC)	0.68128
PEBC _y	(t CO ₂ /tonnes of BC)	0.62973
BC _y	(thousand tonnes)	1950.33459
L _y	kilotonnes of CO ₂	-0.70256
α _y	Ratio	0

Baseline Emissions:

$$BEBC,y = [BEclinker * BBlend,y] + BEele_ADD_BC \text{ ----- (1)}$$

where:

$BEBC,y$ = Baseline CO₂ emissions per tonne of blended cement type (BC) (t CO₂/tonne BC)

$BEclinker$ = CO₂ emissions per tonne of clinker in the baseline in the project activity plant (t CO₂/tonne clinker) and defined below

$BBlend,y$ = Baseline benchmark of share of clinker per tonne of BC updated for year y (tonne of clinker/tonne of BC)

$BEele_ADD_BC$ = Baseline electricity emissions for BC grinding and preparation of additives (tCO₂/tonne of BC)

	Description	Unit	Year 2007-2008
BEclinker	CO ₂ emissions per tonne of clinker in the baseline in the project activity plant and defined below	(t CO ₂ /tonne clinker)	0.86751
BBlend,y	Baseline benchmark of share of clinker per tonne of BC updated for year y	(tonne of clinker/tonne of BC)	0.75225
BEele_ADD_BC	Baseline electricity emissions for BC grinding and preparation of additives	(tCO ₂ /tonne of BC)	0.02870
BEBC,y	Baseline CO ₂ emissions per tonne of blended cement type (BC)	tCO ₂ /tonne BC	0.68128

Project Emissions:

$$PEBC,y = [PEclinker,y * PBlend,y] + PEele_ADD_BC,y \text{ -----(5)}$$

where:

$PEBC,y$ = CO₂ emissions per tonne of BC in the project activity plant in year y (tCO₂/tonne BC)

$PEclinker,y$ = CO₂ emissions per tonne of clinker in the project activity plant in year y (t CO₂/tonne clinker) and defined below

$PBlend,y$ = Share of clinker per tonne of BC in year y (tonne of clinker/tonne of BC)

$PEele_ADD_BC,y$ = Electricity emissions for BC grinding and preparation of additives in year y (tCO₂/tonne of BC)

Identification details	Description	Unit	2007-2008
PEBC,y	CO2 emissions per tonne of BC in the project activity plant in year y	tCO2/tonne BC	0.62973
PEclinker,y	CO2 emissions per tonne of clinker in the project activity plant in year y	(t CO2/tonne clinker)	0.89281
PBlend,y	Share of clinker per tonne of BC in year y	(tonne of clinker/tonne of BC)	0.67319
PEele_AD,D_BC,y	Electricity emissions for BC grinding and preparation of additives in year y	(tCO2/tonne of BC)	0.02870

$$PEclinker,y = PEcalcin,y + PEfossil_fuel,y + PEele_grid_CLNK,y + PEele_sg_CLNK,y \quad (5.1)$$

where:

PEclinker,y = Emissions of CO2 per tonne of clinker in the project activity plant in year y (t CO2/tonne clinker)

PEcalcin,y = Emissions per tonne of clinker due to calcinations of calcium carbonate and magnesium carbonate in year y (t CO2/tonne clinker)

PEfossil_fuel,y = Emissions per tonne of clinker due to combustion of fossil fuels for clinker production in year y (t CO2/tonne clinker)

PEele_grid_CLNK,y = Grid electricity emissions for clinker production per tonne of clinker in year y (t CO2/tonne clinker)

PEele_sg_CLNK,y = Emissions from self-generated electricity per tonne of clinker production in year y (t CO2/tonne clinker)

Identification details	Description	Unit	2007-2008
PEclinker,y	CO2 emissions per tonne of clinker in the project activity plant in year y	(t CO2/tonne clinker)	0.89281
PEcalcin,y	Emissions from the calcinations of limestone	(t CO2/tonne clinker)	0.52427
PEfossil_fuel,y	per tonne of clinker due to combustion of fossil fuels for clinker production in year y	(t CO2/tonne clinker)	0.30030
PEele_grid_CLNK,y	Grid electricity emissions for clinker production per tonne of clinker in year y	(t CO2/tonne clinker)	0.06815
PEele_sg_CLNK,y	Emissions from self-generated electricity per tonne of clinker production in year y	(t CO2/tonne clinker)	0.00009

PEcalcin,y = Emissions per tonne of clinker due to calcinations of calcium carbonate and magnesium carbonate in year y (t CO2/tonne clinker)

PEfossil_fuel,y = Emissions per tonne of clinker due to combustion of fossil fuels for clinker production in year y (t CO2/tonne clinker)

PEele_grid_CLNK,y = Grid electricity emissions for clinker production per tonne of clinker in year y (t CO2/tonne clinker)

