MONITORING REPORT FORM (F-CDM-MR)
Version 02.0

MONITORING REPORT

Title of the project activity	Poyang Kaidi Biomass Power Project
Reference number of the project activity	3056
Version number of the monitoring report	2.0
Completion date of the monitoring report	23/08/2012
Registration date of the project activity	06/01/2011
Monitoring period number and duration of this monitoring period	The 1st monitoring period, from 06/01/2011 to 31/12/2011
Project participant(s)	**United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland** , involved indirectly authorized Participants: Camco International Limited, Camco Carbon Limited **Switzerland** , involved indirectly authorized Participants: Camco International Limited **project owner**, Poyang Kaidi Green Energy Development Co., Ltd
Host Party(ies)	China
Sectoral scope(s) and applied methodology(ies)	Sectoral scope: 1 : Energy industries (renewable - / non-renewable sources) Methodologies Used ACM0002 ver. 10 - Consolidated methodology for grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources ACM0006 ver. 9 - Consolidated methodology for electricity generation from biomass residues
Estimated amount of GHG emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals by sinks for this monitoring period in the registered PDD	115,030 tonnes CO2e
Actual GHG emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals by sinks achieved in this monitoring period	81,786tonnes CO2e

SECTION A. Description of project activity

A.1. Purpose and general description of project activity

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Poyang Kaidi Biomass Power Project (hereafter referred to as the project) is a biomass utilization project developed by Poyang Kaidi Green Energy Development Co., Ltd. (hereafter referred to as the Project Owner) and is located in the Middle of Poyang Lake Grain Machining Industrial Base, Poyang Industrial Park, Jiangxi Province, P.R. China.The project is designed to produce 126,720MWh of net electricity per year from burning biomass residues, displacing electricity generated by Central China Power Grid (CCPG), which is dominated by fossil fuel-fired power plants, and thus reducing greenhouse gas (CO_2) emissions.

The project processes and burns biomass residue, of which rice husk, bamboo crumbs, wood scraps, branches, barks and stumps are the biomass fuel. 2 sets of 65t/h Circulating Fluidized Bed (CFB) boiler and 2 sets of 12MW steam turbines generator units are installed. Therefore, the total installed capacity of the Project is 24MW and the project is estimated to achieve 116,628 tonnes of CO_2e emissions reduction annually.

The project began to construct on 18 April 2008, and was put into operation since 03/01/2010. The project has been registered as a CDM project on 06/01/2011 (The version of registered PDD is version 4).

During current monitoring period (06/01/2011-31/12/2011), the project has achieved emission reductions of 81,786onnes CO_2e.

A.2. Location of project activity

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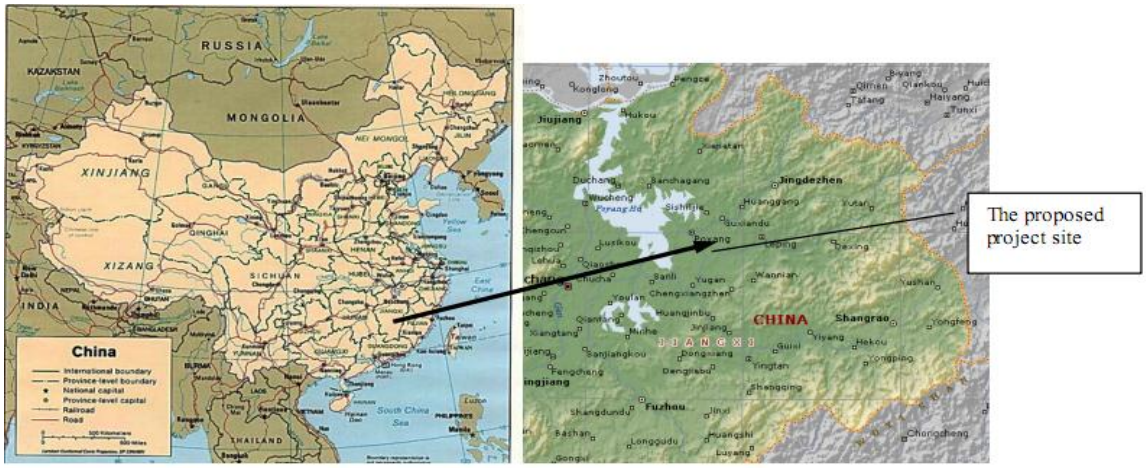
The project activity is located in in the Middle of Poyang Lake Grain Machining Industrial Base, Poyang Industrial Park, Jiangxi Province, P.R. China, which is 15km east away from the county downtown, and west to industrial 1st Road, north to the industrial 4th road, south to the industrial 6th road, and east to the base boundary.

The centre of plant has geographical coordinates of 116 °34 ′12″ east longitude 28 °52 ′12″north latitude.

Please refer to the following drawing for the geographic location of the project activity.

Figure 1: Map showing the location of the project site



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)
Peoples' Republic of China (host)	Poyang Kaidi Green Energy Development Co., Ltd	No
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Camco International Limited	No
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Camco Carbon Limited	No
Switzerland	Camco International Limited	No

A.4. Reference of applied methodology

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1. ACM0006 (Version 09) – "Consolidated methodology electricity generation from biomass residues"
2. "Combined tool to identify the baseline scenario and demonstrate additionality". (Version 02.2)
3. ACM0002 (Version 10) – "Consolidated baseline methodology for grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources"
4. "Tool to calculate project or leakage CO2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion" (Version 02)
5. "Tool to calculate baseline, project and/or leakage emissions from electricity consumption" (Version 01)
6. "Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system" (Version 02)

For more information regarding the methodology, please refer to the link:
http://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/PAmethodologies/approved.html

A.5. Crediting period of project activity

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Crediting period: 06/01/2011 – 05/01/2018(Renewable)
The start date of the crediting period is 06/01/2011.

SECTION B. Implementation of project activity

B.1. Description of implemented registered project activity

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The project consists of one site, which began to construct on April 2008, and put into operation since 03/01/2010. Please refer to the following table for details.

Activity	Date	
	1# Generator	2# Generator
Start of construction	04/2008	
Commissioning of core equipment	19/12/2009	23/10/2011
Operation of core equipment	03/01/2010	05/11/2011

During current period, the project has been operating normally as described in the registered PDD. 1# steam turbine generator and 2# steam turbine generator were respectively shutdown 6 times and 6 time from 06/01/2011 to 31/12/2011.

No events or situations, which may impact the applicability of the methodology, occurred during the current monitoring period.

The technology employed by the project is advanced domestic technology. The project installed two sets of 65t/h circulating fluid bed (CFB) boilers with medium temperature and sub-high pressure. At the same time, two 12MW steam turbines and two associated generators are applied in the project. The steam turbine employed is medium temperature and sub-high pressure extraction condensing steam turbine. The total installed capacity of the project is 24MW.

The key technical specifications of the boiler, turbine and generator are listed in the table below.

