

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

<b>Title of the project activity</b>	Santa Ana Hydroelectric Plant
<b>Reference number of the project activity</b>	0275
<b>Version number of the monitoring report</b>	3
<b>Completion date of the monitoring report</b>	11/07/2012
<b>Registration date of the project activity</b>	11/05/2006
<b>Monitoring period number and duration of this monitoring period</b>	N° 6. 01-08-2010 to 31-07-2011
<b>Project participant(s)</b>	Empresa de Acueducto y Alcantarillado de Bogotá (EAAB – ESP) EDF Trading Limited MGM Carbon Portfolio, S.a.r.l.
<b>Host Party(ies)</b>	Colombia
<b>Sectoral scope(s) and applied methodology(ies)</b>	1: Energy industries (renewable - / non-renewable sources). AMS-I.D. Ver. 7 - Renewable electricity generation for a grid.
<b>Estimated amount of GHG emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals by sinks for this monitoring period in the registered PDD</b>	20,642 tCO <sub>2e</sub>
<b>Actual GHG emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals by sinks achieved in this monitoring period</b>	15,604 tCO <sub>2e</sub>

**SECTION A. Description of project activity****A.1. Purpose and general description of project activity**

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The city of Bogotá relies on three principal sources of drinking water: Tibitoc, La Regadera, and Chingaza.

The treated water flow in the Chingaza system is conducted through an alternate tunnel named Usaquén, which leads the treated water from the Wiesner plant, located in La Calera, to the Santa Ana and Suba tanks, located in north Bogotá, and to others storage tanks of the city, through Rosales tunnel.

In order to take advantage of the difference in available height between the Wiesner plant and Santa Ana tank, as well as the water flow delivered to the city through the Santa Ana and Suba control structures, was built between the years 2001 and 2003, the Santa Ana Hydroelectric Plant.

It was designed for turbine water flow of 13.5 m<sup>3</sup>/s, has an installed capacity of 13.43 MW and uses a net head of 105.9 m, which could generate 90 GWh/year. However, the reduction in water demand of the city, the result of the implementation of different measures to increase efficiency in its use, as well as measures to ensure the required water supply for the city, reduced expectations generation of the plant and today is estimated at 30 GWh/year and 48 GWh /year.

The electric power generated by the Santa Ana Hydroelectric Plant is sent into the national interconnected grid in accordance to power market regulations and environmental and operational authorizations. A key objective of the project is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the national interconnected system of Colombia.

It began operations in June 2005 and since then continuously operates. Its accreditation period CDM of 10 year started in August 2005. For the sixth year of the accreditation period the plant generated and delivered 35.5 GWh/year to the national interconnected grid of Colombia, reducing of this way the emission of 15,604 tCO<sub>2e</sub> at the atmosphere.

**A.2. Location of project activity**

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The Santa Ana Hydroelectric Plant is located in northern Bogotá city, Colombia, exactly at coordinates 110324.65 North and 105849.56 East.

**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)
Colombia (host)	Public entity: Empresa de Acueducto y Alcantarillado de Bogotá (EAAB – ESP).	No
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	Private entities: EDF Trading Limited. MGM Carbon Portfolio, S.a.r.l.	No
Switzerland	Private entity: MGM Carbon Portfolio, S.a.r.l.	No

#### A.4. Reference of applied methodology

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AMS-I.D. Ver. 7. Renewable electric power generation for a grid.

*“The baseline is the kWh produced by the renewable generating unit multiplied by an emission coefficient (measured in kg CO<sub>2</sub> equ/kWh) calculated in a transparent and conservative manner as the average of the “approximate operating margin” and the “build margin”, where:*

- (i) The “approximate operating margin” is the weighted average emissions (in kg CO<sub>2</sub> equ/kWh) of all generating units serving the system, excluding hydro, geothermal, wind, low-cost biomass, nuclear and solar generation;*
- (ii) The “build margin” is the weighted average emissions (in kg CO<sub>2</sub> equ/kWh) of recent capacity additions to the system, which capacity additions are defined as the greater (in MWh) of most recent 20 per cent of existing plants, or the 5 most recent plants”.*

The result of applying this methodology is the emission factor of the national interconnected grid, 0.4392 Kg CO<sub>2</sub>e/Kwh. This factor was officially registered and validated in the PDD of CDM project Santa Ana Hydroelectric Plant and corresponds to the official emission factor of the national interconnected grid of Colombia defined by the Ministry of Mines and Energy by Resolution 181421 of 2005.

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

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Crediting period: 10 years.

Start date: 01-08-2005.

### SECTION B. Implementation of project activity

#### B.1. Description of implemented registered project activity

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##### Context

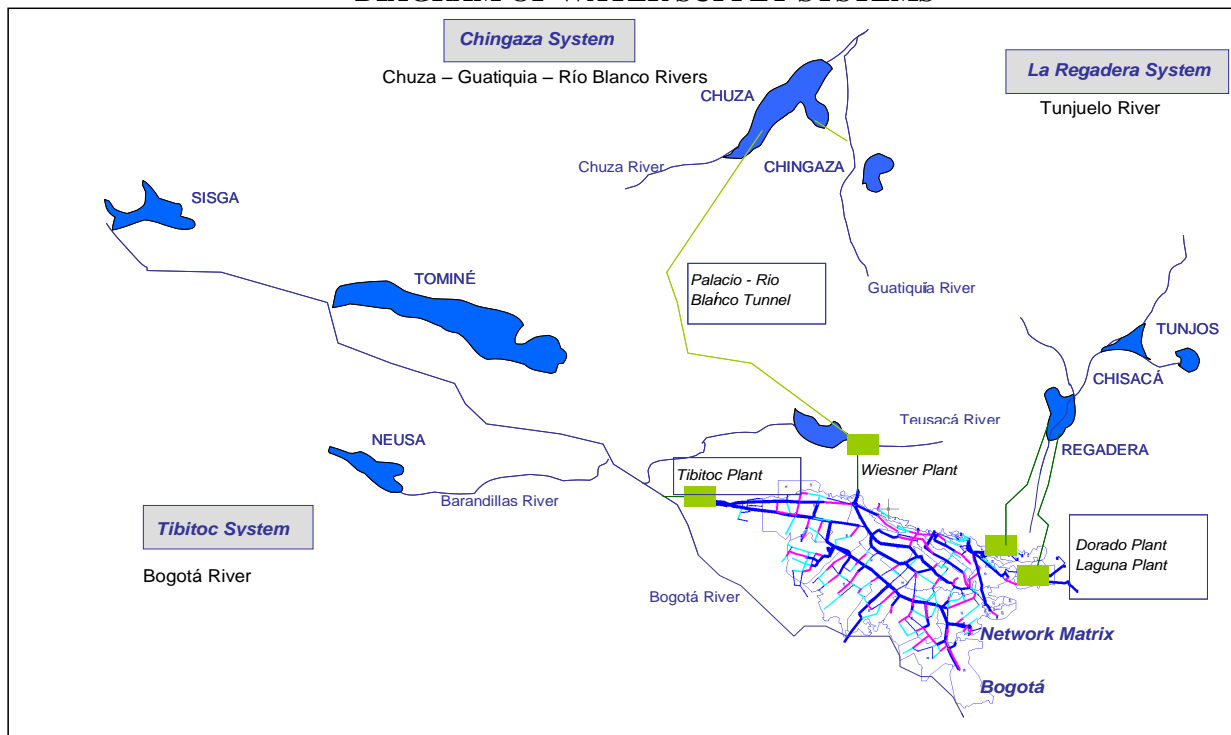
The water system available to Bogotá City also supplies some surrounding municipalities: in the north, Gachancipá, Tocancipá, Sopó, Cajicá, Chia and Cota's industrial area; in the east, La Calera; in the west, Funza, Madrid and Mosquera; in the south, Soacha.

The population served is close to 8 million people, representing nearly 1,700,000 users and require an average daily flow of 15 m<sup>3</sup>/s approximately.

The three main systems that supply water to Bogotá City and surrounding municipalities are:

- Chingaza System (east), associated with the Francisco Wiesner treatment plant.
- Tibitoc System (north), associated with the Tibitoc treatment plant.
- The Regadera System (south), associated with El Dorado, Vitelma and Laguna treatment plants, the last two used as a contingency endorsement.