PEele_sg_CLNK,y = Emissions from self-generated electricity per tonne of clinker production in year y (t CO2/tonne clinker)

$PEcalcin,y = 0.785 \cdot (OutCaOy - InCaOy) + 1.092 \cdot (OutMgOy - InMgOy) / [CLNKy \cdot 1000]$
(5.1.1)

where:

PEcalcin,y = Emissions from the calcinations of limestone (tCO2/tonne clinker)

0.785 = Stoichiometric emission factor for CaO (tCO2/t CaO)

1.092 = Stoichiometric emission factor for MgO (tCO2/t MgO)

InCaO,y = CaO content (%) of the raw material * raw material quantity (tonnes)

OutCaO,y = CaO content (%) of the clinker * clinker produced (tonnes)

InMgO,y = MgO content (%) of the raw material * raw material quantity (tonnes)

OutMgO,y = MgO content (%) of the clinker * clinker produced (tonnes)

Identification details	Description	2007-2008
PEcalcin,y	Emissions from the calcinations of limestone	0.52427
OutCaO – year average	CaO content (%) of the clinker* clinker produced (tonnes)	1245078.01740
– year average	CaO content (%) of the clinker	64.99500
InCaO – year average	CaO content (%) of the raw material * raw material quantity (tonnes)	0
– year average	CaO content (%) of the raw material	0.000
– year average	Quantity of Clinker raw material (tonnes)	2704309.694
OutMgO – year average	MgO content (%) of the clinker * clinker produced (tonnes)	24672.06524
– year average	MgO content (%) of the clinker	1.28792
InMgO – year average	MgO content (%) of the raw material * raw material quantity (tonnes)	0
– year average	MgO content (%) of the raw material	0
CLNKy	Annual production of clinker in year y (Kilo Tonnes)	1915.65200

$$PE_{fossil_fuel, y} = \left[\sum FFi_{,y} * EFFi \right] / CLNK_{,y} * 1000 \text{ -----(5.1.2)}$$

where:

FFi_{,y} = Fossil fuel of type i consumed for clinker production in year y (tonnes of fuel i)

EFFi = Emission factor for fossil fuel i (tCO₂/tonne of fuel)

CLNK_y = Annual production of clinker in year y (kilotonnes of clinker)

Identification details	Description	2007-2008
PEfossil_fuel,y	tCO2 per tonne of clinker due to combustion of fossil fuels for clinker production in year y	0.30030
FFi_BSL	Fossil fuel of type 1 (coal) consumed for clinker production in the baseline (tonnes of coal)	311828.16000
EFFi	Emission factor for fossil fuel 1 (t CO2/tonne of fuel)	1.84482
FFi_BSL	Fuel 2 (Rice husk) consumed for clinker production	0.00000
EFFi	Emission factor for fossil fuel 2 (t CO2/tonne of rice husk)	0.00
FFi_BSL	Fuel 3 (Saw Dust) consumed for clinker production	0.00000
EFFi	Emission factor for fossil fuel 3 (t CO2/tonne of Saw Dust)	0.00
CLNKy	Annual production of clinker in year y (Kilo Tonnes)	1915.65200

$$PEele_grid_CLNK,y = [PELEgrid_CLNK,y * EFgrid_y] / [CLNKy * 1000] \quad (5.1.3)$$

where:

PELEgrid_CLNK,y = Grid electricity for clinker production in year y (MWh)

EFgrid_y = Grid emission factor in year y (t CO2/MWh)

CLNKy = Annual production of clinker in year y (kilotonnes of clinker)

Identification details	Description	2007-2008
PEele_grid_CLNK,y	Grid electricity emissions for clinker production per tonne of clinker in year y	0.06815
PELEgrid_CLNK,y	Grid electricity for clinker production in year y	132134.81355
EFgrid_y	Grid emission factor in year y	0.98800
CLNKy	Annual production of clinker in year y (Kilo Tonnes)	1915.65200

$$PEelec_sg_CLNK,y = [PELEsg_CLNK ,y* EFsg_y] / [CLNKy * 1000] \quad (5.1.4)$$

where:

PELEsg_CLNK,y = Self generation of electricity for clinker production in year y (MWh)

EFsg_y = Emission factor for self generated electricity in year y (t CO₂/MWh)

CLNKy = Annual production of clinker in year y (kilotonnes of clinker)

Identification details	Description	2007-2008
PEele_sg_CLNK,y	Emissions from self-generated electricity per tonne of clinker production in year y	0.00009
PELEsg_CLNK,y	Self generation of electricity for clinker production in year y	179.45435
EFsg_y	Emission factor for self generated electricity in year y	0.96873
CLNKy	Annual production of clinker in year y (Kilo Tonnes)	1915.65200

The emission factor for self generation ($EF_{sg,y}$) is calculated as the generation-weighted average emissions per electricity unit (tCO₂/MWh) of all self-generating sources in the project boundary serving the system.