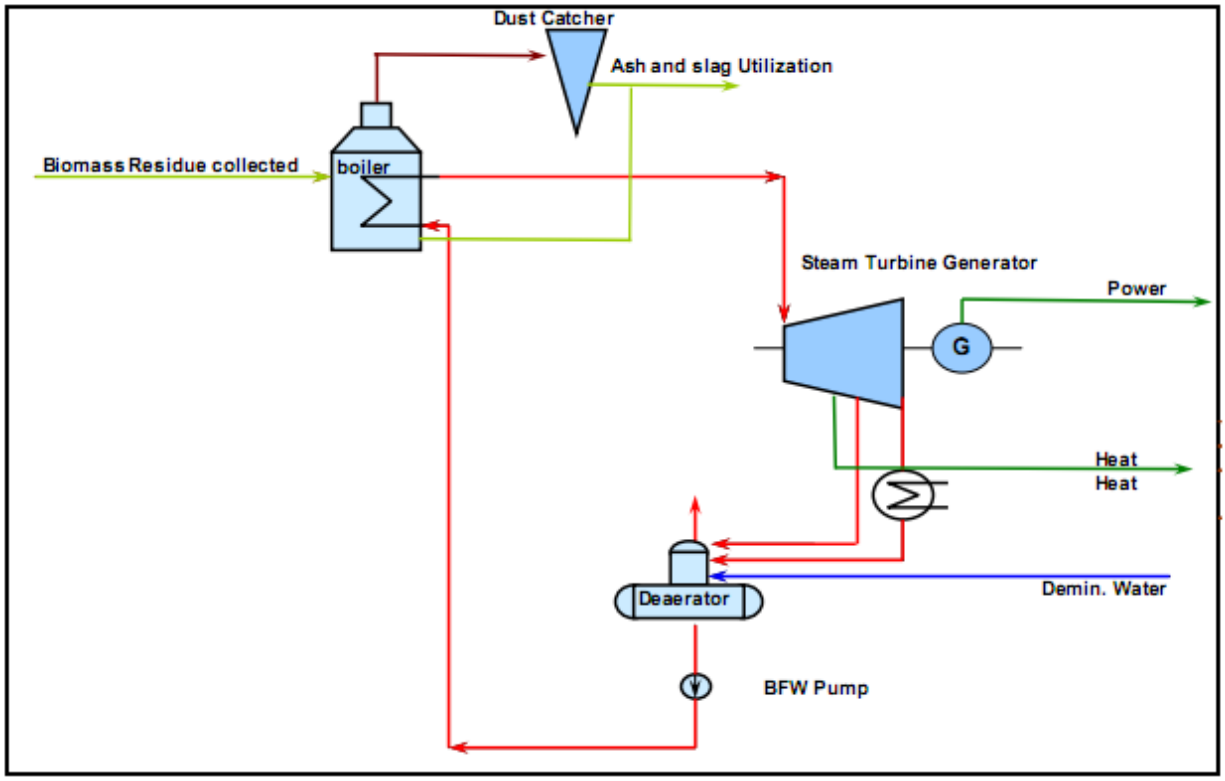
Boiler	
Manufacturer	Jiangxi Jianglian Energy and Environmental Protection Co., Ltd
Model	KG65-450/5.29-FSWZ- Ⅰ
Type	Medium temperature and sub-high pressure Circulating Fluidized Bed
Maximum evaporation volume	65t/h
Rated steam pressure	5.29MPa
Rated steam temperature	450℃
Feed water temperature	153.2℃
Feed water pressure	5.72MPa
Efficiency	≥86 %
Quantity	2
STEAM TURBINE	
Manufacturer	Nanjing Turbine ＆ Electric Machinery (Group) Co., Ltd
Model	C12-4.90/0.981-12/435℃
Type	Medium temperature and sub-high pressure extraction condensing steam turbine
Rated power	12MW
Main steam pressure	4.9MPa
Main steam temperature	435℃
Rate extraction steam volume	15t/h
Maximum Extraction steam volume when Rate electricity capacity is 6.59MW	45t/h
Quantity	2
GENERATOR	
Manufacturer	Nanjing Turbine ＆ Electric Machinery (Group) Co., Ltd
Model	QFJ-15-2
Rated power	15MW[1]
Rated voltage	10.5KV
Power factor	0.8
Efficiency	≥97%
Rated rotating speed	3000r/min
Rated frequency	50Hz

[1] The generator is sized at 15MW and not 12MW to allow for possible peak generation and to avoid damage to the generation unit bu sudden load change in abnormal situations.

Quantity	2

The electricity generated is transmitted through an 110kV transformer at the site to 220kV Poyang substation and then supplied to Jiangxi power grid, which is a sub-grid of the Center China Power Grid (CCPG). The project can therefore replace the equivalent capacity of power plants on the CCPG, which is predominantly made up of coal fired power plants.

The Flow Diagram of the Plant as follows:



B.2. Post registration changes

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

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N/A

B.2.2. Corrections

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N/A

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

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N/A

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

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Additional types of biomass residues including bamboo crumbs, wood scraps, branches, barks and stumps were utilized since the end of 2010. The PDD has been revised regarding the change of biomass types, and the validation opinion by DOE indicated that the change has no impact for the additionality, the applicability and the application of the applied methodology. The request of changes regarding biomass residues and revised PDD (version 5) will be submitted to EB with the revised MR.

B.2.5. Changes to start date of crediting period

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N/A

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

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N/A

SECTION C. Description of monitoring system

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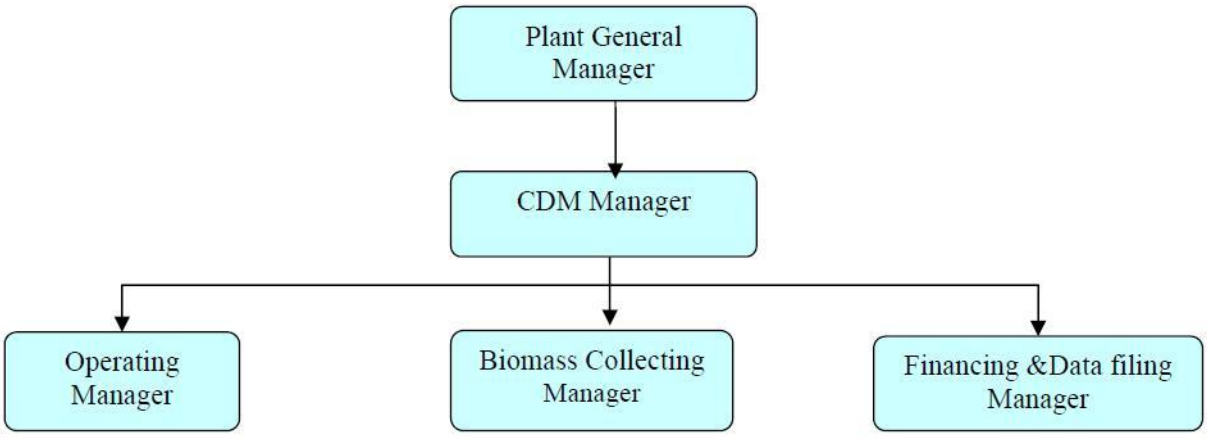
1. The organizational structure, roles and responsibilities of personnel:

In order to ensure monitoring of the project is in accordance with the monitoring plan and methodology, a specific CDM office had been established before the registration of the project. Figure 2 shows the organizational structure of the CDM office.

Figure 2 Organizational structure of the CDM office



The responsibilities of the sections are briefly described as following:

The plant manager is in charge of approving the monitoring report, appointing the CDM manager and the relevant monitoring team members and responsible for the monitoring outcome.

The CDM manager is responsible for liaisoning with DOE and the buyers, organizing the relevant training, reviewing all the documents related with the monitoring of the project, correcting any errors in time and acting as the quality supervisor of the monitoring process.

The Operating Manger is responsible for the monitoring associated with operation of the plant, the net electricity generation, the start-up diesel consumption and the dry biomass combusted. In addition, the Operating Manager supervises meter maintenance and manages the calibration process.

The Biomass Collecting Manager is responsible for the monitoring associated with biomass collection, the transportation emission, the mechanical biomass pre-treatment emissions and assisting the annual leakage analysis.

The Financing &Data filing Manager prepares the available original invoices or receipts associated with the whole monitoring process. Besides, the Financing &Data filing Manager collects the relevant data from the Operating Manger and the Biomass Collecting Manager, summarize the data, file the data and submit reports to the CDM manager in time.

The monitoring report is generated based on the monthly reports before each verification. The monitoring report is reviewed by the office manager before submitted to DOE.

2. Monitoring system:

2.1 Net electricity generation

There is a gate way meter installed on the project site monitoring the electricity supplied to the grid and purchased from the grid. There is a backup meter installed at the project site monitoring the electricity supplied to the grid and purchased from the grid too.

In addition, a 10KV backup power supply is available in site in the early time of the project and the amount of electricity imported through this line is monitored and checked by the invoice if available.

The data of electricity supplied to the grid and purchased from the grid is measured and crosschecked by the invoices and the power transaction note if available.