**FIGURE 1**  
**DIAGRAM OF WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS**



The eastern supply system (Chingaza system) is located northeast of the city at the top of the east mountain range. It comprises the Chuza reservoir, some catchment wells (Blanco river system) and the San Rafael reservoir, which receives water from the Chuza reservoir through an overflow structure located before entering the treatment plant, so as a minimum input from Teusacá River's upper basin.

The Chuza reservoir, which mainly regulates the flow of Guatiquía and Chuza rivers, is conducted at the treatment plant through a tunnel system which initiates conduction of water pressure and then by regulating a flow control valve, passes to a free flowing condition. San Rafael reservoir is used during contingency periods, when there is suspension of supply from the Chuza reservoir, especially during inspection and maintenance operations between Chuza reservoir and treatment plant. The treatment plant of this system is called Francisco Wiesner, whose output supplies approximately 70% of total demand.

The northern supply system comprises Bogota river and a group of reservoirs that allow the regulation flow of this river and the Aposentos's reservoir that regulates the Teusacá river's flow (downstream). The water collected by pumping is treated at the Tibitoc plant, whose output supplies approximately 28% of total demand.

The southern supply system is formed by a group of reservoirs that regulate Tunjuelo river's flow upper basin. The treatment plants associated with this system are: El Dorado, Vitelma and La Laguna. The last two are used as a contingency endorsement. The output of this system supplies approximately 2% of total demand<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> The Yomasa treatment plant is also considered as part of the southern supply system that captures water from a creek that bears its name and has a treatment capacity of 0.025 m<sup>3</sup>/s.

**TABLE 1**  
**STORAGE CAPACITY AND TREATMENT OF THE WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS**

Supply System	Reservoirs (millions of m <sup>3</sup> )		Treatment Plants (m <sup>3</sup> /s)	
Tibitoc	Tominé	690	Tibitoc	10.5
	Sisga	102		
	Neusa	102		
	Aposentos	0.8		
Chingaza	Chuza	257	Francisco Wiesner	14
	San Rafael	75		
La Regadera	Chisacá	6.7	El Dorado	1.6
	La Regadera	3.3	La Laguna	0.45
	Los Tunjos	2.4	Vitelma	1.5

### Localization

The treated water flow in the Chingaza system is conducted through a tunnel known as Usaquen's alternate tunnel. It is a conventional concrete covered tunnel, with 2.5 km in length, which leads the treated water from the Wiesner plant, located in La Calera, to the Santa Ana and Suba tanks<sup>2</sup>, located in north Bogotá, and to others storage tanks located in center, south east and south west of the city, through Rosales's tunnel.

In order to take advantage of the difference in available height between the Wiesner plant and Santa Ana tank, as well as the water flow delivered to the city through the Suba and Santa Ana control structures, was built between the years 2001 and 2003, the Santa Ana Hydroelectric Plant<sup>3</sup>.

The Santa Ana Hydroelectric Plant began operations on June 10<sup>th</sup>, 2005 but its accreditation period started on August 1<sup>th</sup>, 2005<sup>4</sup>.

It is located in northern Bogotá, at 119th street at top east, in the place known as “*Santa Ana Complex*”, exactly at coordinates 110324.65 North and 105849.56 East.

<sup>2</sup> The storage capacity of Santa Ana tank is 30,000 m<sup>3</sup> and Suba tank is 90,000 m<sup>3</sup>.

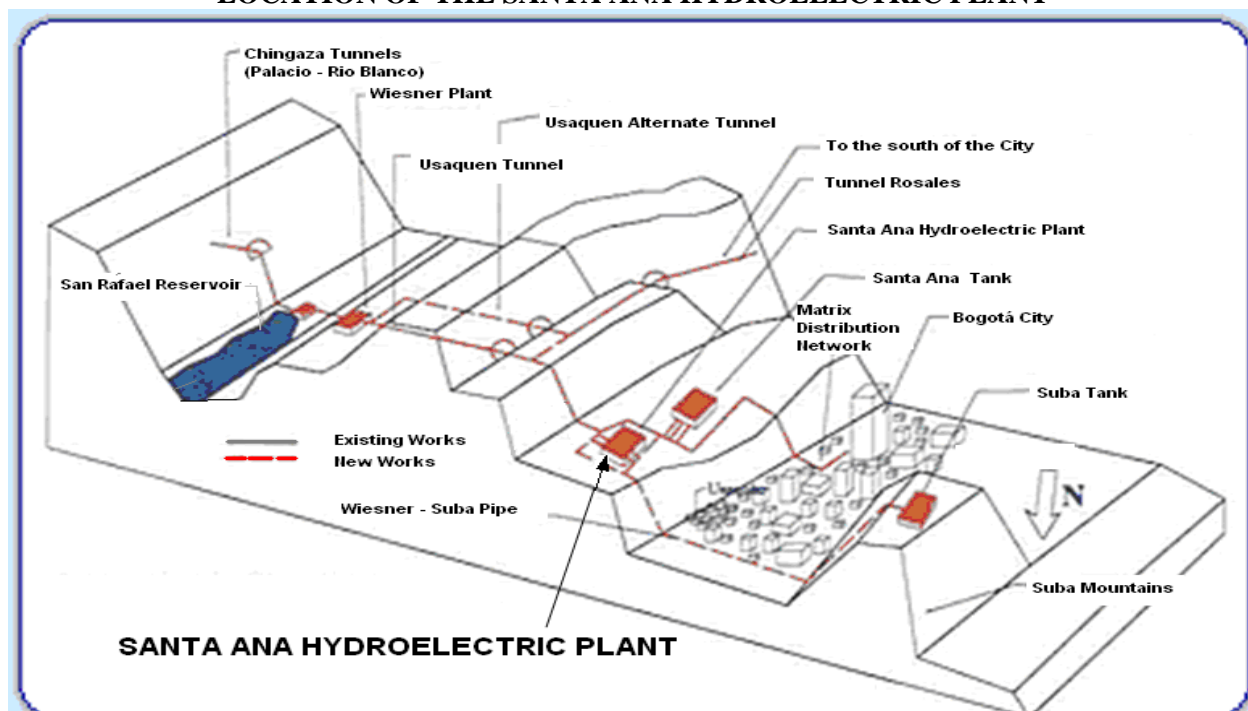
<sup>3</sup> According to the dimensions defined by the Agustin Codazzi Geographical Institute (IGAC), Wiesner plant is located exactly at 2,795 meters above sea level and the tank in Santa Ana to 2,679 meters above sea level. The height of the turbine shaft is at 2,674 meters above sea level therefore takes advantage height of 121 m between the Wiesner plant and the turbine.

<sup>4</sup> The period between June 10 and July 31, 2005 corresponds to a period of review and adjustment.

The feeding flow for the Suba and Santa Ana control structures<sup>5</sup>, in normal operation is approximately 70% of treated flow at the Wiesner plant, which corresponds to 55% of the city demand, and provides the aqueduct service to the north, north east and north west of Bogotá.

The water flow that is normally transported is used by the plant to produce electric energy delivered into the national interconnected grid through local distribution system.

**FIGURE 2**  
**LOCATION OF THE SANTA ANA HYDROELECTRIC PLANT**



### Technical Characteristics

The main technical characteristics of the Santa Ana Hydroelectric Plant are: net design head 105.9 meters<sup>6</sup>; design flow<sup>7</sup> 13.5 m<sup>3</sup>/s; installed capacity 13.43 MW; nominal capacity 12 MW<sup>8</sup>; Francis turbine horizontal axis; rotation speed 600 rpm; synchronous generator; power transformer 15 MW.

### Expected operation

The Santa Ana Hydroelectric Plant was designed to generate around 90 GWh/year, with 13.5 m<sup>3</sup>/s water flow, considering the Chingaza System - Wiesner Plant expansion project to treat an approximately 21 m<sup>3</sup>/s water flow<sup>9</sup>.