$$EF_{sg,y} = \frac{\sum_{i,j} F_{i,j,y} \cdot COEF_{i,j}}{\sum_j GEN_{j,y}} \quad \text{----- (6)}$$

$F_{i,j,y}$ = amount of fuel i (in a mass or volume unit) consumed by relevant power sources j in year(s) y ,

j = on-site power sources,

$COEF_{i,j,y}$ = CO₂ emission coefficient of fuel i (tCO₂ / mass or volume unit of the fuel), taking into account the carbon content of the fuels used by relevant power sources j and the percent oxidation of the fuel in year(s) y , and

$GEN_{j,y}$ = *Net electricity (MWh) generated by the source j in year y

* Net electricity generation has been considered as per EB26 decision.

Net power generated (Mwh)	Name and Quantity of Fuel 1 (HSD) consumed for self generation (KL)	Name and Quantity of Fuel 2 (FO) consumed for self generation (KL)	CO2 emission coefficient of fuel HSD (tCO2 / KL)	CO2 emission coefficient of fuel FO (tCO2 / KL)	<i>2007-08 Emission factor for self generated electricity in year y(t CO2/ Mwh)</i>
GEN _{j,i}	F_HSD	F_FO	COEF_HSD	COEF_FO	EF _{sg_y}
257.00000	34.93800	52.86900	2.70063	2.92436	0.96873

$$PEele_ADD_BC,y = PEele_grid_BC,y + PEele_sg_BC,y + PEele_grid_ADD,y + PEele_sg_ADD,y \text{ (5.2)}$$

where:

PEele_grid_BC = Grid electricity emissions for BC grinding in year y (tCO2/tonne of BC)

PEele_sg_BC = Emissions from self generated electricity for BC grinding in year y (tCO2/tonne of BC)

PEele_grid_ADD = Grid electricity emissions for additive preparation in year y (tCO2/tonne of BC)

PEele_sg_ADD = Emissions from self generated electricity additive preparation in year y (tCO2/tonne of BC)

Identification details	Description	Unit	2007-2008
PEele_AD,D_BC,y	Electricity emissions for BC grinding and preparation of additives in year y	(tCO2/tonne of BC)	0.02870
PEele_grid_BC,y	Grid electricity emissions for BC grinding in year y	(tCO2/tonne of BC)	0.02865
PEele_sg_BC,y	Emissions from self generated electricity for BC grinding in year y	(tCO2/tonne of BC)	0.00004
PEele_grid_ADD,y	Grid electricity emissions for additive preparation in year y	(tCO2/tonne of BC)	0
PEele_sg_ADD,y	Emissions from self generated electricity additive preparation in year y	(tCO2/tonne of BC)	0

$$PEele_grid_BC,y = [PELEgrid_BC,y * EFgrid_BSL,y] / [BCy * 1000] \quad (5.2.1)$$

PELEgrid_BC,y = Baseline grid electricity for grinding BC (MWh)

EFgrid_y = Grid emission factor in year y (t CO₂/MWh)

BCy = Annual production of BC in year y (kilotonnes of BC)

Identification details	Description	Unit	2007-2008
PEele_grid_BC,y	Grid electricity emissions for BC grinding in year y	(tCO ₂ /tonne of BC)	0.02865
PELEgrid_BC,y	grid electricity for grinding BC	(MWh)	
	Devapur	(MWh)	39668.17503
	Jalgaon	(MWh)	16965.25858
EFgrid_y	Grid emission factor in year y for SREB	(t CO ₂ /MWh)	0.98800
EFgrid_y	Grid emission factor in year y for Western Grid	(t CO ₂ /MWh)	0.98400
Bcy	Annual production of BC in year y	(kilo tonnes of BC)	1950.33459

$$PEelec_sg_BC,y = [PELEsg_BC,y * EFsg_y] / [BCy * 1000] \quad (5.2.2)$$

PELEsg_BC,y = Self generated electricity for grinding BC in year y (MWh)

EFsg_y = Emission factor for self generated electricity in year y (t CO₂/MWh)

BCy = Annual production of BC in year y (kilotonnes of BC)

Identification details	Description	Unit	2007-2008
PEele_sg_BC,y	Emissions from self generated electricity for BC grinding in year y	(tCO ₂ /tonne of BC)	0.00004
PELEsg_BC,y	Self generated electricity for grinding BC in year y	(MWh)	53.87397
EFsg_y	Emission factor for self generated electricity in year y	(t CO ₂ /MWh)	0.96873
Bcy	Annual production of BC in year y	(kilotonnes of BC)	1177.07759 *

***This data is for Devapur only ,as there is no self generation electricity facility at Jalgaon**

$$PEele_grid_ADD = [PELEgrid_ADD * EFgrid_y] / [BCy * 1000] \quad (5.2.3)$$

BELEgrid_ADD = Baseline grid electricity for grinding additives (MWh)