2.2 Biomass residues consumption and moisture of the biomass residues

The amount of biomass residues combusted in the boiler is monitored by the belt weigher. The moisture of the biomass residues combusted also is monitored by sampling continuously at fixed time period and analyzed daily. An energy balance is recorded annually to assist verifying the biomass combusted

2.3 Fossil Fuel Consumption in the power plant

For fossil fuel used for starting up, flow meters are equipped in the supply and return pipe to monitor the quantity of diesel consumption.

If there is any fossil fuel used for the shredders, forklifts or any other machines for the mechanical biomass pre-treatment in the project site（including the biomass collection sites） is monitored by the diesel purchase and consumption log book.

The purchase receipt is used for cross-check. If there is any data missing or significant error exists, the entire quantity of fossil fuel purchased in a particular monitoring period would be considered as combusted in the power plant for conservativeness.

2.4 Transportation of Biomass residues

The project developer of the proposed project structures a recording and monitoring system within the biomass residues supply and management system covering all the biomass collection sites established by the project. Each time each truck transporting the biomass into the project site is counted and recorded in the log book. The transportation distance to the collection sites is recorded by company staffs at the sites and the data is recorded in the log books. The data on distance of fuel supply site from the plant can be verified by cross checking data records on the distances available with information from other sources (e.g. maps).

If data is missing for a particular round trip, the following backup data apply in their order:

- The round trip distance between the farthest biomass fuel supply site and the project plant is used.
- If the farthest biomass fuel supply site could not be verified, 200km would be used for conservativeness

2.5 Electricity consumed on site

When the biomass residue is mechanically pre-treated, the proposed project needs a certain amount of electricity from grid. This amount is metered or calculated conservatively.

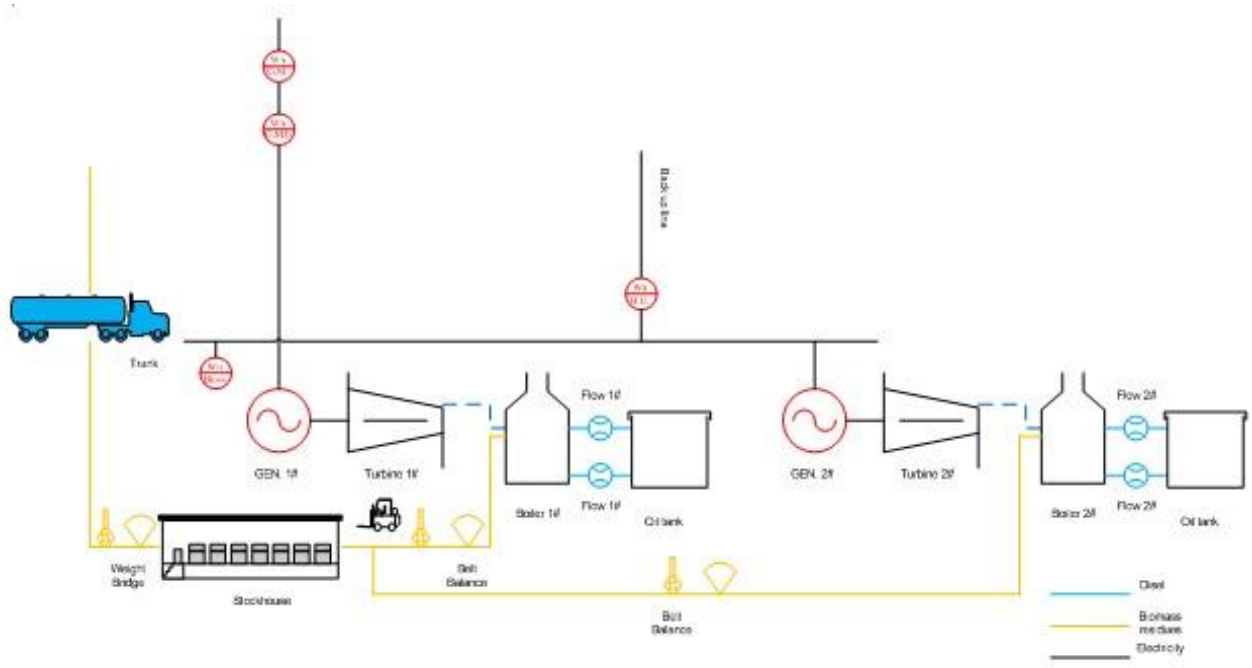
If the monitoring data is missing, or it is not feasible to install a dedicated meter to monitor this indicator, it is calculated conservatively as the weight of biomass residues smashed in tons and the electricity consumption factor (kWh/ton). The electricity factor can be calculated as follows:

1) Collecting all the nameplates power (in kW) and capacity (t/h) of every biomass residues crackers
2) Calculating the electricity factor corresponding to each cracker in kWh/t
3) Using the largest number as a conservative electricity factor for the calculation

2.6 Leakage

The project consumption and availabilities in the defined geographical area of each type of biomass residue not only the biomass types mentioned above but also other biomass residues utilized in the project is monitored to check the leakage effect brought by the operation of the proposed project. This is obtained from surveys or statistics from local agricultural bureau or other official public resource. If they are not available, the project owner will ask specialized institute or consulting company to do biomass availability research.

Figure 3: The monitoring system and power system connection



Poyang Kaidi Biomass Power Plant

3. Data collection procedures

The meters or monitoring equipment installed in the monitoring system have been calibrated by a certified Party in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations and National Regulations for ensuring reliability of the system. Calibrations shall be evidenced with certificates of calibration for the relevant meter(s) issued by a qualified body. A calibration and error log have been maintained to provide transparency and sound management.

All the electronic and paper documents relevant to CDM must be archived for more than two years since the end of the crediting period.

4. Emergency procedures for the monitoring system

4.1 Training

Members of staff who are involved in the CDM project are given training on the CDM and reporting requirements, prior to registration of the project. New members of staff joining the CDM project team will also be given training in relation to their responsibilities. Full training procedures and a training plan are detailed in the CDM Manual.

4.2 Record Keeping and Internal Reporting Procedure

The data associated with the emission reduction will be kept for at least 2 years after the end of the crediting period or the last issuance of CERs, whichever occurs later.

4.3 Error Handling Procedure

In the event that a meter has lost calibration over the allowable error limit then this shall be corrected at the earliest opportunity and re-calibrated and the data recorded from this meter since the last successful calibration shall be ignored.

The check of the CDM Project manager and then the third party verifier prior to issuance of the CERs is considered adequate for errors in the calculations. Where errors in the calculations are discovered by either of these Parties, the monitoring report shall be modified and the corrected version shall be resubmitted to the verifier.

4.4 External Reporting Procedure

After signing by the CDM Project manager, the report is sent to the third party verifier who is contracted to verify the emissions reductions during the crediting period of the project.

4.5 Procedure for corrective actions arising

The CDM manager is responsible for identifying corrective actions arising from the above procedures and for liaising with the purchaser, the third party verifiers and other stakeholders to take necessary steps to implement the corrective actions.

4.6 Emergency procedures

In the unlikely event of an emergency, set procedures will be followed. Details of the procedures to be followed are described in the relevant Operation Manuals. The key points include:

- The Distributed Control System (DCS) will automatically shut off the boilers upon detecting an emergency.

- The operators can also remotely shut off the boilers if they find an emergency situation has occurred.