<sup>5</sup> The flow required by Santa Ana and Suba tanks is normally used by the Santa Ana Hydroelectric Plant to produce electric power. However, when the turbo group is unavailable (in the event of failure, low flow or maintenance) the flow will be conducted automatically by a multijet valve installed in a parallel pipe. In the event that the turbo group and multijet valve are unavailable, the flow may be conducted through a derivation of high pressure.

<sup>6</sup> The net design head 105.9 m is the average operation of the turbine. The maximum net design head is 109.5 m and the nominal net design head is 100 m. The net head is in function of the flow, due to the hydraulic structure loss that depends on the led flow from the Wiesner Plant to Santa Ana Hydroelectric Plant. Additionally, the net head also depends on the downstream pressure turbine imposed by the hydraulic network of the city.

<sup>7</sup> The efficient operation flows are between 5.2 m<sup>3</sup>/s and 13.5 m<sup>3</sup>/s.

<sup>8</sup> The nominal capacity 12 MW corresponds to the power transformer of Santa Ana Hydroelectric Plant, which can have an overload permissible up to 30%. Thus, the transformer with a 12% overload permissible can meet the demand for installed capacity of the project up to 13.43MW.

<sup>9</sup> EAAB. **Designs for Construction of the Usaquen Alternate Tunnel and Santa Ana Hydroelectric Plant**. Report No. 5. Optimization of the Central. Contract No.1-02-4000-0122-96. Contractor: INGETEC S.A.

However, the reliable generation flow was significantly reduced compared to the design flow of the plant, due mainly to the reduction in the trend of water consumption in the city since the late nineties<sup>10</sup>, which was of 17.6 m<sup>3</sup>/s in 1996 to about 15 m<sup>3</sup>/s in recent years.

The reduction in city water demand, due to efficiency measures in water use promoted by EAAB, as well as the adoption of measures to ensure the water supply required for the city, reduced the generation expectations of the Santa Ana Hydroelectric Plant to 47 GWh/year approximately.

One of the most important measures taken by EAAB to ensure a reliable supply of water required to meet the demand of the city, an overlapped goal with any other objective, was the Vulnerability Mitigation Program implementation of the water supply systems. This program was designed to identify any potential risks that could affect the drinking water supply to the city. As a part of it the Chingaza Tunnels Maintenance and Coating Program<sup>11</sup>, seeks to mitigate as much as possible their risk of detachment, coating the tunnels in conventional concrete<sup>12</sup>.

In order to make the coating and maintenance activities of the Chingaza tunnels there has to be a change in the operation of the water supply systems, from a normal operation stage (see Figure 3) to an operation stage that considers the implementation of those activities.

Initially, the coating program of the tunnels considered:

- *First*, shutting down each of the Chingaza tunnels for complete inspection and maintenance during a three month period per year. This operation reduces the total flow of drinking water from Chingaza System.
- *Second*, increasing the drinking water supply from the Tibitoc System to compensate the loss of supply from Chingaza System.

During the months established annually to the maintenance of the tunnels, it is necessary to reduce the treated flow provided by the Wiesner plant to the Santa Ana and Suba tanks, limited by the ability of the San Rafael reservoir and operating conditions of the aqueduct system.

When considering a scenario of reduced water flow available for generation, below the minimum flow required for operating the Santa Ana Hydroelectric Plant<sup>13</sup>, it is expected that during the annual maintenance activities of Chingaza tunnels it is not allowed to operate the hydroelectric plant. As a result of this scheme of operation, it is estimated that over the 10 year term of the Chingaza tunnels maintenance and coating program, the annual generation mean of Santa Ana Hydroelectric Plant will be around the 47 GWh/year<sup>14</sup>.

Despite the above, the available flows for generation in the Santa Ana Hydroelectric depend on the magnitude and spatial distribution of potable water demand in Bogota and the optimal release from

<sup>10</sup> EAAB. **Expansion Plan of Water Supply System of the Bogota City and its Neighbor Municipalities**. Report. No. 4. Optimal Dispatch Adjustment of the Plants. Contract No. 2-02-25300-332-2004. Contractor: INGETEC S.A.

<sup>11</sup> The Chingaza tunnels are: Siberia (3 km), Palacio - Blanco River / free flow (10 km), Palacio - Blanco River / under pressure (18.4 km), El Faro (0.97 km). Total: 32.4 km

<sup>12</sup> Ibid. Report No. 3. **Rehabilitation Program, Vulnerability Supply System and Service Life of Assets**.

<sup>13</sup> The Santa Ana Hydroelectric Plant could generate using flows > 3.7 m<sup>3</sup>/s and < 5.2 m<sup>3</sup>/s but is a special operation in which it is required to control vibrations in the turbo group to approach the cavitation region.

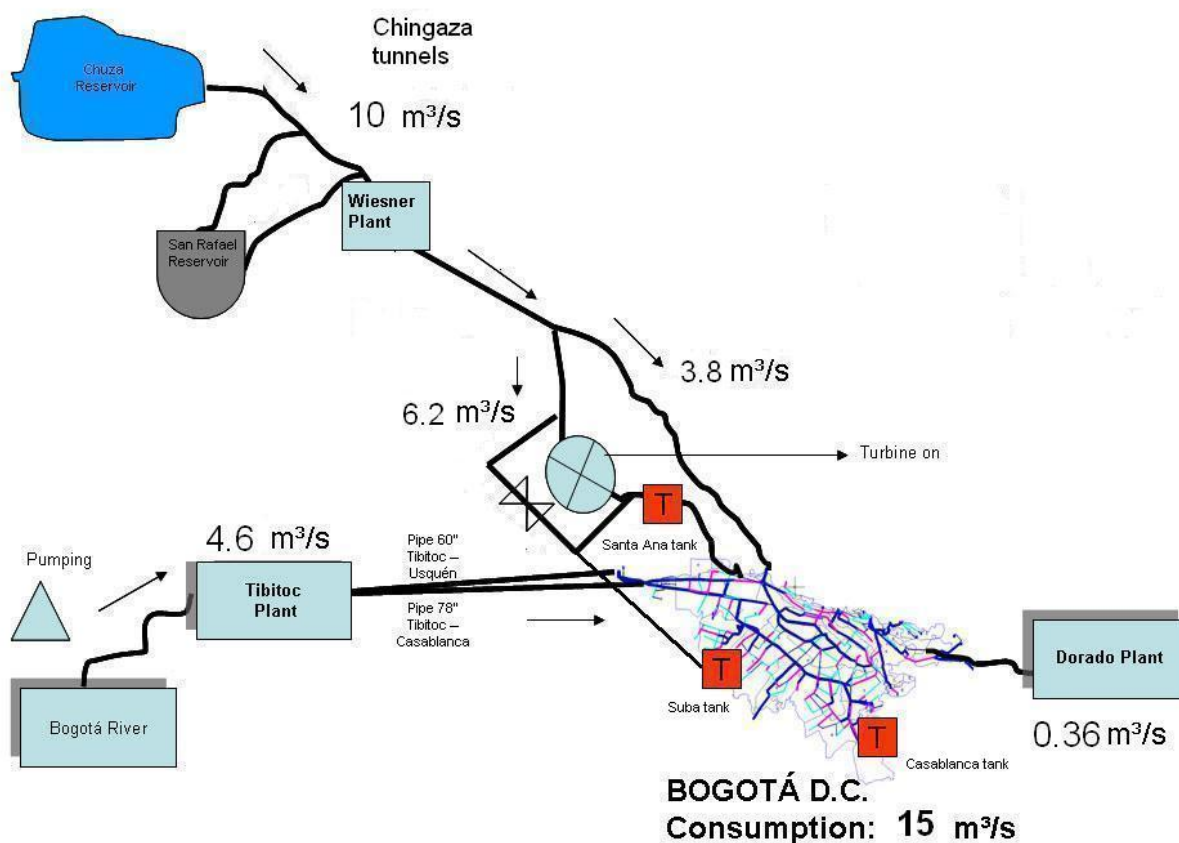
<sup>14</sup> EAAB. **Studies and consultancy for the marketing and launch of operations of the Santa Ana Hydroelectric Plant and to define the optimal release of drinking water, taking into account the plant along with other generation options**. Document No. 2. Study of optimal release aqueduct system including the Santa Ana Plant. Contract No. 2-02-4200-305-2001. Contractor: INGETEC S.A. In the recommendations chapter of this study, it is determine that the probable average annual generation in the Santa Ana Hydroelectric Plant for 10 years of the coating and maintenance of Chingaza tunnels could be around 47 GWh/year and the average flows likely during the maintenance period would be 3.5 m<sup>2</sup>/s and in normal operation in 8.6 m<sup>2</sup>/s.

treatment plants, giving priority to the coverage, quality and security of water service, considering the behavior of water sources, the operation of production systems and water distribution and maintenance requirements of these systems.

