PROJECT CONCEPT NOTE

CARBON OFFSET UNIT (CoU) PROJECT

Title: 1.5 MW Wind Project by Shri M. Prabhakara Rao, in Tamilnadu

Version 1.0
Date 23/05/2022

First COU Issuance Period:
8 years, 04 months

Date:
01/01/2014 to 30/04/2022

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Project Concept Note (PCN)
CARBON OFFSET UNIT (CoU) PROJECT

BASIC INFORMATION	
Title of the project activity	1.5 MW Wind Project by Shri M. Prabhakara Rao, in Tamilnadu.
Scale of the project activity	Small Scale
Completion date of the PCN	23/05/2022
Project participants	M. Prabhakara Rao
Host Party	India
Applied methodologies and standardized baselines	Applied Baseline Methodology: AMS-I.D : "Grid connected renewable electricity generation", version 18 Standardized Methodology: Not Applicable.
Sectoral scopes	01 Energy industries (Renewable/Non-Renewable Sources)
Estimated amount of total GHG emission reductions	To be estimated during verification [An ex-ante estimate is 2,365 COUs per year]

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SECTION A. Description of project activity

A.1. Purpose and general description of Carbon offset Unit (CoU) project activity >>

The project "**1.5 MW Wind Project by Shri M. Prabhakara Rao, in Tamilnadu**", which is a grid connected wind power project located in village Panagudi, Tirunelveli district in the state of Tamil Nadu (India). The project is an operational activity with continuous reduction of GHG, currently being applied under "Universal Carbon Registry" (UCR).

Purpose of the project activity:

The project activity is promoted by "M. PRABHAKARA RAO" (an Independent Promoter); hereinafter called as project proponent or PP, who is the Chairman and Managing Director of the NSL Group that engages in manufacturing of hybrid seeds and the power division is completely focusing on developing green power projects. With a view of being in line with sustainable development priorities of India, PP has promoted this project as a green power project through tapping of wind energy available in the existing barren land available in the state of Tamil Nadu. The project activity is installation and operation of total 2 Wind Turbine Generators (WTGs) having different individual capacities of 750 KW; manufactured and supplied by NEG Mecon. The total aggregated installed capacity is 1.5 MW in village Panagudi, Tirunelveli district in the state of Tamil Nadu (India).

The project activity harnesses kinetic energy of wind (renewable source) to generate green electricity. It is capable of generating around 2,628 MWh per year, which is estimated based on operation with around 20% utilization factor with efficient utilization of the available wind energy through adoption of an efficient and modern technology. The net generated electricity from the project activity has been evacuated to regional grid under a long-term power wheeling agreement with the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, for captive consumption by an open access consumer **'Axles India Ltd'**. The details along with commissioning period are as follows:

Capacity (MW)	**Details (Nos., Type & Make)**	**Commissioning Date**
1.5	2 WTGs @ 750KW Vestas Technology (earlier these machines were under the technology brand of NEG Micon)	30-03-2003

Sl. No	Location ID		Co Ordinates		Village Names	Taluk	District
		WTG HT SC NO.	East	North			
1	AXLES - 1	534	782238	921131	Panagudi	Radhapuram	Tirunelveli
2	AXLES - 2	535	782835	919562	Panagudi	Radhapuram	Tirunelveli

The project activity was developed as a greenfield activity with no power generation facility existing at the project site in the pre-project scenario that can be attributed to the captive power requirement of the dedicated consumer "Axles India Ltd" by wheeling agreement. Therefore, the 2 wind machine sites are named as "Axles India Wind Farm 1" & ""Axles India Wind Farm 2". In the pre-project scenario equivalent amount of electricity would have been generated and supplied from grid for the purpose of captive consumption, thus the power displaced by the project activity would

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have been otherwise generated from fossil fuel dominated thermal power plant and fed to the grid which is the current baseline for the project.

Hence, project activity is displacing the estimated annual net electricity generation i.e., 2,628 MWh from the southern grid (currently part of Unified Indian National Grid system), which otherwise would have been generated from fossil fuel based thermal power plant and exported to the national grid. The project activity doesn't involve any GHG emission sources. The estimated annual average CO_2e emission reduction by the project activity is expected to be 2,365 tCO_2e; whereas actual emission reduction achieved during the first CoU period shall be submitted as a part of first monitoring and verification.

Since the project activity will generate electricity through wind energy, a clean renewable energy source it will not cause any negative impact on the environment and thereby contributes to climate change mitigation efforts.

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A.2 Do no harm or Impact test of the project activity>>

There are social, environmental, economic and technological benefits which contribute to sustainable development.

1. **Social benefits:**

A primary benefit of wind energy is pollution reduction. If wind displaces fossil-fuelled generators, it reduces net grid emissions; which is the case of the project activity. Emission reductions are typically stated as tons of emissions avoided per MWh of electricity produced by wind. These benefits can be monetized to make the project sustainable.

Wind energy doesn't pollute the air like power plants that rely on combustion of fossil fuels, such as coal or natural gas, which emit particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, and sulphur dioxide—causing human health problems and economic damages. Wind turbines don't produce atmospheric emissions that cause acid rain, smog, or greenhouse gases.

The project generates both direct and indirect jobs and opportunities for other contractual work for the locals, hence it contributes to overall social upliftment in the region.