SECTION D. Data and parameters

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

Data/Parameter	EF_y
Unit	t CO_2e/MWh
Description	Baseline emission factor of Central China Power Grid
Source of data	The registered PDD Version 4
Value(s) applied	0.9735
Purpose of data	Baseline emission calculation
Additional comment	--

Data/Parameter	GWP_{CH4}
Unit	t CO_2e/t CH_4
Description	Global warming potential for CH_4
Source of data	The registered PDD Version 4
Value(s) applied	21
Purpose of data	Baseline emission calculation
Additional comment	--

Data/Parameter	$TDL_{j,y}$
Unit	%
Description	Average technical transmission and distribution losses for providing electricity to source j in year y.
Source of data	The registered PDD Version 4
Value(s) applied	20
Purpose of data	Project emission calculation
Additional comment	--

Data/Parameter	$EF_{CH4,BF}$
Unit	kg CH_4/TJ
Description	CH_4 emission factor for controlled burning of the biomass residue in the project plant
Source of data	The registered PDD Version 4
Value(s) applied	41.1
Purpose of data	Project emission calculation
Additional comment	--

Data/Parameter	NCV_k*$EF_{burning,CH4,k,y}$
Unit	t CH_4/tonne
Description	CH4 emission factor for uncontrolled burning of the biomass residue
Source of data	The registered PDD Version 4
Value(s) applied	0.001971
Purpose of data	Baseline emission calculation
Additional comment	--

D.2. Data and parameters monitored

Data/Parameter	$BF_{k,y}$
Unit	Tons of dry matter
Description	Quantity of each biomass residue type k combusted in the project plant in year, y.
Measured/Calculated /Default	Measured
Source of data	On-site measurements
Value(s) of monitored parameter	Type / Units / Data Rice husk / tonne / 31919.27 Bamboo crumbs / tonne / 15968.63 Wood scraps / tonne / 24773.16 Branches / tonne / 33759.41 Barks / tonne / 19217.94 Stumps / tonne / 2291.41
Monitoring equipment	Meter name / Belt weigher 1# / Belt weigher 2# Type/Model / ICS-ST4-1000 / ICS-ST4-1000 Accuracy / 0.5 （The maximum permissible error is 0.5%） / 0.5 （The maximum permissible error is 0.5%） SN / 0811109 / 0811112 Last calibration date / 04-Jan-11 / 04-Jan-11 Valid period / 03-Jan-12 / 03-Jan-12 Calibration Frequency / once per year / once pre year
Measuring/Reading/ Recording frequency	Continuously measurement and monthly recording; 100% of data are monitored and electronically archived.
Calculation method (if applicable)	Use belt weigher, adjust for the moisture content in order to determine the quantity of dry biomass
QA/QC procedures	The belt weigher undergoes calibration/maintenance subject to appropriate industrial standards. Direct measurements at the plant site could be crosschecked with an annual energy balance that is based on purchased quantities and stock changes.
Purpose of data	Baseline and project emissions
Additional comment	-

<table>
<tr><td>Data/Parameter</td><td>Moisture content of the biomass residues</td></tr>
<tr><td>Unit</td><td>% water content</td></tr>
<tr><td>Description</td><td>Moisture content of the biomass residues</td></tr>
<tr><td>Measured/Calculated /Default</td><td>Measured</td></tr>
<tr><td>Source of data</td><td>Measured by balance and dry cabinet</td></tr>
<tr><td>Value(s) of monitored parameter</td><td>Please refer to the spread sheet</td></tr>
<tr><td>Monitoring equipment</td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>Meter name</td><td>Balance 1#</td></tr>
<tr><td>Type/Model</td><td>YB2001</td></tr>
<tr><td>Accuracy</td><td>0.1g</td></tr>
<tr><td>SN</td><td>0193</td></tr>
<tr><td>Last calibration date</td><td>04-Jan-11</td></tr>
<tr><td>valid Period</td><td>03-Jan-12</td></tr>
<tr><td>Calibration frequency</td><td>once per year</td></tr>
</table>
<table>
<tr><td>Meter name</td><td>Dry cabinet 1#</td><td>Dry cabinet 2#</td></tr>
<tr><td>Type/Model</td><td>GZXGF-9123A-GBS</td><td>101-1B</td></tr>
<tr><td>Accuracy</td><td>0.1℃</td><td>0.1℃</td></tr>
<tr><td>SN</td><td>2011133</td><td>081211</td></tr>
<tr><td>Last calibration date</td><td>04-Jan-11</td><td>04-Jan-11</td></tr>
<tr><td>valid Period</td><td>03-Jan-12</td><td>03-Jan-12</td></tr>
<tr><td>Calibration frequency</td><td>once per year</td><td>once per year</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Measuring/Reading/ Recording frequency</td><td>Daily measurement and monthly recording; 100% of data are monitored and electronically archived.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Calculation method (if applicable)</td><td>--</td></tr>
<tr><td>QA/QC procedures</td><td>The monitoring procedures in the laboratory of the plant is done according to authoritative guidance</td></tr>
<tr><td>Purpose of data</td><td>Baseline and project emissions</td></tr>
<tr><td>Additional comment</td><td>--</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td>Data/Parameter</td><td>NCV_K</td></tr>
<tr><td>Unit</td><td>GJ/ton of dry matter</td></tr>
<tr><td>Description</td><td>Net calorific value of each biomass residue of type k</td></tr>
<tr><td>Measured/Calculated /Default</td><td>Measured</td></tr>
<tr><td>Source of data</td><td>Report from a reputed laboratory and according to relevant international standards.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Value(s) of monitored parameter</td><td>
<table>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Type</td><td rowspan="2">Units</td><td colspan="2">Test Date</td></tr>
<tr><td>03/01/2011</td><td>02/07/2011</td></tr>
<tr><td>Rice husk</td><td>MJ/Kg</td><td>12.32</td><td>13.05</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bamboo crumbs</td><td>MJ/Kg</td><td>10.41</td><td>10.74</td></tr>
<tr><td>Wood scraps</td><td>MJ/Kg</td><td>11.87</td><td>11.26</td></tr>
<tr><td>Branches</td><td>MJ/Kg</td><td>12.38</td><td>12.93</td></tr>
<tr><td>Barks</td><td>MJ/Kg</td><td>11.32</td><td>10.85</td></tr>
<tr><td>Stumps</td><td>MJ/Kg</td><td>10.46</td><td>10.83</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Monitoring equipment</td><td>N/A</td></tr>
<tr><td>Measuring/Reading/ Recording frequency</td><td>Twice a year
(Every six months, taking three samples for each measurement, according to the description of the registered PDD).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Calculation method (if applicable)</td><td>--</td></tr>
<tr><td>QA/QC procedures</td><td>The consistency of the measurements is checked by comparing the measurement results with measurements from previous years, relevant data sources. If the measurement results differ significantly from previous measurements or other relevant data sources, Additional measurements are conducted.
PO has checked consistency of measurements with default values by the IPCC.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Purpose of data</td><td>Baseline emissions & project emission</td></tr>
<tr><td>Additional comment</td><td>--</td></tr>
</table>

Data/Parameter	AVD_y
Unit	km
Description	Average round trip distance (from and to) between the biomass fuel supply sites and the project plant during the year y
Measured/Calculated /Default	Measured 200km is used for conservativeness, because the farthest biomass fuel supply site could not be verified during current monitoring period.
Source of data	On site records maintained in the log books
Value(s) of monitored parameter	200
Monitoring equipment	N/A
Measuring/Reading/ Recording frequency	Each time every truck which transports biomass residue to the plant is counted and recorded in the log books. Monitoring and recording frequency: Continuously.
Calculation method (if applicable)	Aggregated monthly and taken the average
QA/QC procedures	The data on distance of fuel supply site from the plant can be verified by cross checking data records on the distances available with information from other sources (e.g. maps). If data is missing for a particular round trip, the following backup data apply in their order: ➢ The round trip distance between the farthest biomass fuel supply site and the project plant will be used. ➢ If the farthest biomass fuel supply site could not be verified, 200km would be used for conservativeness.
Purpose of data	Project emission
Additional comment	--

Data/Parameter	N_y
Unit	--
Description	Number of truck trips for the transportation of biomass
Measured/Calculated /Default	Measured
Source of data	On site records maintained in the log books
Value(s) of monitored parameter	25,040
Monitoring equipment	N/A
Measuring/Reading/ Recording frequency	Each time every truck which transports biomass residue to the plant is counted and recorded in the log books. Monitoring and recording frequency: Continuously.
Calculation method (if applicable)	--
QA/QC procedures	The consistency of the number of truck trips could be checked with the quantity of biomass combusted by the relation with previous years
Purpose of data	Project emissions
Additional comment	--

