PROJECT CONCEPT NOTE

CARBON OFFSET UNIT (CoU) PROJECT

Title	:	Large Scale Solar Power Project in Rajasthan
Version	:	1.0
PCN Date	:	05/09/2023
CoU Issuance Period	:	16 Years 12 Months
Monitoring Duration	:	03/01/2019 to 31/12/2035

Project Concept Note (PCN)

CARBON OFFSET UNIT (CoU) PROJECT

BASIC INFORMATION

Title of the project activity	Large Scale Solar Power Project in Rajasthan
Scale of the project activity	Large Scale
Completion date of the PCN	05/09/2023
Project participants	Creduce Technologies Private Limited (Project Aggregator) M/s RSWM Ltd (Project Proponent)
Host Party	India
Applied methodologies and standardized baselines	Applied Baseline Methodology: ACM0002: Grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources --- Version 21.0 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 24,664CoUs per year]

SECTION - A - Description of project activity

A.1 General description of Carbon offset Unit (CoU) project activity

The proposed project titled under UCR is "Large Scale Solar Power Project in Rajasthan" which is a grid-connected solar power project. M/s RSWM Ltd is a solar power producer. The promoter of the project activity is 'M/s RSWM Ltd' (hereinafter called as Project Proponent or PP). PP has the full ownership of the project activity. This project is an operational activity with continuous reduction of GHG, currently being applied under the "Universal Carbon Registry" (UCR).

A.1.1 Purpose of the project activity:

The purpose of the proposed project activity is to generate electricity using a clean and renewable source of energy i.e., solar radiation. The proposed project activity of 15.642 MW is the installation and operation of a solar power plant are per the details listed below:

State	District	Type	Total installed capacity in AC kWp	Commissioning date
Rajasthan	Bhilwara	Ground-mounted	6.75 MW	03/01/2019
	Bhilwara	Rooftop mounted	0.092 MW	15/07/2019
	Banswara	Ground-mounted	8.80 MW	25/05/2019

As per the ex-ante estimate, this project will generate approximately 27,404 MWh of electricity per annum considering an average PLF of 20%. The generation of power from solar photovoltaics is a clean technology as there is no fossil fuel-fired or no GHG gases are emitted during the process. A photovoltaic module consists of several photovoltaic cells connected by circuits and sealed in an environmentally protective laminate, which forms the fundamental building blocks of the complete PV generating unit. Several PV panels mounted on a frame are termed PV Array. Thus, project activity leads to a reduction the GHG emissions as it displaces power from fossil fuel-based electricity generation in the regional grid. The technological details have been provided in Section A.4.

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

A.1.2 Project's Contribution to Sustainable Development

This project is a greenfield activity where grid power is the baseline. The Indian grid system has been predominantly dependent on fossil fuel-powered plants. Renewable power generation is gradually contributing to the share of clean & green power in the grid; however, the grid emission factor is still on the higher side which defines the grid as a distinct baseline.

The Government of India has stipulated the following indicators for sustainable development in the interim approval guidelines for such projects which are contributing to GHG mitigations. The Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change, has stipulated economic, social, environmental, and

technological well-being as the four indicators of sustainable development. It has been envisaged that the project shall contribute to sustainable development using the following ways:

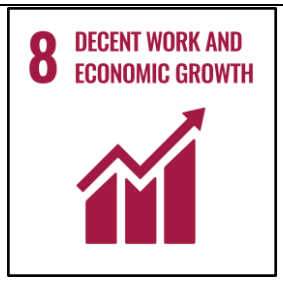
Social well-being: There have been good employment opportunities created for the local workforce during the project construction phase. The project after implementation has also continued to provide employment opportunities for the local populace in a sustained manner and the same would be continued over the project's lifetime. The employment opportunities created will contribute towards the alleviation of poverty in the surrounding area throughout the lifetime of the project activity.

Economic well-being: The project is a clean technology investment decided based on carbon revenue support, which signifies flows of clean energy investments into the host country. The project activity requires temporary and permanent, skilled and semi-skilled manpower at the project location; this will create additional employment opportunities in the region. The electricity replaced in the grid will be available for nearby areas which directly and indirectly improves the economy and lifestyle of the area. In addition, the success of these kinds of projects will provide new opportunities for industries and economic activities to be set up in the area. Apart from getting better employment opportunities, the local people will get better prices for their land, thereby resulting in overall economic development.