2. **Environmental benefits:**

Wind energy is a sourced as a renewable form of energy**.** It does not generate waste or contaminate water—an extremely important factor given the scarcity of water. Unlike fossil fuels and nuclear power plants, wind energy has one of the lowest water-consumption footprints, which makes it a key for conserving hydrological resources. It is a very clean energy source, which does not release any pollution or produce any waste during operation.

Wind is actually a form of solar energy. It is caused by the heating of the atmosphere by the sun, the rotation of the Earth, and the Earth's surface irregularities. For as long as the sun shines and the wind blows, the energy produced can be harnessed to send power across the grid.

3. **Economic benefits:**

The project created direct and indirect jobs for the local people such as security guard, office staff, etc. Also, skilled manpowers are employed in the project for various technical functionalities. Additionally, the project greatly benefits the economy in rural areas, where the wind project is located. . The nearby farmers and local vendors are benefitted with added income near the Wind project site by means of shops, tea stalls, etc., thus added additional income. The project has already created income avenues for local business/contractors as there are many outsourced activities are involved both during construction and after the operation of the project. The project contributes to the economic sustainability through promotion of decentralization of economic power, leading to diversification of the national energy supply, which is dominated by conventional fuel based generating units.

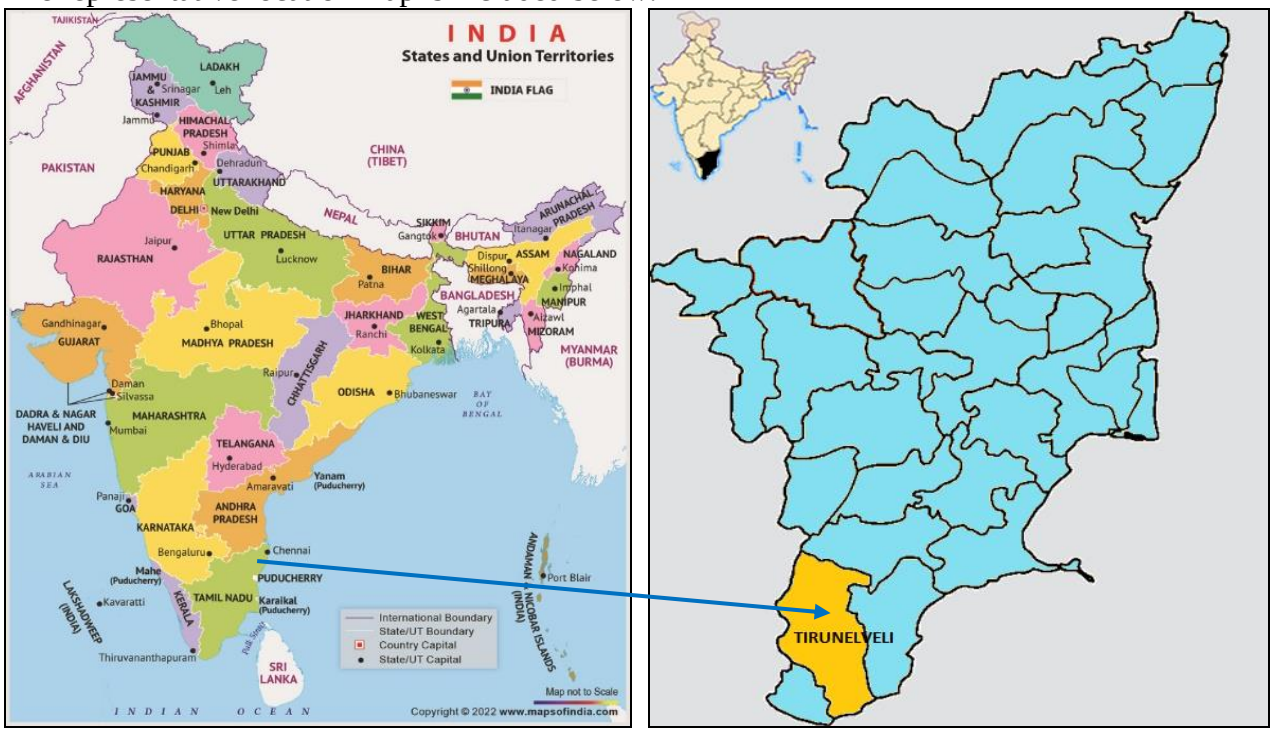
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Thus,the Wind energy project results in jobs in rural communities in manufacturing, transportation and project construction. As per statistics, Wind energy sector employment reached a new high of more than 116,800 full-time workers at the end of 2020. According to the ***Wind Vision Report***, wind has the potential to support more than 600,000 jobs in manufacturing, installation, maintenance, and supporting services by 2050.

A.3. Location of project activity >>

The project sites are located at in village Panagudi, Tirunelveli district in the state of Tamil Nadu (India). Tirunelveli is approximately 624.3 km from Chennai, capital of Tamil Nadu. The site has been identified as ideally suited for wind power generation based on the micro siting studies and data analysis based on annual wind speed and frequency distribution, carried out by eminent agencies like Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology and Tamil Nadu Renewable Energy Development Limited.

The representative location map is included below:



(Courtesy: google map and images)

More details about the project location and related references are included under the Appendix 1.