Data/Parameter	EF_{km,CO_2}
Unit	tCO_2e/km
Description	Average CO_2 Emission Factor for transportation of biomass with trucks during year y
Measured/Calculated /Default	Default
Source of data	IPCC default value
Value(s) of monitored parameter	0.001097 Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (Table 1-32 on Page 1.75) of the Reference Manual (Estimated Emission Factors for US Heavy Duty Diesel Vehicles)
Monitoring equipment	N/A
Measuring/Reading/ Recording frequency	Choose emission factors applicable for the truck types used from the literature in a conservative manner. The appropriateness of the data is reviewed annually
Calculation method (if applicable)	--
QA/QC procedures	--
Purpose of data	Project emission
Additional comment	--

Data/Parameter	$EF_{CO2,I,y}$
Unit	kg CO_2e/TJ
Description	CO_2 emission factor for fossil fuel type i (diesel)
Measured/Calculated /Default	Default
Source of data	As local or national data are not available, the source is IPCC default values at the upper limit of the uncertainty at a 95% confidence interval as provided in table 1.4 of Chapter1 of Vol. 2 (Energy) of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines on National GHG Inventories, which is a conservative estimate.
Value(s) of monitored parameter	74,800 The upper limit of IPCC 2006 default value , diesel emission factor.
Monitoring equipment	N/A
Measuring/Reading/ Recording frequency	N/A
Calculation method (if applicable)	--
QA/QC procedures	The plant is designed to use diesel at this stage. Should any other fossil fuel be used during operation, the same monitoring procedures apply.
Purpose of data	Project emission
Additional comment	--

Data/Parameter	NCV_i
Unit	TJ/tonne
Description	Net Calorific Value(NCV_i) of fossil fuel type i(diesel)
Measured/Calculated /Default	Default
Source of data	Reliable National Data
Value(s) of monitored parameter	0.042652 China Energy Statistical Yearbook 2010,Diesel NCV
Monitoring equipment	N/A
Measuring/Reading/ Recording frequency	The appropriateness of the data is reviewed annually
Calculation method (if applicable)	--
QA/QC procedures	PO has checked the consistency of national data with default values by the IPCC, in table 1.2, Chapter 1, volum2 of IPCC 2006 manual, it stated that the Net Calorific Value of diesel is 0.043 TJ/tonne which differs little with updated China Energy Statistical Yearbook 2010 p383. So, 0.042652 TJ/ton is thought to be suitable and accurate. The uncertainty is low.
Purpose of data	Project emission
Additional comment	--

<table>
<tr><td>Data/Parameter</td><td>$FF_{project\ plant\ ,i,\ y}$</td></tr>
<tr><td>Unit</td><td>tonne</td></tr>
<tr><td>Description</td><td>Quantity of fossil fuel type i(diesel) combusted in the project plant during year y</td></tr>
<tr><td>Measured/Calculated /Default</td><td>Measured</td></tr>
<tr><td>Source of data</td><td>Flow meters</td></tr>
<tr><td>Value(s) of monitored parameter</td><td>16,166.41litre*0.85kg/litre/1000=13.74tonne

The flow meters 3# and 4# were installed to monitor the consumption of fossil fuel caused by start-up of 2# boiler. The 2# boiler was put to use since 6 October 2011, so the calibrations of flow meter 3# and flow meter 4# were delayed by almost 3 months.
The accuracy of the flow meters 3# and 4# are 4.31% and 3.23%, and the bigger error of them (4.31%) is chosen for conservativeness. As the error is beyond the maximum permissible error of the flow meter, according to “Guideline for assessing compliance with the calibration frequency requirements”, the value of the consumption of fossil fuel caused by start-up of 2# boiler during the monitoring period should be multiplied by 104.31%. $FF_{project\ plant,i,y}$ of 2# boiler in October, November and December are 6623.53L, 1776.47L and 647.06L respectively, and they are multiplied by 104.31%(6909.00L, 1853.04L and 674.95L respectively).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Monitoring equipment</td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>Meter name</td><td>Flow meter 1#</td><td>Flow meter 2#</td></tr>
<tr><td>Type/Model</td><td>LWY-10C</td><td>LWY-10C</td></tr>
<tr><td>Accuracy</td><td>1.0%</td><td>1.0%</td></tr>
<tr><td>SN</td><td>08020</td><td>07115</td></tr>
<tr><td>Last calibration date</td><td>03-Jan-11</td><td>03-Jan-11</td></tr>
<tr><td>valid Period</td><td>02-Jan-12</td><td>02-Jan-12</td></tr>
<tr><td>Calibration frequency</td><td>Once per year</td><td>Once per year</td></tr>
</table>
<table>
<tr><td>Meter name</td><td>Flow meter 3#</td><td>Flow meter 4#</td></tr>
<tr><td>Type/Model</td><td>LWY-10C</td><td>LWY-10C</td></tr>
<tr><td>Accuracy</td><td>4.31%</td><td>3.23%</td></tr>
<tr><td>SN</td><td>L1019012</td><td>L1019030</td></tr>
<tr><td>Last calibration date</td><td>03-Jan-12</td><td>03-Jan-12</td></tr>
<tr><td>valid Period</td><td>02-Jan-13</td><td>02-Jan-13</td></tr>
<tr><td>Calibration frequency</td><td>Once per year</td><td>Once per year</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Measuring/Reading/ Recording frequency</td><td>Continuously measuring, read the data of fuel consumption after boiler start-up every time and record accordingly.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Calculation method (if applicable)</td><td>The monitored volume quantity of diesel for start-up was multiplied by the standard density of diesel 0.85kg/litre according to the registered PDD.</td></tr>
<tr><td>QA/QC procedures</td><td>The meters undergo calibration/maintenance subject to appropriate industrial standards. The measurements could be cross-checked by the purchased quantities and stock changes if available.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Purpose of data</td><td>Project emission</td></tr>
</table>

Additional comment	--

Data/Parameter	$FF_{project\ site,,i,\ y}$
Unit	tonne
Description	Quantity of fossil fuel type *i* combusted in the project site(including the collection sites) for other purposes that are attributable to the project activity during year *y*
Measured/Calculated /Default	Measured
Source of data	On site consumption records maintained in the log books and calculated conservatively
Value(s) of monitored parameter	147,718litre*0.85kg/litre/1000=125.56 tonne As the storage of fossil fuel wasn't measured, $FF_{project\ plant,i,y}$ and $FF_{project\ site,i,y}$ can't be cross-checked with purchase receipts exactly. For the sake of conservative, all of the fossil fuel purchased is considerde to be used up without fuel storage. In this case, the $FF_{project\ site,i,y}$ can be calculated conservatively as follow: $FF_{project\ site,i,y}$ =Fuel purchase- $FF_{project\ plant,i,y}$ =139.30t-13.74t=125.56t
Monitoring equipment	N/A
Measuring/Reading/ Recording frequency	Each time consumption of fossil fuel in the project is recorded on the log books. Monitoring frequency: continuously.
Calculation method (if applicable)	The consumption of diesel is monitored using diesel purchase and consumption log book. The monitored volume quantity of diesel combusted in the project site for other purpose was multiplied by the standard density of diesel 0.85kg/litre according to the registered PDD.
QA/QC procedures	The data is cross checked by the purchase receipts.
Purpose of data	Project emission
Additional comment	--

<table>
<tr><td>Data/Parameter</td><td>EC_{PJ, y}</td></tr>
<tr><td>Unit</td><td>MWh</td></tr>
<tr><td>Description</td><td>On-site electricity consumption(including the electricity consumption for the mechanical treatment of the biomass in the biomass collection sites and the project site) attributable to the project activity during the year y</td></tr>
<tr><td>Measured/Calculated /Default</td><td>Measured</td></tr>
<tr><td>Source of data</td><td>Calculated conservatively as the weight of straws smashed in tons and the electricity consumption factor (kWh/ton)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Value(s) of monitored parameter</td><td>937.96</td></tr>
<tr><td>Monitoring equipment</td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>Meter name</td><td>Meter 1#</td><td>Meter 2#</td></tr>
<tr><td>Type/Model</td><td>DSSD1008</td><td>DS862</td></tr>
<tr><td>Accuracy</td><td>0.5S</td><td>2.0</td></tr>
<tr><td>SN</td><td>0807105</td><td>10073628</td></tr>
<tr><td>Last calibration date</td><td>04-Jan-11</td><td>04-Jan-11</td></tr>
<tr><td>Valid Period</td><td>03-Jan-12</td><td>03-Jan-12</td></tr>
<tr><td>Calibration Frequency</td><td colspan="2">once per year</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Measuring/Reading/ Recording frequency</td><td>Continuously measuring and monthly recoding; 100% of data is monitored and electronically archived.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Calculation method (if applicable)</td><td>When the biomass residue is mechanically pretreated, the proposed project needs a certain amount of electricity from grid. This amount could be metered or calculated conservatively.