Due to maintenance needs and dynamics of proper operation of the water system, covering activities for Chingaza tunnels can be made in one or two periods per year, each period lasting two to three months depending on the backup capacity of San Rafael reservoir and climate factors in the maintenance period (see Figure 4).

By the previous, the projection of electric power generation at Santa Ana Hydroelectric Plant is being reviewed and are currently estimated that this could be between 30 GWh/year and 48 GWh/year<sup>15</sup>.

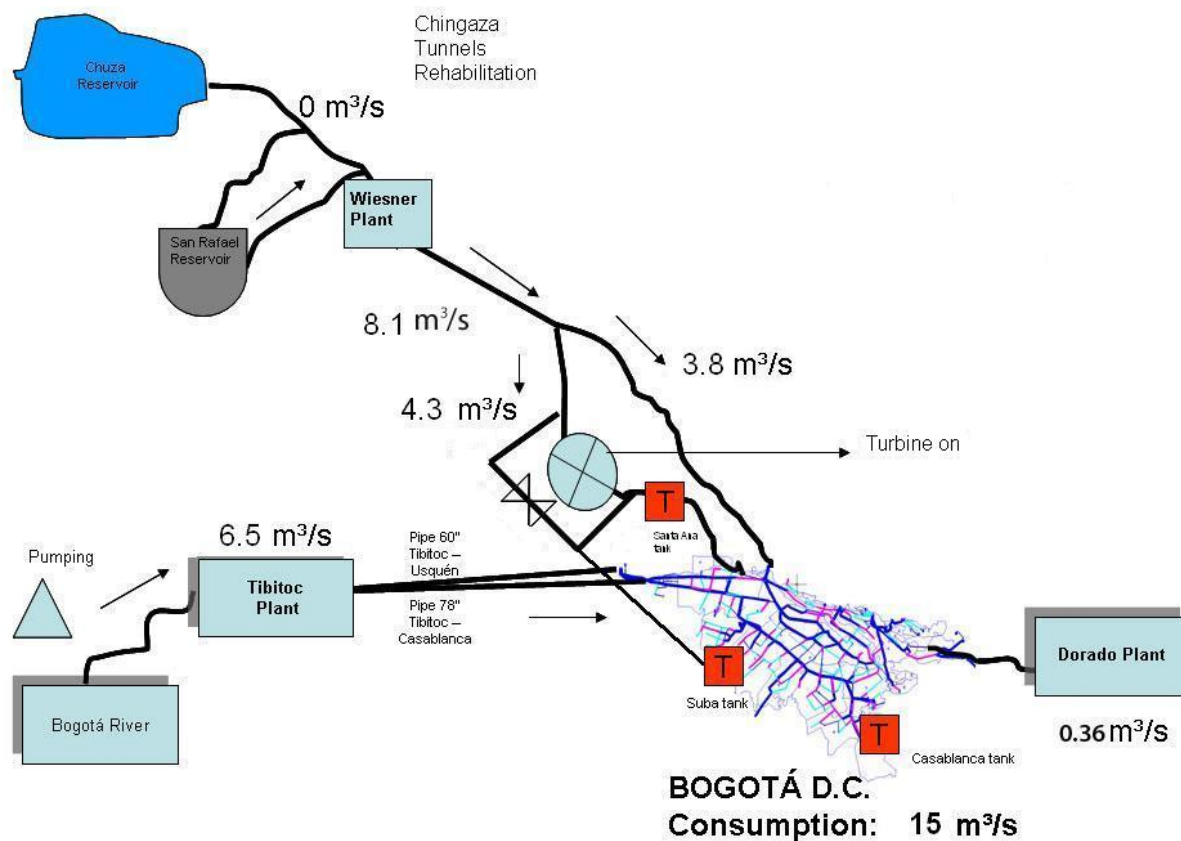
**FIGURE 3**  
**CONDITIONS NORMAL OPERATION WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS**



<sup>15</sup> EAAB. **Planning Electric power Generation. Period August 2008 - December 2012.** Document prepared by the Network Matrix Aqueduct Direction. 2008. The plan is updated at the beginning of each year as part of the Action Plan of that office.



**FIGURE 4**  
**CONDITIONS OPERATION WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS**  
**MAINTENANCE AND COATING CHINGAZA TUNNELS (TIME: 70 DAYS)**



### Actual operation

For the period from 1/08/2010 to 31/07/2011, the average monthly demand for potable water was 14.9 m³/s approximately , which was produced by water supply systems as follows:

1. Chingaza System: 9.44 m³/s.
2. Tibitoc System: 5.11 m³/s.
3. La Regadera System: 0.36 m³/s.

Under this operation scheme, the Table 2 presents the average monthly entrance flow of the *Santa Ana System*<sup>16</sup> (flow measured over the finish line to the turbine and that feeds the Santa Ana and Suba control structures and the northeast line).

<sup>16</sup> The Santa Ana system is a drinking water pipeline that feeds three derivations: entrance to the Santa Ana tank, entrance to Suba tank and the northeast line. The first two correspond to the average flow available for generation while the third not. This is because the northeast line diverts around the 1.5% flow of Santa Ana system and this flow doesn't go through the turbine because it is necessary the Wiesner plant pressure to supply drinking water at the north east area of the city. The flow meter of the Santa Ana system is located between the end of the Usaquén's alternate tunnel and Santa Ana Hydroelectric Plant.

**TABLE 2**  
**MONTHLY AVERAGE FLOW OF THE SANTA ANA SYSTEM**

YEAR	MONTH	REGISTERED FLOW (m <sup>3</sup> /s)
2010	AUG	5.55
	SEP	4.33
	OCT	4.49
	NOV	7.04
	DEC	6.91
2011	JAN	6.40
	FEB	6.83
	MAR	5.55
	APR	5.33
	MAY	7.56
	JUN	7.66
	JUL	6.50

Source: Control Center. Network Matrix Aqueduct Direction.

As shown in Table 2, the Santa Ana Hydroelectric Plant had throughout the year flow available for generation, but this flow not necessarily was conducted through the turbine due to problems in the turbo-generator system or changes in the operational sceneries of the water supply system that prevented the generation, despite the availability of water.

The events that affected the project operation during the sixth year of accreditation period were:

1. Chingaza tunnels maintenance, by the Water Supply Direction.

In 2010, Chingaza tunnels maintenance also made in two periods<sup>17</sup>. The first maintenance was conducted between 15/03/2010 and 15/05/2010. The second maintenance was done between 10/08/2010 and 18-10-2010. During this period, the Wiesner plant operated with pumping San Rafael reservoir and its flow decreased to maximize the flow of production at the Tibitoc plant. During this maintenance was necessary to suspend the generation in Santa Ana Hydroelectric Plant from 15/08/2010 (suspension starting from 09:00 am) until 20/10/2010, due to operating conditions of water system<sup>18</sup>.

In 2011, the first maintenance was conducted between 01/03/2011 and 27/04/2011. During that period, the Wiesner plant operated also with pumping San Rafael reservoir and its flow decreased to maximize the flow of production at the Tibitoc plant, but this time it was not necessary to suspend the generation in Santa Ana Hydroelectric Plant.

Chingaza tunnels maintenance was made in two periods under three months in one year, owing to considerations of supply and demand, compensation volume of the reservoir of San Rafael,

<sup>17</sup> EAAB. Water Supply Direction. Contract No. 1-01-25300-1068-2009. Contractor: Consorcio Chingaza. Start date: 15/02/2010. Completion date: 15/02/2012.