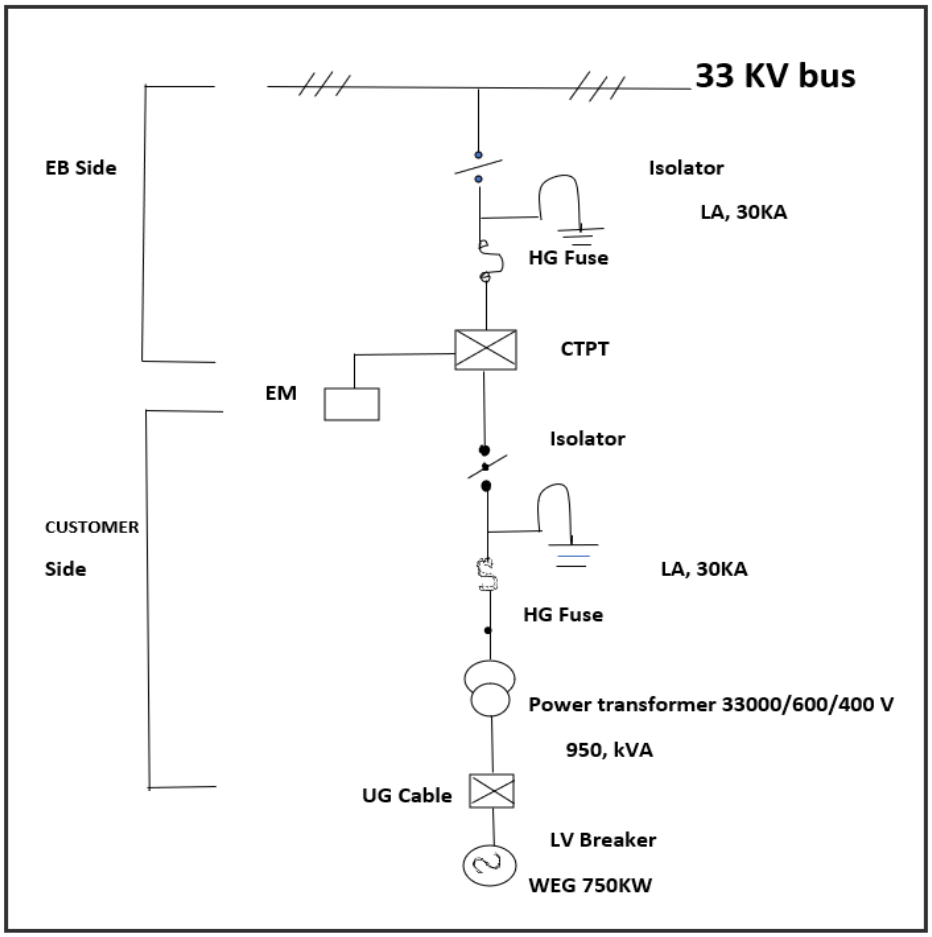
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A.4. Technologies/measures >>

The project activity employs state-of-art horizontal axis wind turbines. The WTGs comprising the project activity generates clean power which is then exported to the nearest receiving station of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board at Tirunelveli for further wheeling to the dedicated consumers. The WTGs are grid connected and houses the metering, switchgear and other protection equipment. Representation of the same is provided below.

Technical details:

Single Line Diagram of the project:



The machine details are given below:

Specification	Value
Rated power	750 KW
Rotor Type	LM 23.5/AL 23
Gearbox Type	spur/planetary
Generator Type	Asynchronous
Tower Type	Steel tube

The more details about the machine are given under the appendix 1.

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A.5. Parties and project participants >>

Party (Host)	Participants
India	**Project Proponent:** M. PRABHAKARA RAO **Authorized Representative:** **NSL Renewable Power Private Limited** Contact person: Mr. A Rajnikant Contact: rajnikant.a@nslpower.com Address: C/o NSL, 8 - 2-684/2/A, 4th Floor, Road.No.12, Banjara Hills, Hyderabad - 500034, Telangana, India.

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A.6. Baseline Emissions>>

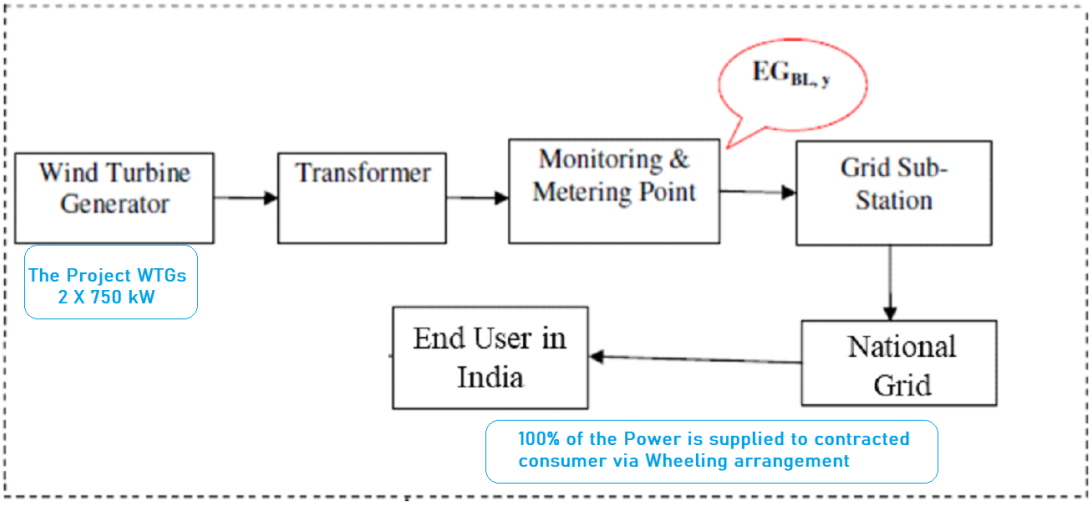
The baseline scenario identified at the PCN stage of the project activity is:

- Grid

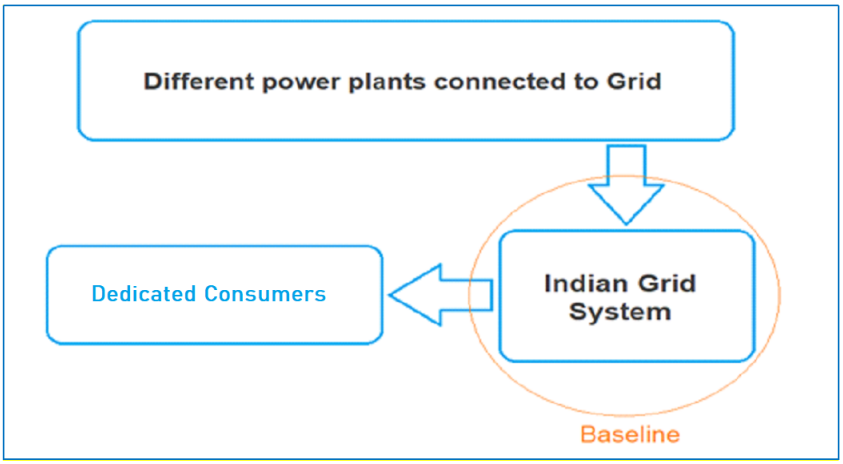
In the absence of the project activity, the equivalent amount of electricity would have been generated from fossil fuel-based power plants to be added into the southern regional grid (which is connected to the unified Indian Grid system) and further to be supplied to the captive consumers. The national grid is predominantly sourcing power from fossil fuel-based power plants. Hence, baseline scenario of the project activity is the grid-based electricity system, which is also the pre-project scenario.

Schematic diagram showing the baseline scenario:

Project Scenario:



Baseline Scenario:



A.7. Debundling>>

This project activity is not a debundled component of a larger project activity.

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SECTION B. Application of methodologies and standardized baselines

B.1. References to methodologies and standardized baselines >>

SECTORAL SCOPE:
01, Energy industries (Renewable/Non-renewable sources)

TYPE:
I - Renewable Energy Projects

CATEGORY:
AMS. I.D. (Title: "Grid connected renewable electricity generation", version 18)

B.2. Applicability of methodologies and standardized baselines >>

The project activity involves generation of grid connected electricity from the operation of a new wind power project. The project activity has installed capacity of 1.5 MW which will qualify for a small-scale project activity under Type-I of the Small-Scale methodology. The project status is corresponding to the methodology AMS-I.D., version 18 and applicability of methodology is discussed below:

Applicability Criterion	Project Case
1. This methodology comprises renewable energy generation units, such as photovoltaic, hydro, tidal/wave, wind, geothermal and renewable biomass: (a) Supplying electricity to a national or a regional grid; or **(b)** Supplying electricity to an identified consumer facility via national/regional grid through a contractual arrangement such as wheeling.	The project activity involves setting up of a renewable energy (wind) generation plant that exports electricity to the fossil fuel dominated Indian electricity grid system and finally supplied to identified consumer facility via wheeling arrangement. Thus, the project activity meets this applicability conditions.
2. Illustration of respective situations under which each of the methodology (i.e., AMS-I. D: Grid connected renewable electricity generation", AMS-I. F: Renewable electricity generation for captive use and mini-grid" and AMS-I. A: Electricity generation by the user) applies is included in Table 2	According to the point 1 of the Table 2 in the methodology – "Project supplies electricity to a national/ regional grid" is applicable under AMS I.D. As the project activity supplies the electricity to the regional grid which is a regional grid, the methodology AMS-I.D. is applicable.
3. This methodology is applicable to project activities that: (a) Install a Greenfield plant; (b) Involve a capacity addition in (an) existing plant(s); (c) Involve a retrofit of (an) existing plant(s); (d) Involve a rehabilitation of (an) existing plant(s); or	The Project activity involves the installation of new power plant at a site where there was no renewable energy power plant operating prior to the implementation of the project activity. Thus, Project activity is a Greenfield plant and satisfies this applicability condition (a).