If the monitoring data is missing, or it is not feasible to install a dedicated meter to monitor this indicator, it will be calculated conservatively as the weight of straws smashed in tons and the electricity consumption factor (kWh/ton). The electricity factor can be calculated as follows:
1) Collecting all the nameplates power (in kW) and capacity(t/h) of every straw crackers
2) Calculating the electricity factor corresponding to each cracker in kWh/t
3) Using the largest number as a conservative electricity factor for the calculation

Monitoring frequency: Continuously, aggregated at least monthly.</td></tr>
<tr><td>QA/QC procedures</td><td>Cross-check measurement results with invoices for purchased electricity if available</td></tr>
<tr><td>Purpose of data</td><td>Project emission</td></tr>
<tr><td>Additional comment</td><td>--</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td>Data/Parameter</td><td>EG_{project plant,y}</td></tr>
<tr><td>Unit</td><td>MWh</td></tr>
<tr><td>Description</td><td>Net quantity of increased electricity generated in the project plant during the year y</td></tr>
<tr><td>Measured/Calculated /Default</td><td>Measured</td></tr>
<tr><td>Source of data</td><td>On-site measurements</td></tr>
<tr><td>Value(s) of monitored parameter</td><td>87,149.06</td></tr>
<tr><td>Monitoring equipment</td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>Meter name</td><td>Gate meter</td><td>Backup Meter</td><td>10KV Meter</td></tr>
<tr><td>Type/Model</td><td>ZMQ202C.4</td><td>ZMQ202C.4</td><td>DSSD135</td></tr>
<tr><td>Accuracy</td><td>0.2S</td><td>0.2S</td><td>0.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>SN</td><td>94826500</td><td>94826502</td><td>807341</td></tr>
<tr><td>Calibration on</td><td>25-Dec-10
24-Dec-11</td><td>25-Dec-10
24-Dec-11</td><td>24-Dec-10
24-Dec-11</td></tr>
<tr><td>Valid Period</td><td>23-Dec-12</td><td>23-Dec-12</td><td>23-Dec-12</td></tr>
<tr><td>Frequency</td><td colspan="3">Once per year</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Measuring/Reading/ Recording frequency</td><td>Continuously measuring and monthly recoding; 100% of data is monitored and electronically archived.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Calculation method (if applicable)</td><td>The net electricity equals to electricity supplied to the grid minus electricity purchased from the grid minus electricity purchased from the 10kv backup power.</td></tr>
<tr><td>QA/QC procedures</td><td>The consistency of the data is cross-checked with receipts from electricity sales and purchase invoices, if available; and the quantity of fuels fired to see whether the electricity generation divided by the quantity of fuels fired results in a reasonable efficiency.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Purpose of data</td><td>Baseline emission</td></tr>
<tr><td>Additional comment</td><td>--</td></tr>
</table>

Data/Parameter	--
Unit	Tonnes
Description	Quantity of each biomass residues type k that are utilized in the defined geographical region
Measured/Calculated /Default	Measured
Source of data	Surveys or Statistics
Value(s) of monitored parameter	Please refer to Section E.3
Monitoring equipment	N/A
Measuring/Reading/ Recording frequency	Annually
Calculation method (if applicable)	N/A
QA/QC procedures	This parameter is reviewed annually according to the project data and official data.
Purpose of data	Leakage
Additional comment	--

Data/Parameter	--
Unit	Tonnes
Description	Quantity of each biomass residues type k that are available in the region
Measured/Calculated /Default	Measured
Source of data	Surveys or Statistics
Value(s) of monitored parameter	Please refer to Section E.3
Monitoring equipment	N/A
Measuring/Reading/ Recording frequency	Annually
Calculation method (if applicable)	N/A
QA/QC procedures	This parameter is reviewed annually according to the project data and official data.
Purpose of data	Leakage
Additional comment	--

The monitored parameters are given in the following table 1.

Table 1: Monitored Parameters

		Rice husk			Bamboo crumbs		
		$BF_{k,y}$	Moisture	NCV	$BF_{k,y}$	Moisture	NCV
from	to	tonne	%	GJ/ton	Tonne	%	GJ/ton
		A	B	C	D	E	F
06/01/2011	31/01/2011	3,586.27	14.56	12.32	1834.15	38.12	10.41
01/02/2011	28/02/2011	3,127.34	15.14	12.32	351.46	41.25	10.41
01/03/2011	31/03/2011	6,911.29	13.88	12.32	2543.18	39.17	10.41
01/04/2011	30/04/2011	2,104.67	13.43	12.32	2994.31	37.89	10.41
01/05/2011	31/05/2011	1,487.57	14.27	12.32	2048.20	40.32	10.41
01/06/2011	30/06/2011	1,593.84	14.48	12.32	2763.61	40.81	10.41
01/07/2011	31/07/2011	2,351.30	15.25	13.05	1620.98	42.56	10.74
01/08/2011	31/08/2011	3,654.47	14.36	13.05	1645.36	39.74	10.74
01/09/2011	30/09/2011	3,200.17	12.49	13.05	1956.32	38.00	10.74
01/10/2011	31/10/2011	3,432.46	12.72	13.05	3344.58	37.78	10.74
01/11/2011	30/11/2011	3,163.25	13.39	13.05	2825.34	39.92	10.74
01/12/2011	31/12/2011	2,494.16	14.58	13.05	2437.37	40.58	10.74
Total		37,106.79	-	-	26364.86	-	

		Wood scraps			Branches		
		$BF_{k,y}$	Moisture	NCV	$BF_{k,y}$	Moisture	NCV
from	to	tonne	%	GJ/ton	Tonne	%	GJ/ton
		G	H	I	J	K	L
06/01/2011	31/01/2011	3142.62	34.17	11.87	3,125.64	22.18	12.38
01/02/2011	28/02/2011	167.87	33.48	11.87	1,458.34	23.33	12.38
01/03/2011	31/03/2011	3268.45	35.37	11.87	2,256.13	21.86	12.38
01/04/2011	30/04/2011	3702.63	36.74	11.87	5,726.82	22.57	12.38
01/05/2011	31/05/2011	3556.02	35.22	11.87	4,521.58	21.45	12.38
01/06/2011	30/06/2011	1434.23	37.02	11.87	2,190.07	23.49	12.38
01/07/2011	31/07/2011	1532.44	36.81	11.26	3,199.57	23.86	12.93
01/08/2011	31/08/2011	4367.22	34.73	11.26	3,150.84	22.13	12.93
01/09/2011	30/09/2011	4363.76	34.26	11.26	3,498.29	21.85	12.93
01/10/2011	31/10/2011	4082.21	33.69	11.26	4,173.94	21.64	12.93
01/11/2011	30/11/2011	5547.17	34.56	11.26	5,750.52	22.43	12.93
01/12/2011	31/12/2011	2976.28	35.94	11.26	4,437.61	22.72	12.93
Total		38140.90	-	-	43,489.35	-	-