<sup>18</sup> On 11/08/2010 the pumping was suspended and Santa Ana Hydroelectric Plant stopped operating from 16:00 pm. On 12/08/2010 is attempted to restart the operation but the Pratt valve did not open and the plant did not operate. Corrective maintenance was performed by Electromechanical Services Direction and the plant operated from 13/08/2012 at 11:00 am until 15/08/2012 at 09:00 am.

seasonal climate periods affecting the execution of civil works and contractual considerations associated with the scope of the lining works of the tunnels.

2. Rehabilitation of pipeline Santa Ana – Usaqué, by Network Matrix Aqueduct Direction<sup>19</sup>. The work was conducted between 26/03/2010 and 29/08/2010, period in which the pipeline and Santa Ana tank were out of operation. This operational scenario decreased the generation flow due to restrictions on the use of infrastructure with respect to normal operating conditions. The operation was normalized from 31/08/2010.

Other events that reduced the generation were intermittent faults occurring on power circuits operated by CODENSA. These unforeseen events left 179 hours in which there was no energy generation for the national interconnected grid.

For all the above, for the sixth accreditation year of the project, electric power generation at Santa Ana Hydroelectric Plant was reduced by 24.5% compared to the estimated annual generation in the Project Design Document (PDD)<sup>20</sup>.

### **Technical operation**

The electric power generated by the Santa Ana Hydroelectric Plant is sent into the national interconnected grid through the local distribution system, according to the contract signed between EAAB – ESP and the operator of the local grid, CODENSA (*Comercializador y Distribuidor de Energía S.A*)<sup>21</sup>, in compliance with the provisions made by Resolutions 025 of 1995 and 070 of 1998 of the Energy and Gas Regulatory Commission (CREG)<sup>22</sup>.

The administration, operation and maintenance of grid assets, according to the contract signed between EAAB – ESP and CODENSA<sup>23</sup>, complies with the CREG Resolutions 003 of 1994, 082 of 2002 and 070 of 1998.

The daily measurement of the electric power generated is realized in Usaqué electrical substation owned by CODENSA, through the energy meters of the commercial frontier (main and backup). These meters meet all technical requirements set by CREG Resolutions 025 of 1995 and 006 of 2003 and the System Manager Exchange Commercial (ASIC) provisions.

The verification and validation of the daily measurement, done through the meters of commercial frontier, is made by EAAB through automatic and electronic interrogation of the two meters (main and backup) located in Usaqué electrical substation owned by EAAB – ESP, which don't have the formality of registration with the ASIC.

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<sup>19</sup> EAAB-ESP. Contract No. 1-01-25400-0991-2009. Contractor: Consorcio Santa Ana 2009-1. Start date: 08/02/2010. Completion date: 07/10/2010.

<sup>20</sup> The electric power actually generated and delivered to the national interconnected grid during the period August 2010 - July 2011 accounted for 114% of the electric power estimated for the same period in the "Planning of Power Generation," prepared by the Network Matrix Aqueduct Direction.

<sup>21</sup> EAAB. Contract No. 9-99-25400-566-2004. Object: "Establish the scope of the commitments and responsibilities of the parties, connecting the Santa Ana Hydroelectric Plant to the local distribution system of CODENSA as well as set the parameters and terms and criteria to govern legal relations management and commercial skills of the contracting parties stages of testing commissioning and commercial operation of the pre-mentioned connection and define the commitments and responsibilities regarding the replacement maintenance and ownership of the assets of connecting parts". Duration: 25 years.

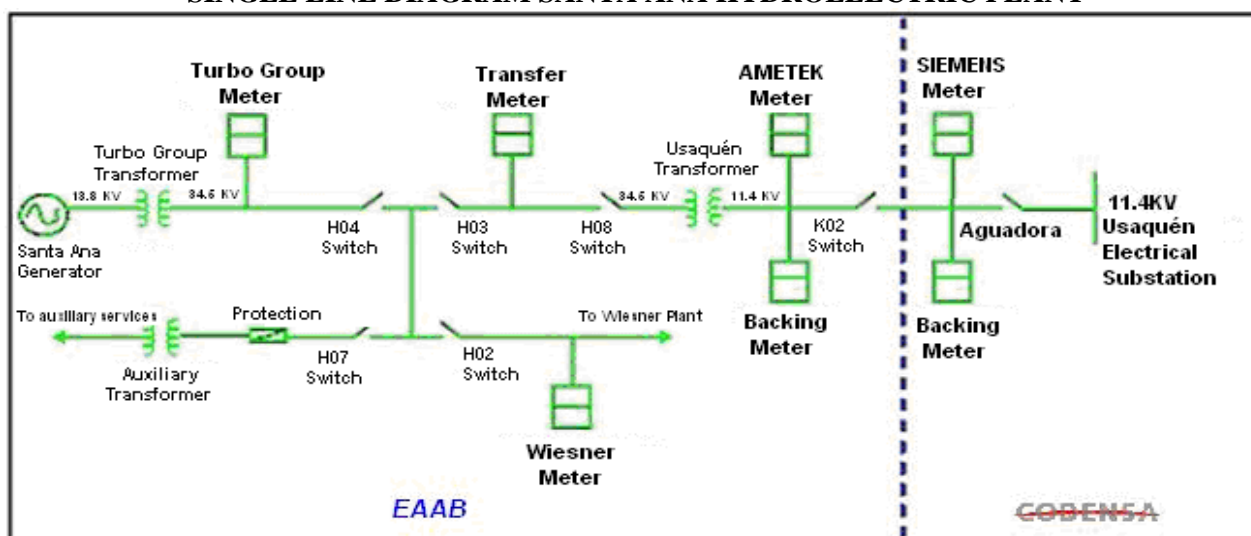
<sup>22</sup> The Electric Power and Gas Regulatory Commission is the Colombian authority that regulates the sector of electric power and gas.

<sup>23</sup> EAAB. Contract No. 1-99-26300-812-2009. Object: "Set the annual compensation that EAAB will pay to CODENSA for the management, operation and maintenance services (AOM) of connection assets owned of the latter and forming part of the electrical connection system of Santa Ana Hydroelectric Plant to CODENSA's SDL and set CODENSA's obligations in relation with AOM of these assets". Completion date: 24/12/2012. It is expected to automatic renewal.

The meters calibration meets all the requirements established in CREG Resolutions 070 of 1998 and 006 of 2003 and the Colombian Technical Standard NTC - ISO/IEC 17025.

The single line diagram of Santa Ana Hydroelectric Plant (see Figure 1) shows the main line driving the electric power generated from the plant to the commercial frontier power meter, which is delivered to the interconnected national grid. The two additional lines showed, are output energy lines: one to provide energy to the auxiliary services of the hydroelectric plant, and the other one, as an emergency line to supply energy to the Wiesner Plant. In none of the cases, the control system allows importation of energy from another grid that could be counted as electric power generated by the Santa Ana Hydroelectric Plant<sup>24</sup>.

**FIGURE 2**  
**SINGLE LINE DIAGRAM SANTA ANA HYDROELECTRIC PLANT**



### Commercial operation

The electric power generated by the Santa Ana Hydroelectric Plant is commercialized by EMGESA<sup>25</sup> (*Empresa Generadora de Energía Eléctrica S.A.*), acting as a representative of the plant in the Wholesale Power Market of Colombia, as part of the marketing contract signed with EAAB<sup>26</sup>.

As smaller plant began commercial operations on June 10, 2005<sup>27</sup> after the official registration of the commercial frontier in the ASIC<sup>28</sup> (Experts Market - XM), with an effective capacity of 8 MW under the following characteristics<sup>29</sup>:

<sup>24</sup> The Clause 12 of the connecting contract for operation of the Santa Ana Hydroelectric Plant No. 9-99-25400-566-2004 signed on December 23, 2004 between the EAAB and the grid operator, CODENSA, expressed regarding new connections that "The EAAB-ESP cannot connect in parallel to the assets of connection object this contract, the grid that goes to the Wiesner plant, unless the Wiesner Plant is disconnected from the La Calera Electrical Substation. It is also considered an emergency condition that must be informed to the Local Dispatch Center (LDC) of CODENSA S.A. E.S.P. and coordinated by the latter, following the rules of operation to assure the disconnection power from La Calera Electrical Substation. No other grid can be connected to the assets to this contract. If the EAAB – ESP fail to fulfill this part of the contract, CODENSA, assumes that the EAAB-ESP terminates the contract and will proceed to disconnect the connection point previously assigned".