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Applicability Criterion	Project Case
(e) Involve a replacement of (an) existing plant(s).	
4. Wind power plants with reservoirs that satisfy at least one of the following conditions are eligible to apply this methodology: (a) The project activity is implemented in existing reservoir, with no change in the volume of the reservoir; or (b) The project activity is implemented in existing reservoir, where the volume of the reservoir(s) is increased and the power density as per definitions given in the project emissions section, is greater than 4 W/m^2. (c) The project activity results in new reservoirs and the power density of the power plant, as per definitions given in the project emissions section, is greater than 4 W/m2	As the project activity is a wind power plant, hence this criterion (a) is not applicable for the project activity.
5. If the new unit has both renewable and non-renewable components (e.g., a wind/diesel unit), the eligibility limit of 15 MW for a small-scale CDM project activity applies only to the renewable component. If the new unit co-fires fossil fuel, the capacity of the entire unit shall not exceed the limit of 15 MW.	The rated capacity of the project activity is 1.5 MW, which is only the single renewable component with no provision of Co-firing fossil fuel. Hence, this criterion is not applicable.
6. Combined heat and power (co-generation) systems are not eligible under this category	This is not relevant to the project activity as the project involves only wind power generating units.
7. In the case of project activities that involve the capacity addition of renewable energy generation units at an existing renewable power generation facility, the added capacity of the units added by the project should be lower than 15 MW and should be physically distinct from the existing units.	There is no other existing renewable energy power generation facility at the project site, hence no capacity addition. Therefore, this criterion is not applicable.
8. In the case of retrofit or replacement, to qualify as a small-scale project, the total output of the retrofitted or replacement power plant/unit shall not exceed the limit of 15 MW.	The project activity is a new installation, it does not involve any retrofit measures nor any replacement and hence is not applicable for the project activity.
9. In the case of landfill gas, waste gas, wastewater treatment and agro-industries projects, recovered methane emissions are eligible under a relevant Type III category. If the recovered methane is used for electricity generation for supply to a grid, then the baseline for the electricity component shall be in accordance with procedure prescribed under this methodology. If the recovered methane is used for heat generation or cogeneration other applicable Type-I methodologies such as "AMS I. C.: Thermal energy production with or without	This is not relevant to the project activity as the project involves only wind power generating units.

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Applicability Criterion	Project Case
electricity" shall be explored.	
10. In case biomass is sourced from dedicated plantations, the applicability criteria in the tool "Project emissions from cultivation of biomass" shall apply.	This is not relevant to the project activity as the project involves only wind power generating units.

B.3. Applicability of double counting emission reductions >>

There is no double accounting of emission reductions in the project activity due to the following reasons:

- Project is uniquely identifiable based on its location coordinates,
- Project has dedicated commissioning certificate and connection point,
- Project is associated with energy meters which are dedicated to the generation/feeding point with the grid.

B.4. Project boundary, sources and greenhouse gases (GHGs)>>

As per applicable methodology AMS-I.D. Version 18, "*The spatial extent of the project boundary includes the project power plant and all power plants connected physically to the electricity system that the project power plant is connected to*."

Thus, the project boundary includes the Wind Turbine Generators (WTGs) and the Indian grid system.

Source		Gas	Included?	Justification/Explanation
Baseline	Grid connected fossil fuel-based electricity generation	**CO_2**	**Yes**	**Main emission source**
		CH_4	No	Minor emission source
		N_2O	No	Minor emission source
		Other	No	No other GHG emissions were emitted from the project
Project	Greenfield Wind Power Project Activity	CO_2	No	No CO_2 emissions are emitted from the project
		CH_4	No	Project activity does not emit CH_4
		N_2O	No	Project activity does not emit N_2O
		Other	No	No other emissions are emitted from the project

B.5. Establishment and description of baseline scenario >>

This section provides details of emission displacement rates/coefficients/factors established by the applicable methodology selected for the project.

As per para 19 of the approved consolidated methodology AMS-I.D. Version 18, if the project activity is the installation of a new grid-connected renewable power plant/unit, the baseline scenario is the following:

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"*The baseline scenario is that the electricity delivered to the grid by the project activity would have otherwise been generated by the operation of grid-connected power plants and by the addition of new generation sources into the grid*".

The project activity involves setting up of a new wind power plant to harness the green power from wind energy and to use for sale to national grid through PPA arrangement. In the absence of the project activity, the equivalent amount of power would have been generated by the operation of grid-connected fossil fuel-based power plants and by the addition of new fossil fuel-based generation sources into the grid. The power produced at grid from the other conventional sources which are predominantly fossil fuel based. Hence, the baseline for the project activity is the equivalent amount of power produced at the Indian grid.

A "grid emission factor" refers to a CO_2 emission factor (tCO_2/MWh) which will be associated with each unit of electricity provided by an electricity system. The UCR recommends an emission factor of 0.9 tCO_2/MWh for the 2014- 2020 years as a fairly conservative estimate for Indian projects not previously verified under any GHG program. Also, for the vintage 2021-22, the combined margin emission factor calculated from CEA database in India results into higher emission than the default value. Hence, the same emission factor has been considered to calculate the emission reduction under conservative approach.

Net GHG Emission Reductions and Removals

Thus, $ER_y = BE_y – PE_y – LE_y$

Where:

ER_y = Emission reductions in year y (tCO_2/y)

BE_y = Baseline Emissions in year y ($t\ CO_2/y$)

PE_y = Project emissions in year y (tCO_2/y)

LE_y = Leakage emissions in year y (tCO_2/y)

Baseline Emissions

Baseline emissions include only CO_2 emissions from electricity generation in power plants that are displaced due to the project activity. The methodology assumes that all project electricity generation above baseline levels would have been generated by existing grid-connected power plants and the addition of new grid-connected power plants.

The baseline emissions are to be calculated as follows:

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

Where:

BE_y	=	Baseline emissions in year y ($t\ CO_2$)
$EG_{PJ,y}$	=	Quantity of net electricity generation that is produced and fed into the grid as a result of the implementation of the CDM project activity in year y (MWh)
$EF_{grid,y}$	=	UCR recommended emission factor of 0.9 tCO_2/MWh has been considered. (Reference: General Project Eligibility Criteria and Guidance, UCR Standard, page 4)

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Project Emissions

As per AMS-I. D, version 18, only emission associated with the fossil fuel combustion, emission from operation of geo-thermal power plants due to release of non-condensable gases, emission from water reservoir of wind should be accounted for the project emission. Since the project activity is a wind power project, project emission for renewable energy plant is nil.