Technological well-being: The successful operation of project activity would lead to the promotion of solar-based power generation and would encourage other entrepreneurs to participate in similar projects. Increased interest in solar energy projects will further push R&D efforts by technology providers to develop more efficient and better machinery in the future. The project activity leads to the promotion and demonstrates the success of solar projects in the region which further motivates more investors to invest in solar power projects. Hence, the project activity leads to technological well-being.

Environmental well-being: The project activity will generate power using zero emissions solar-based power generation facility which helps to reduce GHG emissions and specific pollutants like SO_x, NO_x, and SPM associated with the conventional thermal power generation facilities. The project utilizes solar energy for generating electricity which is a clean source of energy. Also, being a renewable resource, use of solar energy to generate electricity contributes to resource conservation. It reduces the dependence on fossil fuels and conserves natural resources which are on the verge of depletion. The impact on land, water, air and soil is negligible. Thus, the project causes no negative impact on the surrounding environment contributing to environmental well-being.

SDG Goals	Description
Goal 7 	➢ The project activity will generate clean energy, which with increased shared will increase the affordability at a cheaper rate to end user. ➢ The project activity will utilize solar energy (renewal resource) to generate power. The project activity will increase the share of renewable resource-based electricity to the global mix of energy consumption
Goal 8	➢ Decent work and economic growth.

	➢ This project activity generates additional employment for skilled and unskilled, Also the project situated in remote areas will provide employment opportunities to unskilled people from villages. The training on various aspects including safety, operational issues, and developing skill sets will also be provided to employees ➢ This project will achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value
Goal 13 	➢ This 15.642 MW Solar power project meets the SDG 13 goal by saving fossil fuel and producing clean energy. ➢ This project is expected to reduce CO_2 emissions by 24,664ton per year. ➢ **SDG 13** on clean energy is closely related and complementary. ➢ In a Greenfield project, electricity delivered to the grid by the project would have otherwise been generated by the operation of grid-connected power plants. Thereby the project activity reduces the dependence on fossil fuel-based generation units and as there are no associated emissions with this project it contributes to the reduction of greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions.

A.1.3 With regards to ESG credentials:

At present specific ESG credentials have not been evaluated, however, the project essentially contributes to various indicators that can be considered under ESG credentials. Some of the examples are as follows:

- **Under Environment:**

Environmental criteria may include a company's energy use, waste, pollution, natural resource conservation, treatment of animals, etc. For the project proponent, the energy use pattern is now based on renewable energy due to the project and it also contributes to GHG emission reduction and conservation of depleting energy sources associated with the project baseline. Also, the criteria can be further evaluated on the basis of any environmental risks that the company might face and how those risks are being managed by the company. Here, as the power generation will be based on Solar power, the risk of environmental concerns associated with non-renewable power generation and risk related to increasing cost of power, etc. are now mitigated. Hence, the project contributes to ESG credentials.

- **Under Social:**

Social criteria reflect on the company's business relationships, qualitative employment, working conditions with regard to its employees' health and safety, interests of other stakeholders etc. With

respect to this project, the Project Proponent has robust policies in place to ensure equitable employment, health & and safety measures, local job creation etc. Also, the organizational CSR activities directly support local stakeholders to ensure social sustainability. Thus, the project contributes to ESG credentials.

- **Under Governance:**

Governance criteria relate to the overall operational practices and accounting procedures of the organization. With respect to this project activity, the PP practices a good governance practice with transparency, accountability, and adherence to local and national rules & and regulations, etc. This can befurther referred from the company's annual report. The electricity generated from the project can be accurately monitored, recorded, and further verified under the existing management practice of the company. Thus, the project and the proponent ensure good credentials under ESG.

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

There was no harm identified from the project and hence no mitigation measures are applicable.

Rational: as per 'Central Pollution Control Board (Ministry of Environment & Forests, Govt. of India)', the final document on the revised classification of Industrial Sectors under Red, Orange, Green, and White Categories (07/03/2016), it has been declared that Solar project activity falls under the "White category". White Category projects/industries do not require any Environmental Clearance such as 'Consent to Operate' from PCB as such project does not lead to any negative environmental impacts. Additionally, as per Indian regulations, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment is not required for Solar Projects.

Additionally, there are social, environmental, economic, and technological benefits that contribute to sustainable development. The key details have been discussed in the previous section.

A.3 Location of the project activity

The geographic co-ordinates of the project have been given below.