		Barks			Stumps		
		$BF_{k,y}$	Moisture	NCV	$BF_{k,y}$	Moisture	NCV
from	to	tonne	%	GJ/ton	Tonne	%	GJ/ton
		M	N	O	P	Q	R
06/01/2011	31/01/2011	1,277.14	29.33	11.32	263.36	36.73	10.46
01/02/2011	28/02/2011	0.00	0.00	0.00	618.66	36.14	10.46
01/03/2011	31/03/2011	937.22	29.12	11.32	621.65	35.77	10.46
01/04/2011	30/04/2011	1,302.36	30.08	11.32	256.17	37.02	10.46
01/05/2011	31/05/2011	3,808.58	29.44	11.32	652.62	38.04	10.46
01/06/2011	30/06/2011	3,421.38	30.31	11.32	0.00	0.00	0.00
01/07/2011	31/07/2011	2,338.81	31.25	10.85	0.00	0.00	0.00
01/08/2011	31/08/2011	2,248.15	31.48	10.85	836.78	37.52	10.83
01/09/2011	30/09/2011	1,600.43	29.41	10.85	382.21	36.71	10.83
01/10/2011	31/10/2011	3,476.37	28.86	10.85	0.00	0.00	0.00
01/11/2011	30/11/2011	5,267.64	28.74	10.85	0.00	0.00	0.00
01/12/2011	31/12/2011	1,615.35	27.95	10.85	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		27,293.43	-	-	3,631.45	-	-

		VD_y	N_y	$FF_{project\ plant,i,y}$	$FF_{project\ site,i,y}$	$EG_{export,y}$	$EG_{import110kv,y}$
from	to	km	-	Litre	Litre	MWh	MWh
		S	T	U	V	W	X
06/01/2011	31/01/2011	236,880	1,974	0	10,235	6,158.99	0.00
01/02/2011	28/02/2011	127,800	1,065	964.71	5,894	3,225.16	47.52
01/03/2011	31/03/2011	392,880	3,274	0	13,165	9,008.87	0.00
01/04/2011	30/04/2011	323,280	2,694	0	12,906	7,692.43	0.00
01/05/2011	31/05/2011	280,800	2,340	0	12,918	7,749.19	0.00
01/06/2011	30/06/2011	176,040	1,467	0	10,224	5,042.80	7.39
01/07/2011	31/07/2011	203,040	1,692	3,200.00	10,741	5,068.21	36.63
01/08/2011	31/08/2011	275,880	2,299	0	12,918	8,366.82	0.00
01/09/2011	30/09/2011	250,200	2,085	0	12,035	8,066.12	0.00
01/10/2011	31/10/2011	232,320	1,936	7,520.76	12,318	9,530.86	4.36
01/11/2011	30/11/2011	206,160	1,718	2,617.75	14,341	10,924.52	4.36
01/12/2011	31/12/2011	299,520	2,496	1,863.19	13,541	6,550.50	0.86
					6,482		
total		3,004,800	25,040	16,166.41	147,718	87,384.47	101.12

		$EG_{import\ 10kv,y}$	$EG_{project\ plant,y}$	$EC_{PJ,y}$
from	to	MWh	MWh	MWh
		Y	Z=W-X-Y	AA
06/01/2011	31/01/2011	1.74	6,157.25	65.07
01/02/2011	28/02/2011	1.98	3,175.66	18.71
01/03/2011	31/03/2011	2.22	9,006.65	59.03
01/04/2011	30/04/2011	2.10	7,690.33	91.57
01/05/2011	31/05/2011	2.16	7,747.03	104.49
01/06/2011	30/06/2011	24.36	5,011.05	58.71
01/07/2011	31/07/2011	23.28	5,008.30	58.92
01/08/2011	31/08/2011	0.06	8,366.76	88.36
01/09/2011	30/09/2011	0.00	8,066.12	82.04
01/10/2011	31/10/2011	1.74	9,524.76	97.77
01/11/2011	30/11/2011	3.30	10,916.86	138.04
01/12/2011	31/12/2011	71.34	6,478.30	75.24
total		134.28	87,149.06	937.96

D.3. Implementation of sampling plan

>>

N/A

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 calculated as:

a) Emission reduction due to displacement of electricity

$$ER_{electricity,y} = EG_y \times EF_{electricity,y} \quad (1)$$

Where:

$ER_{electricity,y}$	Emission reductions due to displacement of electricity during the year y (tCO_2/yr)
EGy	Net quantity of increased electricity generation as a result of the project activity (incremental to baseline generation) during the year y (MWh)
$EF_{,electricity,y}$	CO_2 emission factor for the electricity displaced due to the project activity during the year y (tCO_2/MWh), which is 0.9735 tCO_2e/MWh

During the current monitoring period, the net electricity supplied to the grid is:

EG_y = 87,384.47MWh－101.12MWh－134.28 MWh=87,149.06 MWh

Therefore,

$$ER_{electricity,y} = 87{,}149.06MWh \times 0.9735tCO_2e/MWh = 84{,}839.61tCO_2e$$

b) Emission reductions or increases due to displacement of heat

According to the registered PDD, the proposed project will not claim GHG emission reductions from displacing heat that would otherwise be produced within Poyang Industrial Park, so the $ER_{heat,y}$ =0

c) Baseline emissions due to natural decay or uncontrolled burning of anthropogenic sources of biomass residues

$$BE_{biomass,y} = GWP_{CH4} \cdot \sum_k BF_{PJ,k,y} \cdot NCV_k \cdot EF_{burningCH4,k,y}$$

Where:

$BE_{biomass,y}$	Baseline emissions due to natural decay or burning of anthropogenic sources of biomass residues during the year y (tCO_2e/yr)
GWP_{CH4}	Global Warming Potential of methane valid for the commitment period (tCO_2e/tCH_4)
$BF_{PJ,k,y}$	Incremental quantity of biomass residue type k used as a result of the project activity in the project plant during the year y (tons of dry matter)
NCV_k	Net calorific value of the biomass residue type k (GJ/ton of dry matter)
$EF_{burning,CH4,k,y}$	CH_4 emission factor for uncontrolled burning of the biomass residue type k during the year y (tCH_4/GJ)
k	Types of biomass residues for which the identified baseline scenario is B1 or B3 and for which leakage effects could be ruled out with one of the approaches L1, L2 or L3 described in the leakage section

$$BE_{biomass,y} = 21tCO_2e/CH_4 \times 127{,}929.82t \times 0.001971tCH_4/t = 5{,}295.14tCO_2e$$

So, the baseline emission reduction is:
$BEy=ER_{elctricity,y} + ER_{heat,y} + BE_{biomass,y}$ =84,839.61+0+5,295.14=90,134.75tCO2e

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

>>

According to methodology ACM0006 version9, the emissions of the project within the project boundary include:

- CO_2 emissions from transportation of biomass residues to the project site (PET_y),
- CO_2 emissions from on-site consumption of fossil fuels due to the project activity ($PEFF_y$),
- CO_2 emissions from consumption of electricity ($PE_{EC,y}$),
- Where this emission source is included in the project boundary and relevant: CH4 emissions from the combustion of biomass residues ($PE_{Biomass,CH4,y}$),
- Where waste water from the treatment of biomass residues degrades under anaerobic conditions: CH_4 emissions from waste water.

Project emissions are calculated as follows:

$$PE_y = PET_y + PEFF_y + PE_{EC,y} + GWP_{CH4} \cdot PE_{biomass,Ch4,y}$$

Where:

PET_y	CO_2 emissions during the year y due to transport of the biomass residues to the project plant (tCO_2/yr)
$PEFF_y$	CO_2 emissions during the year y due to fossil fuels co-fired by the generation facility or other fossil fuel consumption at the project site that is attributable to the project activity (tCO_2/yr)
$PE_{EC,y}$	CO_2 emissions during the year y due to electricity consumption at the project site that is attributable to the project activity (tCO_2/yr)
GWP_{CH4}	Global Warming Potential for methane valid for the relevant commitment period
$PE_{Biomass,CH4,y}$	CH_4 emissions from the combustion of biomass residues during the year y (tCH_4/yr)

a) Carbon dioxide emissions from combustion of fossil fuels for transportation of biomass residues to the project plant (PET_y)

$$PET_y = N_y \cdot AVD_y \cdot EF_{km,CO2,y}$$

Where:

PET_y	CO_2 emissions during the year y due to transport of the biomass residues to the project plant (tCO_2/yr)
N_y	Number of truck trips during the year y
AVD_y	Average round trip distance (from and to) between the biomass residue fuel supply sites and the site of the project plant during the year y (km)
$EF_{km,CO2,y}$	Average CO_2 emission factor for the trucks measured during the year y (tCO_2/km)