Thus, PE_y = 0.

Leakage

As per paragraph 22 of AMS-I.D. version-18, 'If the energy generating equipment is transferred from another activity, leakage is to be considered.' In the project activity, there is no transfer of energy generating equipment and therefore the leakage from the project activity is considered as zero.

Hence, LE_y = 0

The actual emission reduction achieved during the first CoU period shall be submitted as a part of first monitoring and verification. However, for the purpose of an ex-ante estimation, following calculation has been submitted:

Estimated annual baseline emission reductions (BE_y)

= 2,628 MWh/year ✕ 0.9 tCO_2/MWh

= 2,365 tCO_2/year (i.e., 2365 CoUs/year)

B.6. Prior History>>

The project activity consists of two wind machines. Following are the key details under the prior history of the project:

(a) 1.5 MW Wind power project in Tamil Nadu was commissioned on 30/03/2003 and since then it is operational without any change in project design.
(b) The project was not applied under any other GHG mechanism; except under UCR.
(c) Thus, CoUs to be claimed under this project activity does not lead to any double accounting of emission reductions claim.

B.7. Changes to start date of crediting period >>

Not applicable (i.e. there is no change in the start date of crediting period), as the project is submitted under UCR as a fresh project.

The crediting period under UCR has been considered from 01/01/2014.
This is because the WTGs under the project were commissioned during 2003 and currently no GHG emission reduction has been claimed under the project since 30 March, 2003.

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B.8. Permanent changes from PCN monitoring plan, applied methodology or applied standardized baseline >>

Not applicable.

B.9. Monitoring period number and duration>>

Number : First Monitoring Period
Duration : 8 years, 04 months
01/01/2014 to 30/04/2022 (inclusive of both dates)

B.8. Monitoring plan>>

Data and Parameters available at validation (ex-ante values):

Data / Parameter	UCR recommended emission factor
Data unit	tCO_2 /MWh
Description	A "grid emission factor" refers to a CO_2 emission factor (tCO_2/MWh) which will be associated with each unit of electricity provided by an electricity system. The UCR recommends an emission factor of 0.9 tCO_2/MWh for the 2014- 2020 years as a fairly conservative estimate for Indian projects not previously verified under any GHG program. Hence, the same emission factor has been considered to calculate the emission reduction under conservative approach.
Source of data	https://a23e347601d72166dcd6-16da518ed3035d35cf0439f1cdf449c9.ssl.cf2.rackcdn.com//Documents/UCRStandardNov2021updatedVer2_301121081557551620.pdf
Value applied	0.9
Measurement methods and procedures	-
Monitoring frequency	Ex-ante fixed parameter
Purpose of Data	For the calculation of Emission Factor of the grid
Additional Comment	The combined margin emission factor as per CEA database (current version 16, Year 2021) results into higher emission factor. Hence for 2021-22 vintage UCR default emission factor remains conservative.

Data and Parameters to be monitored (ex-post monitoring values):

Data / Parameter	$EG_{PJ, y}$
Data unit	MWh / year
Description	Net electricity supplied to the grid by the project activity
Source of data	NSL records / Tamil Nadu Electricity Board records
Measurement procedures (if any):	For the purpose of a simplified and reliable measurement method, PP has proposed the following procedure for the parameter: (i) If the JMR/Share certificates/credit notes etc. generated for the

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	project WTGs provide net export quantity, the same will be directly considered for calculation. (ii) However, if the monthly statement does not directly provide "net electricity" units, then quantity of net electricity supplied to the grid shall be calculated using the parameters reflected in the monthly document, such as Export units and Import units. Thus, the difference between the measured quantities of the grid export and the import will be considered as net export: $EG_{PJ,y} = EG_{Export} - EG_{Import}$ (iii) In case the monthly accounting procedure (as may be reflected in the monthly statement (e.g., JMR, invoice etc. whichever is relevant during the crediting period) includes any transmission losses or other parameters to discount the units and month billing is done on such discounted net value, then PP may decide to consider this value for ER calculation, which is conservative. Thus, $EG_{PJ,y}$ is the net export which will be either directly sourced from the monthly generation statements (such as JMR) or to be calculated from export and import values reported and/or the losses parameters (if included).
Measurement Frequency:	Monthly
Value applied:	2,628 (This is an annualized average value considered here for an ex-ante estimation only, whereas this is an ex-post parameter hence actual value shall be applied during monitoring and verification)
QA/QC procedures applied:	Calibration of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board Main meters will be carried out once in five years as per National Standards (as per the provision of CEA, India) and faulty meters will be duly replaced immediately as per the provision of power purchase agreement. The energy meter details are attached in Appendix-2 for further reference. Any change/replacement in energy meters shall be addressed during periodic verification. The net amount of electricity considered for ER estimate which will be anyhow based on monthly statements, which can be further cross verified by the monthly bills.
Purpose of data:	The Data/Parameter is required to calculate the baseline emission.
Any comment:	All the data will be archived till a period of two years from the end of the crediting period.