EFgrid_y = Grid emission factor in year y (t CO₂/MWh)

BCy = Annual production of BC in year y (kilotonnes of BC)

Identification details	Description	Unit	2007-2008
PEele_grid_ADD,y	Grid electricity emissions for additive preparation in year y	(tCO ₂ /tonne of BC)	0
BELEgrid_ADD	Grid electricity for grinding additives in year y	(MWh)	0
EFgrid_y	Grid emission factor in year y	(t CO ₂ /MWh)	NA
Bcy	Annual production of BC in year y	(kilotonnes of BC)	1950.33459

$$PEelec_sg_ADD,y = [PELEsg_ADD,y * EFsg_y] / [BCy * 1000] \quad (5.2.4)$$

PELEsg_ADD,y = Baseline self generation electricity for grinding additives (MWh)

EFsg_y = Emission factor for self generated electricity in year y (t CO₂/MWh)

BCy = Annual production of BC in year y (kilotonnes of BC)

Identification details	Description	Unit	2007-2008
PEele_sg_ADD,y	Emissions from self generated electricity additive preparation in year y	(tCO ₂ /tonne of BC)	0
PELEsg_ADD,y	self generation electricity for grinding additives in year y	(MWh)	0
EFsg_y	Emission factor for self generated electricity in year y	(t CO ₂ /MWh)	NA
Bcy	Annual production of BC in year y	(kilotonnes of BC)	1177.07759 *

***This data is for Devapur only ,as there is no self generation electricity facility at Jalgaon**

Leakages:

$$\text{Ladd_trans} = [(\text{TFcons} * \text{Dadd_source} * \text{TEF}) * 1/\text{Qadd} * 1/1000 + (\text{ELEconveyor_ADD} * \text{EFgrid}) * 1/\text{ADDy}] (2)$$

where:

Ladd_trans = Transport related emissions per tonne of additives (t CO2/tonne of additive)

TFcons = Fuel consumption for the vehicle per kilometre (kg of fuel/kilometre)

Dadd_source = Distance between the source of additive and the project activity plant (km)

TEF = Emission factor for transport fuel (kg CO2/kg of fuel)

ELEconveyor_ADD = Annual Electricity consumption for conveyor system for additives (MWh)

EFgrid = Grid electricity emission factor (tonnes of CO2/MWh)

Qadd = Quantity of additive carried in one trip per vehicle (tonnes of additive)

ADDy = Annual consumption of additives in year y. (t of additives)

Identification details	Description	Unit	2007-2008
Ladd_trans	Transport related emissions per tonne of additives	tonne CO2/tonne of additive	0.00456
TFcons	Fuel consumption for the vehicle per kilometer	kg fuel/km (3 km/l)	0.28310
Dadd_source	Distance between the source of additive and the project activity plant	Km	100.83000
TEF	Emission factor for transport fuel	(kg CO2/kg of fuel)	3.17720
ELEconveyor_ADD	Electricity consumption for conveyor system for additives	MWh	555.33700
EFgrid	Baseline grid emission factor of SREB	(t CO2/MWh)	0.98800
Qadd	Quantity of additive carried in one trip per vehicle	(tonnes of additive)	25.00000
ADDy	Annual consumption of additive	(tonnes of additives)	590979.00000

And leakage emissions per tonne of BC due to additional additives are determined by

$$\text{Ly} = \text{Ladd_trans} * [\text{Ablend,y} - \text{Pblend,y}] * \text{BCy} (2.1)$$

where:

Ly = Leakage emissions for transport of additives (kilotonnes of CO2)

BCy = Production of BC in year y (kilotonnes of BC)

Ablend,y = Baseline benchmark share of additives per tonne of BC updated for year y (tonne of additives/tonne of BC)

Pblend,y = Share of additives per tonne of BC in year y (tonne of additives/tonne of BC)

Identification details	Description	Unit	2007-2008
Ly	Leakage emissions for transport of additives	kilotonnes of CO2	-0.70256
BCy	Production of BC in year y	(kilotonnes of BC)	1950.33459
Pblend,y	Share of additives per tonne of BC in year y	(tonne of additives/tonne of BC)	0.32681
ABlend,y	Baseline benchmark share of additives per tonne of BC updated for year y	(tonne of additives/tonne of BC)	0.24775
Q_y	Proof of additional flyash added in the year y is surplus in the power plants		0

References:

PDD: Blended cement with increased blend” at Orient cement’s Devapur and Jalgaon plants in India, Version 03 February 10, 2006

Approved methodology: ACM0005 Version 2, 28 November, 2005

IPCC Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management in National Greenhouse Gas Inventories

SOPs in the plant under CDM Manual and ISO 9001 and 14001 system

Calculation excel sheets