<sup>25</sup> Electric Power Generating Company.

<sup>26</sup> Contract No. 1-99-26300-0530-2009. Objet: "Acquisition by EMGESA of all the energy generated by Santa Ana Hydroelectric Plant owned by EAAB". Duration: 2 years and 7 months. Start date: 01/09/2009.

<sup>27</sup> The period from 10 June to 31 July 2005, corresponds to the period of testing and adjustments.

<sup>28</sup> XM is a company of ISA that is created in 2005, responsible for managing the ASIC and the CND (Dispatch National Center). It provides operation, administration and development services of the Wholesale Power Market of Colombia.

<sup>29</sup> Communication No. 010916-1 from ISA to EMGESA, dated 09/06/2005.



SIV CODE	METER SERIAL NUMBER <sup>30</sup>	EXPORTER	IMPORTER	VOLTAGE LEVEL (kV)	METER CLASS	CR	START
ESNT 1001	30031	EMGESA	CODENSA	11.4	0.2	CR21	2005-06-09

Due to the change of commercial frontier meters, is updated registration information<sup>31</sup>:

SIV CODE	METER SERIAL NUMBER	IF	EF	VOLTAGE LEVEL (kV)	METER CLASS	CR	REGISTRY
ESNT 1001	102013561	EEB1	SNT1	11.4	0.2S	CR3F	2011-09-03

The daily registration of the electric power generation is made by EMGESA, through CAM<sup>32</sup> (*Compañía Americana de Multiservicios*), with information obtained by the interrogation, automatic and electronic of the commercial frontier meters<sup>33</sup>.

The data is recorded by CAM in the ASIC and communicated to both EAAB and CODENSA. This information is analyzed independently by EMGESA, CODENSA and EAAB in accordance with the procedures of verification and validation defined by each entity and by CREG Resolution 006 of 2003. The data that is registered in the ASIC is officially published on the website of XM and corresponds to the electric power measure and delivered to the interconnected national grid through the local distribution system (<http://sv04.xm.com.co/neonweb>).

Additionally, the ASIC and other market agents checked once this information is available for consultation in the database NEON, administered by XM<sup>34</sup>.

CREG Resolutions 006 and 015 of 2009 regularized confidential handling of the information of wholesale energy market, which lets you know after 3 months, all information of national generation. These resolutions are currently suspended by CREG resolutions 127 and 159 of 2009<sup>35</sup>.

## B.2. Post registration changes

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

>>

Not Applicable.

### B.2.2. Corrections

>>

Not applicable.

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

>>

Not applicable.

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

>>

<sup>30</sup> For XM registration process is required to send calibration certificates of the main and support meters. But as a matter of registering and consultation procedure, XM only refers to the main meter.

<sup>31</sup> The communication No. 3014-11-009431-3 from XM to EMGESA, dated 02/09/2011, is the letter that approves the meter change. It is important to note that the registration of a boundary generation is done by the marketer at the start of commercial operations, however the meters that register for the boundary are susceptible of updates and changes must be made official by the marketer in ASIC.

<sup>32</sup> Multi Services American Company.

<sup>33</sup> CAM is a company that provides services to EMGESA for interrogation and recording commercial frontier power meters. Additionally CAM has accredited laboratory in Colombia for the revision of power meters.

<sup>34</sup> NEON database is operated and managed by XM, there are stored all transactions of the Wholesale Power Market of Colombia.

<sup>35</sup> CREG took into account the Resolution No. 18-1654, 2009 issued by the Ministry of Mines and Energy.

Not applicable.

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

>>

Not applicable.

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

>>

Not applicable.

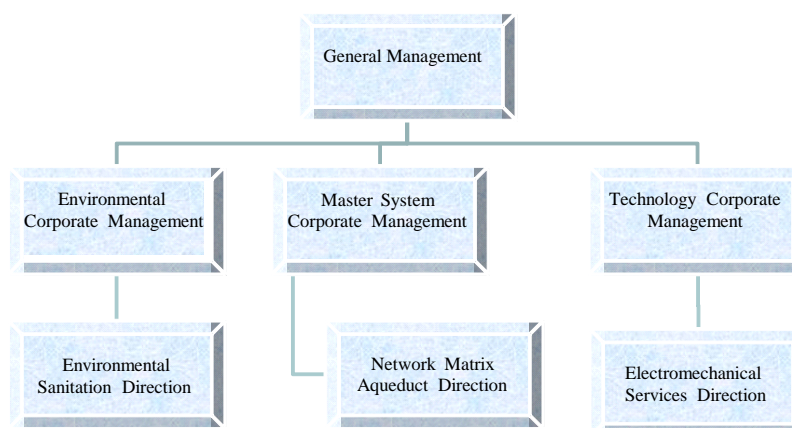
### SECTION C. Description of monitoring system

>>

#### Operational and administrative structure

Figure 5 shows the part of EAAB's organizational structure<sup>36</sup> responsible of the administration, operation, maintenance and monitoring CDM project Santa Ana Hydroelectric Plant, during the sixth year of accreditation period.

**FIGURE 5**  
**OPERATIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE**  
**SANTA ANA HYDROELECTRIC PLANT**



As an operating point of the distribution system of the city's drinking water, the Network Matrix Aqueduct Direction is the responsible area for the overall operation of the Santa Ana Hydroelectric Plant, and to exercise supervision of the electric power generated in the plant, as part of implementing the quality management system under ISO 9001.

The Network Matrix Aqueduct Direction executes the operating activities of the Santa Ana Hydroelectric Plant considering the planning, operation and maintenance of the water supply systems, as part of an Industrial Agreement signed between the Water Supply and Network Matrix Aqueduct Directions. The Water Supply Direction joins the organization as providing drinking water for the Network Matrix Aqueduct Direction.

<sup>36</sup> EAAB: Agreement 11 of 2007. By means of which is modified the Organizational Structure of Empresa de Acueducto y Alcantarillado de Bogotá - ESP and identify the functions of its dependencies.



The technical and commercial operation related to the process of generating and selling electric power is headed by the Electromechanical Services Direction. This office is responsible for monitoring the electric power generated and delivered to the interconnected national grid.

The scheduled maintenance of electrical, electronic and mechanical components equipment of the plant is headed by the Electromechanical Services Direction. This maintenance is part of a service agreement signed between the Network Matrix Aqueduct Direction and the Electromechanical Services Direction.

The tracing of the CDM component project is headed by the Environmental Corporate Management Office, through Environmental Sanitation Direction, which is responsible for preparing the monitoring report with the support of the Electromechanical Services and Network Matrix Aqueduct Directions.

### **Procedures for quality assurance**

The quality management system, which includes electric power generation activities, is certificated under ISO 9001:2008, with the following scope: “*Planning, Design and Construction Management, Operation, Control and Maintenance of Water Utility Systems for the Conduction and Distribution of Drinking Water in Mains Pipes and Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Management for the Main Water System*”.

During period 2010 – 2011, there were several activities related to implementation of quality management system:

#### **A. Planning process**

In January of 2010 and 2011 the Network Matrix Aqueduct Direction defined the Action Plan of the respective year, in order to plan their activities. That document included the aspects to be taken to the issue of electric power generation. In 2011, it included an adjustment to the electric power generation planning for the year.

#### **B. Business operations processes**

The processes, procedures and instructions that are listed in Table 3 were updated to include the electric power generation activities and comply with standard numerals NTC ISO 9001:2008.