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Appendix 1:

A. WTG details:

Sl. No	Site Name	Connected SS	Feeder Name	Location Name	Old HT.Sc.No	New HT.Sc.No
1	Panagudi Site	AnnaNagar TNEB SS 110/ 33/11KV	MRF	AXLES - 1	534	079204720534
				Anna Nagar SS		
2		Panagudi TNEB SS 110 / 11KV	Kanthagiri	AXLES - 2	535	079204720535
				Panagudi SS		

B. Technical specification of the wind machine:

Power		
Rated power:		750.0 kW
Flexible power ratings:		-
Cut-in wind speed:		4.0 m/s
Rated wind speed:		16.0 m/s
Cut-out wind speed:		25.0 m/s
Survival wind speed:		60.0 m/s
Wind zone (DIBt):		-
Wind class (IEC):		-
Rotor		
Diameter:		48.2 m
Swept area:		1,824.0 m²
Number of blades:		3
Rotor speed, max:		22.0 U/min
Tip speed:		56 m/s
Type:		LM 23.5/AL 23
Material:		GFK
Manufacturer:		LM Glasfieber/AL
Power density 1:		411.2 W/m²
Power density 2:		2.4 m²/kW
Gear box		
Type:		spur/planetary
Stages:		2
Ratio:		0.088888889
Manufacturer:		Brook/Hansen
Generator		

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Type:		Asynchronous
Number:		1
Speed, max:		1,500.0 U/min
Voltage:		690.0 V
Grid connection:		Thyristor
Grid frequency:		50.0 Hz
Manufacturer:		Elin
Tower		
Hub height:		50/60/70 m
Type:		Steel tube
Shape:		conical
Corrosion protection:		painted
Manufacturer:		NEG Micon (currently under VESTAS)
Weight		
Single blade:		-
Hub:		-
Rotor:		12.0 t
Nacelle:		22.0 t
Tower, max:		81.0 t
Total weight:		115.0 t

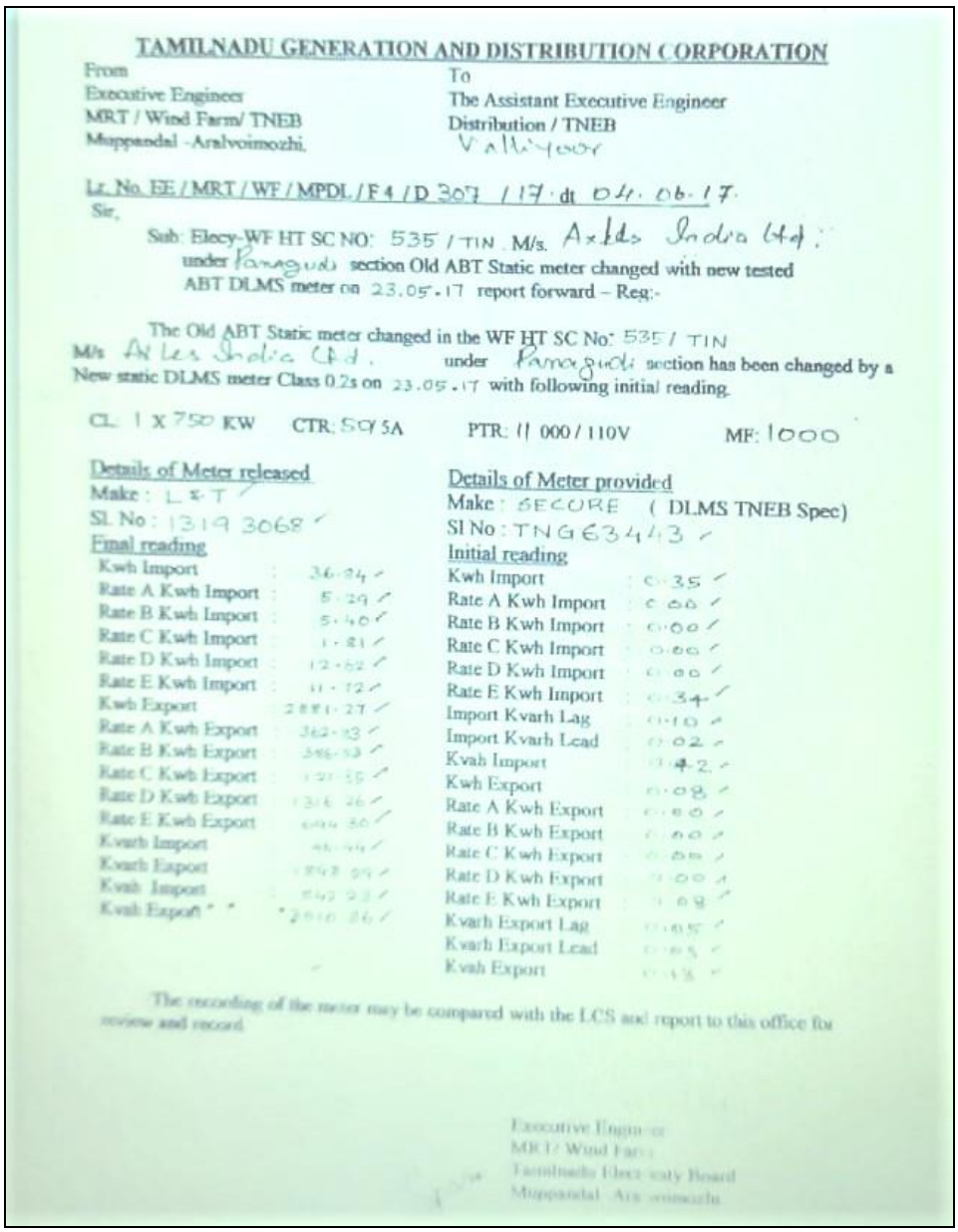
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Appendix 2:

List of energy meters and their basic details:

Sl. No	Location	Energy Meter Make	Energy Meter Sl. No	Energy Meter Accuracy
1	AXLES - 01	SECURE	TNG63444	0.2 S
2	AXLES - 02	SECURE	TNG63443	0.2 S

The calibration sample copies are attached below:



TAMILNADU GENERATION AND DISTRIBUTION CORPORATION

From
Executive Engineer
MRT / Wind Farm/ TNEB
Muppandal -Aralvoimozhi.