Therefore,

$$PET_y = 25{,}040 \times 200km \times 0.001097 tCO_2e/km = 5{,}493.78 tCO_2$$

b) Carbon dioxide emissions from on-site consumption of fossil fuels ($PEFF_y$)

$$PEFF_y = PE_{FC,j,y} = \sum_i FC_{i.j.y} \times COEF_{i,y}$$

Where:

$PE_{FC,j,y}$	Are the CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion in process j during the year y (tCO_2/yr);
$FC_{i,j,y}$	Is the quantity of fuel type i combusted in process j during the year y (mass or volume unit/yr);
$COEF_{i,y}$	Is the CO_2 emission coefficient of fuel type i in year y (tCO_2/mass or volume unit)
i	Are the fuel types combusted in process j during the year y

$$COEF_{i,y} = NCV_{i,y} \times EF_{CO2,i,y}$$

Where:

$COEF_{i,y}$	Is the CO_2 emission coefficient of fuel type i in year y (tCO_2/mass or volume unit)
$NCV_{i,y}$	Is the weighted average net calorific value of the fuel type i in year y (GJ/mass or volume unit)
$EF_{CO2,i,y}$	Is the weighted average CO_2 emission factor of fuel type i in year y (tCO_2/GJ)
i	Are the fuel types combusted in process j during the year y

Therefore,

$$PEFF_y = \sum_i FC_{i.j.y} \times NCV_{i,y} \times EF_{CO2,i,y}$$

$$= (16{,}166.41 + 147{,}718)\ L * 0.85 kg/L/1000 \times 0.042652 TJ/t \times 74{,}800 kgCO_2e/TJ/1\times 10^3 = 444.42 tCO_2e$$

c) CO_2 emissions from electricity consumption ($PE_{EC,y}$)

$$PE_{EC,y} = \sum_i EC_{PJ,j.y} \times EF_{EL,j,y} \times (1 + TDL_{j,y})$$

Where:

$EC_{PJ,j,y}$	Quantity of electricity consumed by the project electricity consumption source j in year y (MWh/yr)
$EF_{EL,j,y}$	Emission factor for electricity generation for source j in year y (tCO_2/MWh)
$TDL_{j,y}$	Average technical transmission and distribution losses for providing electricity to source j in year y

Therefore,

$$PE_{EC,y} = 937.96 MWh \times 0.9735 tCO_2e/MWh \times (1 + 20\%) = 1095.72 tCO_2e$$

d) Methane emissions from combustion of biomass residues ($PE_{Biomass,CH4,y}$)

$$PE_{biomass,CH4,y} = EF_{CH4,BF} \cdot \sum_k BF_{k,y} \cdot NCV_k$$

Where:

$BF_{k,y}$	Quantity of biomass residue type k combusted in the project plant during the year y (tons of dry matter)
NCV_k	Net calorific value of the biomass residue type k (GJ/ton of dry matter)
$EF_{CH4,BF}$	CH_4 emission factor for the combustion of biomass residues in the project plant (tCH4/GJ), according to ACM0006,Version 9, the $EF_{CH4,BF}$=41.1 kg CH_4/TJ

Therefore,

$$PE_{biomass,CH4,y} = 41.1 kgCH_4/TJ \cdot (16{,}130.33t \times 12.32 GJ/t + 15{,}788.94t \times 13.05 GJ/t$$
$$+ 7{,}606.38t \times 10.41 GJ/t + 8{,}362.25t \times 10.74 GJ/t + 9{,}842.00t \times 11.87 GJ/t$$
$$+ 14{,}931.16t \times 11.26 GJ/t + 14{,}975.02t \times 12.38 GJ/t + 18{,}784.39t \times 12.93 GJ/t + 7{,}549.16t \times 11.32 GJ/t$$
$$+ 11{,}668.78t \times 10.85 GJ/t + 1{,}526.69t \times 10.46 GJ/t + 764.72t \times 10.83 GJ/t$$
$$)/1\times 10^6 = 62.61 tCH_4$$

According the data calculated above,

$$PE_y = 5{,}493.78 tCO_2e + 444.42 tCO_2e + 1095.72 tCO_2e + 21 tCO_2e/tCH_4 \times 62.61 tCH_4$$
$$= 8{,}348.68 tCO_2e$$

E.3. Calculation of leakage

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According to methodology ACM0006 version 9, the main potential source of leakage for this project activity is an increase in emissions from fossil fuel combustion or other sources due to diversion of biomass residues from other uses to the project plant as a result of the project activity. Changes in

carbon stocks in the LULUCF sector are expected to be insignificant since this methodology is limited to biomass residues.

The geographical boundary in the biomass availability report is covering a radius of 60 km around the project site. A statistic is issued by a reputed institute on the biomass availability, and the data are as followed:

Demonstration of abundant surplus of biomass availability						
Biomass Type	Rice husk	Bamboo crumbs	Wood scraps	Branches	Barks	Stumps
Total biomass generation in the region(10^3t)	300.0	60.0	500.0			
Biomass loss (10^3t)	30.0	6.0	50.0			
Available Biomass in the region (10^3t)	270.0	54.0	450.0			
Biomass utilised out of the project (10^3t)	54.0	8.1	90.0			
Biomass utilised by the project (10^3t) （06/01/2011~31/12/2011）	37.1	26.4	112.6			
Biomass utilised by the project (full year)	37.615	26.767	114.164			
Total biomass utilised, including the project	91.615	34.867	204.164			
Available Biomass/Total biomass utilised	294.71%	154.88%	220.41%			
Available Biomass/Total biomass utilised -100%	194.71%	54.88%	120.41%			
Abundant surplus? (more than 25%)	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Biomass utilised by the project (full year) =Biomass utilised by the project （06/01/2011~31/12/2011）/360*365						

From the data in the above table, that the leakage of the project within the project boundary is zero, i.e. $LE_y = 0\ tCO_2e$.

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

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Time Period	Baseline emissions or baseline net GHG removals by sinks (tCO_2e)	Project emissions or actual net GHG removals by sinks (tCO_{2e})	Leakage (tCO_2e)	Emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals by sinks (tCO_2e)
Total	90, 134.75	8,348.68	0	81,786 (Rounded down)

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

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Item	Values estimated in ex-ante calculation of registered PDD	Actual values achieved during this monitoring period
Emission reductions or GHG removals by sinks (tCO_2e)	**115,030**[2]	**81,786**

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

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From the data shown in the above table, the actual emission reduction achieved during current monitoring period is lower than the ex-ante estimation in registered CDM-PDD.

[2] $115{,}030 tCO_2e = \frac{116{,}628 tCO_2e}{365 days} \times 360 days$

Annex 1: The energy balance calculation for the verification period

The total inputs of biomass residues combusted and useful output of electricity from the project are presented below. From this data the conversion efficiency of the project in this period is calculated as 20.63%.

Table 3. The energy input and electricity generation in the project activity in this period

	$BF_{k,y}$（ton） (dry base)	NCV_k(TJ/t)[3]	Energy(TJ)
Rice husk	31919.27	0.01269	404.896
Bamboo crumbs	15968.63	0.01058	168.868
Wood scraps	24773.16	0.01157	286.502
Branches	33759.41	0.01266	427.225
Barks	19217.94	0.01106	212.620
Stumps	2291.41	0.01057	24.210
Fossil Fuel[4]	13.74	0.04265	0.586
Total			1524.908
electricity exported（TJ）			314.584
efficiency			20.63%

Energy Balance：

Etotal=Ebiomasss+Efossil fuel =1,524.908 TJ
Electricity exported= 87,384.47 MWh=314.584 TJ
Efficiency= Electricity exported/ Etotal =20.63%

[3] The average NCV is used here. For more information, please refer to the emission reduction calculation sheet.
[4] The consumption of fossil fuel is caused by boiler start-up only.

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History of the document

Version	Date	Nature of revision
02.0	EB 66 13 March 2012	Revision required to ensure consistency with the "Guidelines for completing the monitoring report form" (EB 66, Annex 20).
01	EB 54, Annex 34 28 May 2010	Initial adoption.
Decision Class: Regulatory **Document Type**: Form **Business Function**: Issuance		