**TABLE 3**  
**BUSINESS OPERATIONS PROCESSES**

Macroprocess	Process	Procedures	Instructives	Format
Management Strategy	Planning and Evaluation Strategy	<b>EE0112P-01</b> Expansion planning, optimization, rehabilitation and mitigation of the vulnerabilities identified in the network matrix aqueduct.		
		<b>EE0113P-01</b> Operation planning		
		<b>EE0114P-01</b> Maintenance planning.		
Aqueduct Service	Distribution and Control Main Pipelines	<b>MA0401P-01</b> Coordination of operation.	<b>MA0401I02-01</b> Routine Santa Ana station.	<b>MA0401F08-01</b> Santa Ana Hydroelectric Plant generation.
		<b>MA0402P-01</b> Operational hydraulic simulation.		
		<b>MA0403P-01</b> Coordination of scheduled closures.		
		<b>MA0404P-01</b>		



Macroprocess	Process	Procedures	Instructives	Format
		Coordination of unforeseen closures.		
		<b>MA0405P-01</b> Implementation of closures, drains and restored.		
		<b>MA0406P-01</b> Contingencies care.		
		<b>MA0407P-01</b> Electric power generation.	<b>MA0407I01-01</b> Start-up and operation of small hydroelectric plant.	<b>MA0407F04-01</b> Data comparison.
			<b>MA0407I02-01</b> Measurement and data analyses.	
			<b>MA0407I03-01</b> Load rejection.	
			<b>MA0407I04-01</b> Reconciliation of results.	
	Maintenance Main Pipelines	<b>MA0501P-01</b> Preventive maintenance electromechanical of system matrix structures.		
		<b>MA0502P-01</b> Accommodations locative.		
		<b>MA0503P-01</b> Tanks washing.		
		<b>MA0504P-01</b> Preventive maintenance of Santa Ana Hydroelectric Plant.		
		<b>MA0505P-01</b> Review pressure control stations.		
		<b>MA0507P-01</b> Repairing matrix system cameras and accessories.		
		<b>MA0508P-01</b> Repairing matrix system structures.		

### C. Resource management processes

- 1) Information management. For preparation and updating all documents of quality management system the following procedure was applied:

Macroprocess	Process	Procedure
Management Strategy	Planning and documentation management system	<b>EE0302P</b> Process documentation.

- 2) Document management. Generated records The registry were filed following the procedure:

Macroprocess	Process
Information and Knowledge Management.	Document management

- 3) Control of Measurement Equipments. The control of measurement equipments has been made according to the procedure:

Macroprocess	Process	Procedure
Aqueduct Service	Distribution and Control Main Pipelines	<b>MA0417P-01</b> Control of electric power generation measurement equipments.



**D. Continuous improvement process.**

- 1) Customer's care and satisfaction management. Satisfaction surveys were conducted to Environmental Corporate Management, because this area receives the information for monitoring the draft Clean Development Mechanism, and to the Electromechanical Services Direction as the area that manages the marketing of the electric power generated by the plant. The following procedure was applied:

Macroprocess	Process	Procedure
Evaluation, Improvement and Prevention	Continuous improvement	<b>CE0202P</b> Customer satisfaction.

- 2) Non-compliance treatment. In order to follow up non-compliant of electric power generation, attended the procedure:

Macroprocess	Process	Procedure
Evaluation, Improvement and Prevention	Continuous improvement	<b>CE0203P</b> Non-compliance treatment.

- 3) Management system measurement. Continued the calculation of electric power generation indicator, which allows up to generation; generation income; the issuance of Certified Emission Reductions (CER) and revenues from marketing of such certificates. Monthly in meetings for monitoring the action plan and indicators are analyzed the indicators results, according with the procedure:

Macroprocess	Process	Procedure
Evaluation, Improvement and Prevention	Management system evaluation	<b>CE0102P-01</b> Management system measurement.

- 4) Internal Audit. During the period under review the internal audit was carried out following the procedure:

Macroprocess	Process	Procedure
Evaluation, Improvement and Prevention	Management system evaluation	<b>CE0101-02</b> Internal audit.

In November 2010, ICONTEC conducted the certification audit in order to maintain the scope of quality management system under ISO 9001:2008. The certification was upheld.

**The authority and responsibility roles**

The authority and responsibility roles that were identified for different aspects associated with the monitoring of electric power generation data are presented in Table 4.

**TABLE 4**  
**AUTHORITY AND RESPONSIBILITY ROLES OF MONITORING PLAN**

Rol	Measurement		Registration		Verification		Report		Calibration and Maintenance Equipment	
	Internal	External	Internal	External	Internal	External	Internal	External	Internal	External
Authority	Director Electromechanical Services Office Director	EMGESA	Director Electromechanical Services Office Director	EMGESA	Director Electromechanical Services Office Director	XM EMGESA CODENSA	Director Electromechanical Services Office Director	EMGESA	Director Electromechanical Services Office Director	EMGESA CODENSA
Responsibility	Energy Negotiator	CAM	Energy Negotiator	CAM	Energy Negotiator	CAM CODENSA EMGESA	Energy Negotiator	CAM	Energy Negotiator	CAM

### Data collection

The instructive MA0407I02-01 “Measurement and Data Analysis” presents the monitoring instructions of the electric power generated and delivered daily by Santa Ana Hydroelectric Plant to the national interconnected grid.

#### ✓ **Measurement**

The daily measurement of the electric power generated and delivered to the grid is performed each 24 hours:

- EMGESA, through CAM, performs interrogation of the commercial frontier meter, located in the Usaqué electrical substation, owned by CODENSA, accordance with the CREG Resolution 006 of 2003 and contractual requirements<sup>37</sup>.
- In emergency, CAM has a group of readers who attend field when there are failures of the media that have the meters, which have a mass memory that stores generation information up to 60 days. CAM uses the internal procedure TM-PR-08.
- EAAB, through Electric Power Negotiator, performs the automatic and electronic interrogation of the meter located in the Usaqué electrical substation, owned by EAAB, through the software JEAMREAD.

#### ✓ **Registration**

Once the commercial frontier meter is interrogated, EMGESA performs the following activities, accordance with the CREG Resolution 006 of 2003:

- Recording daily generation data on the website of XM (Experts Market) – [www.xm.com.co](http://www.xm.com.co)
- Sending daily generation data through email to EAAB. This information is sent every 24 hours.

Once the meter owned by EAAB is interrogated, EAAB performs the following activities:

- Recording daily generation data on electronic format MA0407F04-01 “Data Comparison”.

<sup>37</sup> The contractual requirements are related to EMGESA’s contractor, which is its measurement provider. The requirements are also related to processes and procedures which the contractor must follow to assure his obligations with high quality services.

### ✓ **Verification**

Every 24 hours, EAAB performs the verification of the daily generation data through the comparison of data from the meter owned by EAAB and data from the commercial frontier meter sent by EMGESA. This comparison is performed in the format MA0407F04-01 “Data Comparison”.

If the daily generation data obtained from the interrogation of the meter owned by the EAAB does not have a deviation greater than 5% compared to generation data obtained by EMGESA, through the commercial frontier meter, the data delivered and registered by EMGESA on website of XM is validated by EAAB.

Additionally, every six days, the EAAB can verify whether the daily generation data provided by EMGESA and validated by the EAAB correspond to the data recorded by EMGESA on website of XM, accordance with the CREG Resolution 006 of 2003. This verification can be realized after three months if CREG lift the suspension of Resolutions 006 and 015, 2009.

If the deviation between the data reported by EMGESA and the data obtained by the EAAB is greater than 5% or if the data reported by EMGESA and validated by the EAAB not correspond to those recorded on website of XM, follow the instructions MA0407I04-01 "Reconciliation of Results", accordance with the CREG Resolution 006 of 2003. After the conciliation process, EMGESA records the daily generation data on website of XM.

Finally, the EAAB verifies and validates that the daily generation data reported by EMGESA in the website of XM correspond to generation data that are listed in the monthly report that provides EMGESA to the EAAB, which relates the amount of energy generated, fees and costs of the period (15<sup>th</sup> of every month).

### ✓ **Report**

The report of electric power generated and delivered daily by the Santa Ana Hydroelectric Plant to the national interconnected grid correspond to the data officially registered and available for consultation on the website of XM..

Based on this report is calculated the emissions reduction of CO<sub>2</sub>e of Santa Ana Hydroelectric Plant applying the emission factor of the national interconnected grid, 0.4392 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e per KWh.

The Table 5 presents the KWh generated and delivered monthly to the national interconnected grid of Colombia and the respective CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions reduced during the period 01/08/2010 – 31/07/2011.