To
The Assistant Executive Engineer
Distribution / TNEB
Valliyoor

Lr. No. EE / MRT / WF / MPDL / F 4 / D 307 / 17 dt 04.06.17.

Sir,

Sub: Elecy-WF HT SC NO: 535 / TIN. M/s. Axles India Ltd:
under Panagudi section Old ABT Static meter changed with new tested
ABT DLMS meter on 23.05.17 report forward – Reg:-

The Old ABT Static meter changed in the WF HT SC No: 535 / TIN
M/s Axles India Ltd. under Panagudi section has been changed by a
New static DLMS meter Class 0.2s on 23.05.17 with following initial reading.

CL 1 X 750 KW CTR: 50/5A PTR: 11 000 / 110V MF: 1000

Details of Meter released
Make : L & T
Sl. No : 1319 3068
Final reading
Kwh Import : 36.84
Rate A Kwh Import : 5.29
Rate B Kwh Import : 5.40
Rate C Kwh Import : 1.81
Rate D Kwh Import : 12.62
Rate E Kwh Import : 11.72
Kwh Export 2881.27
Rate A Kwh Export 362.93
Rate B Kwh Export 346.93
Rate C Kwh Export 121.55
Rate D Kwh Export 1316.26
Rate E Kwh Export 694.50
Kvarh Import
Kvarh Export
Kvah Import
Kvah Export

Details of Meter provided
Make : SECURE (DLMS TNEB Spec)
Sl No : TNG63443
Initial reading
Kwh Import : 0.35
Rate A Kwh Import : 0.00
Rate B Kwh Import : 0.00
Rate C Kwh Import : 0.00
Rate D Kwh Import : 0.00
Rate E Kwh Import : 0.34
Import Kvarh Lag : 0.10
Import Kvarh Lead : 0.02
Kvah Import : 0.42
Kwh Export : 0.08
Rate A Kwh Export : 0.00
Rate B Kwh Export : 0.00
Rate C Kwh Export : 0.00
Rate D Kwh Export : 0.00
Rate E Kwh Export : 0.08
Kvarh Export Lag : 0.05
Kvarh Export Lead : 0.03
Kvah Export : 0.13

The recording of the meter may be compared with the LCS and report to this office for review and record.

Executive Engineer
MRT / Wind Farm
Tamilnadu Electricity Board
Muppandal - Aralvoimozhi

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TAMILNADU GENERATION AND DISTRIBUTION CORPORATION

From
Executive Engineer
MRT / Wind Farm/ TNEB
Muppandal -Aralvoimozhi

To
The Assistant Executive Engineer
Distribution / TNEB
Panagudi

Lr. No. EE / MRT / WF / MPDL / F 4 / D 200 / 17 dt 1.6.17

Sir,

Sub: Elecy-WF HT SC NO. 534 / TIN. M/s. Axles India (P) Ltd under Panagudi section Old ABT Static meter changed with new tested ABT DLMS meter on 23.5.17 report forward – Reg:-

The Old ABT Static meter changed in the WF HT SC No. 534 / TIN. M/s Axles India (P) Ltd. under Panagudi section has been changed by a New static DLMS meter Class 0.2s on 23.5.17 with following initial reading.

CL:1 X 750 KW CTR: 50/5A PTR: 11 000 / 110V MF: 1000

Details of Meter released		Details of Meter provided	
Make : L&T		Make : Secure (DLMS TNEB Spec)	
Sl. No : 13193084		Sl No : TN9 : 63444	
Final reading		Initial reading	
Kwh Import	: 42.67	Kwh Import	0.35
Rate A Kwh Import	: 6.45	Rate A Kwh Import	0.00
Rate B Kwh Import	: 6.26	Rate B Kwh Import	0.00
Rate C Kwh Import	: 2.00	Rate C Kwh Import	0.00
Rate D Kwh Import	: 14.57	Rate D Kwh Import	0.00
Rate E Kwh Import	: 13.39	Rate E Kwh Import	0.34
Kwh Export	: 3273.11	Import Kvarh Lag	0.10
Rate A Kwh Export	: 351.09	Import Kvarh Lead	0.02
Rate B Kwh Export	: 498.45	Kvah Import	0.42
Rate C Kwh Export	: 153.79	Kwh Export	0.08
Rate D Kwh Export	: 1524.61	Rate A Kwh Export	0.00
Rate E Kwh Export	: 845.17	Rate B Kwh Export	0.00
Kvarh Import	: 41.47	Rate C Kwh Export	0.00
Kvarh Export	: 2327.80	Rate D Kwh Export	0.00
Kvah Import	781.85	Rate E Kwh Export	0.08
Kvah Export	: 4156.03	Kvarh Export Lag	0.05
		Kvarh Export Lead	0.03
		Kvah Export	0.13

The recording of the meter may be compared with the LCS and report to this office for review and record.

Executive Engineer
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Tamilnadu Electricity Board
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