**TABLE 5**  
**ELECTRIC POWER DELIVERED TO THE NATIONAL INTERCONNECTED GRID**  
**AND ESTIMATION OF CO<sub>2</sub>e EMISSIONS REDUCED (AUGUST 01-08-2010 – JULY 31-07-2011)**

YEAR	MONTH	ELECTRIC POWER (MW/h)	EMISSIONS REDUCED (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)
2010	AUG	1,910	839
	SEP	0	0
	OCT	360	158
	NOV	3,963	1,740
	DEC	3,863	1,697
2011	JAN	3,385	1,487
	FEB	3,727	1,637
	MAR	2,928	1,286
	APR	2,453	1,077
	MAY	4,567	2,006
	JUN	4,498	1,975
	JUL	3,874	1,701
Total		35,527	15,604

#### SECTION D. Data and parameters

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

<b>Data/Parameter</b>	Emission factor of the national interconnected grid of Colombia.
<b>Unit</b>	kg CO <sub>2</sub> e per KWh.
<b>Description</b>	Emission coefficient calculated in a transparent and conservative manner as the average of the “approximate operating margin” and the “build margin
<b>Source of data</b>	Resolution 181421 of 2005 issued by Ministry of Mines and Energy of Colombia.
<b>Value(s) applied</b>	0.4392
<b>Purpose of data</b>	Determinate the amount of kg CO <sub>2</sub> e per KWh generated and delivered to the national interconnected grid.
<b>Additional comment</b>	Not applicable.

## D.2. Data and parameters monitored

<b>Data/Parameter</b>	KWh generated and delivered daily to the national interconnected grid of Colombia.
<b>Unit</b>	KWh.
<b>Description</b>	Amount of electricity generated and delivered to the interconnected national grid of Colombia.
<b>Measured/Calculated /Default</b>	Measured.
<b>Source of data</b>	Daily records of commercial frontier meter, located in the Usaquén electrical substation, owned by CODENSA.
<b>Value(s) of monitored parameter</b>	See worksheet: <i>CO<sub>2</sub>e Emissions Reduction Santa Ana Hydroelectric Plant (01-08-2010 to 31-07-2011). Xls</i>
<b>Monitoring equipment</b>	<p>1) Electric power meters of commercial frontier localized in Usaquén electrical substation, owned by CODENSA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manufacturer: SIEMENS.</li> <li>• Type: MAXSYS 2510.</li> <li>• Model: 99-SWB.</li> <li>• Accuracy class: 0.2S.</li> <li>• Serial number: main meter No. 30031; supporting meter No. 30029.</li> <li>• Calibration certificates: Meter No. 30031: CAM-IMNC1003-0003307 issued on 15/03/2010. Meter No. 30029: 1) CAM-IM0807-003322 issued on 27/06/2008; 2) CAM-IM1103-011911 issued on 14/03/2011.</li> <li>• Tests performed at the Meters Laboratory of CAM, as per the Colombian Technical Standard NTC 4856.</li> <li>• Tests performed: start; accuracy; constant verification; operation without charge.</li> <li>• Test results: Meter No. 30031: not conform in accuracy test of active potency. Meter No. 30029: conform.</li> <li>• <b>Meter No. 30031 was removed on 10/03/2010.</b></li> <li>• <b>Meter No. 30029 was removed on 30/11/2010.</b></li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manufacturer: AMETEK</li> <li>• Type: JEMSTAR.</li> <li>• Model: JS-09R6010-CO.</li> <li>• Accuracy class: 0.2S.</li> <li>• Serial number: main meter No. 102013561; supporting meter No. 102013562.</li> <li>• Calibration certificates: Meter No. 102013561: CAM-IM1010-020007 issued on 27/10/2010. Meter No. 102013562: No CAM-IM1010-020003 issued on 26/10/2010.</li> <li>• Tests performed at the Meters Laboratory of CAM, as per the Colombian Technical Standard NTC 4856.</li> <li>• Tests performed: start; accuracy; constant verification; operation without charge.</li> <li>• Test results: conform.</li> <li>• <b>Meter No. 102013561 was installed on 03/11/2010. It is the main meter from 30/11/2010.</b></li> <li>• <b>Meter No. 102013562 was installed on 30/11/2010.</b></li> </ul> <p>2) Electric power meters for direct measurement of EAAB – ESP, localized in Usaqué electrical substation, owned by EAAB – ESP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manufacturer: AMETEK.</li> <li>• Type: JEMSTAR.</li> <li>• Model: JS-09R6010-31.</li> <li>• Accuracy Class: 0.2S.</li> <li>• Serial number: main meter No. 14600821; supporting meter No. 14600822.</li> <li>• Calibration certificates: Meter No. 14600821: CAM-IM1003-001400 issued on 16/03/2010. Meter No. 14600822: CAM-IM1004-002887 issued on 15/04/2010.</li> <li>• Tests performed at the Meters Laboratory of CAM, as per the Colombian Technical Standard NTC 4856.</li> <li>• Tests performed: start; accuracy; constant verification; operation without charge.</li> <li>• Test results: Conform.</li> </ul>
<b>Measuring/Reading/Recording frequency</b>	The electric power generation is measured daily in the commercial frontier meter. That electric power generation data are registered and available for consultation on the website of XM ( <a href="http://sv04.xm.com.co/neonweb/SeleNeon.asp">http://sv04.xm.com.co/neonweb/SeleNeon.asp</a> ).
<b>Calculation method (if applicable)</b>	Not applicable.

<b>QA/QC procedures</b>	Procedure: MA0407P-01 “Electric power generation” Instructive: MA0407I01-01 “Start-up and operation of small hydroelectric plant”. Instructive: MA0407I02-01 “Measurement and data analyses”. Instructive: MA0407I03-01 “Load rejection”. Instructive: MA0407I04-01 “Reconciliation of results”. Instructive: MA0417P-01 “Control of electric power generation measurement equipments”. Instructive: MA0401I02-01 “Routine Santa Ana station”. Format: MA0407F04-01 “Data comparison”.
<b>Purpose of data</b>	Determinate the amount KWh generated and delivered to the national interconnected grid.
<b>Additional comment</b>	Not applicable.

### D.3. Implementation of sampling plan

&gt;&gt;

Not applicable.

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

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

&gt;&gt;

The baseline is the kWh produced by the Santa Ana Hydroelectric Plant multiplied by the emission factor of the national interconnected grid of Colombia (measured in kg CO<sub>2</sub> equ/kWh).

The baseline of Santa Ana Hydroelectric Plant uses the official emission factor of national interconnected grid defined in the Resolution 181421 of November 2005, issued by Ministry of Mines and Energy of Colombia: 0.4392 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e/kWh.

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

&gt;&gt;

In accordance to the appropriate approved baseline methodology used in this CDM project activity, emissions by sources of GHG due to the project activity are considered to be zero.

### E.3. Calculation of leakage

&gt;&gt;

Leakage is to be considered only when transferring existing renewable energy technology from another activity.

The Santa Ana Hydroelectric Plant is not transferring existing renewable energy technology from another activity. The energy conversion equipment for the project was manufactured new for specific site conditions. All of the equipment to be installed in the facility can be clearly tracked by the appropriate manufacturing plates located in the plant, specifying year of manufacture, sourcing and supported by the appropriate existing record related to manufacturing contracts and placement orders with technology suppliers. Therefore there is no leakage associated to the Santa Ana Hydroelectric Plant.

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

Time Period	Baseline emissions or baseline net GHG removals by sinks (tCO <sub>2e</sub> )	Project emissions or actual net GHG removals by sinks (tCO <sub>2e</sub> )	Leakage (tCO <sub>2e</sub> )	Emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals by sinks (tCO <sub>2e</sub> )
<b>Total</b>	15,604	0	0	15,604

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

Item	Values estimated in ex-ante calculation of registered PDD	Actual values achieved during this monitoring period
Emission reductions or GHG removals by sinks (tCO <sub>2e</sub> )	20,642	15,604

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

&gt;&gt;

Not applicable.

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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.
<b>Decision Class:</b> Regulatory <b>Document Type:</b> Form <b>Business Function:</b> Issuance		