Project Name	District	State	Type	Project location
RSWM (6.842 MW) (6.75 MW + 0.092 MW)	Bhilwara	Rajasthan	Ground Mounted	25°53'21.3"N 74°38'01.7"E
			Rooftop Mounted	
RSWM (8.80 MW)	Banswara	Rajasthan	Ground Mounted	23°37'38"N 74°21'41"E

The representative location map is shown below

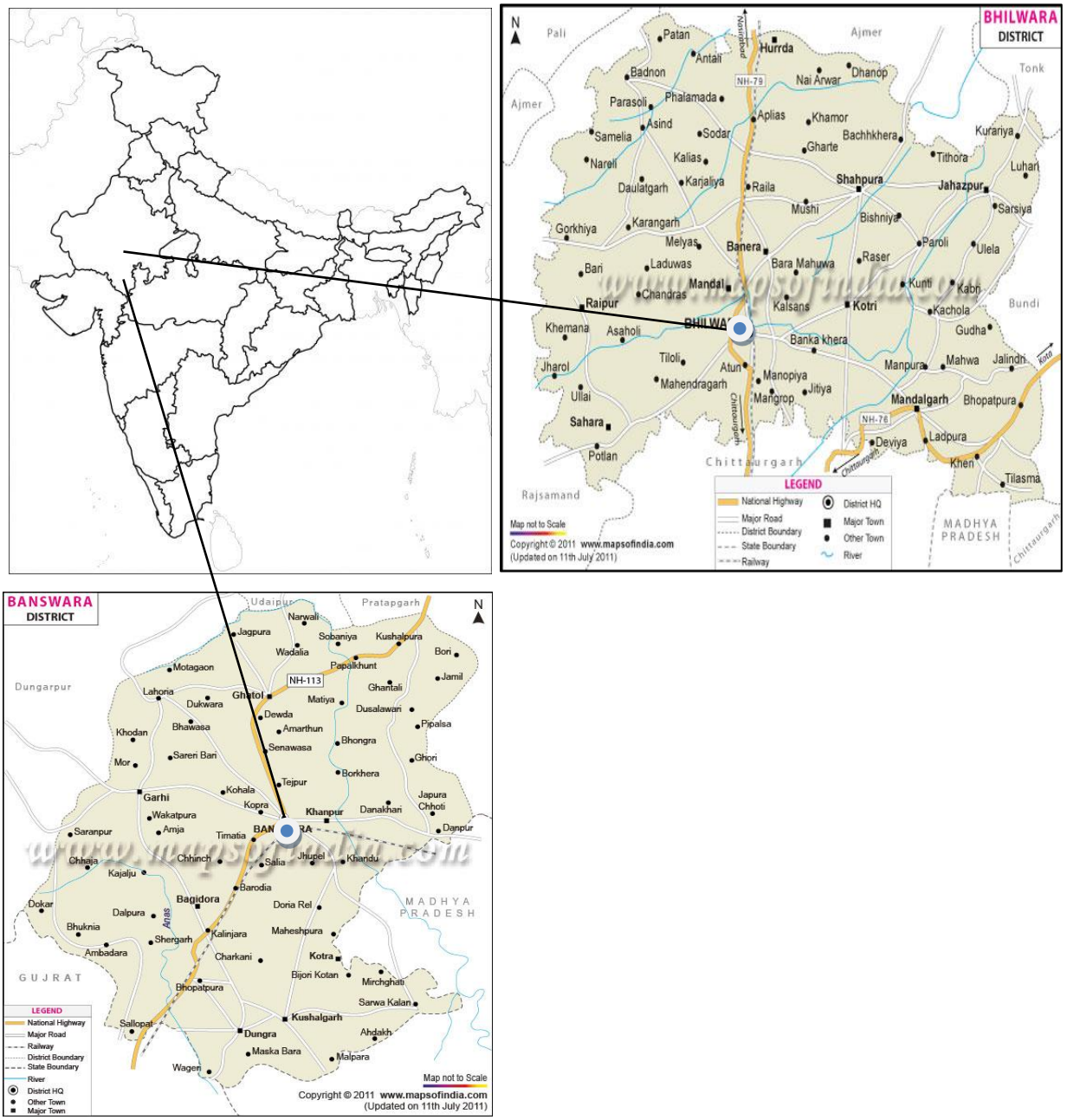


Figure-1- Location of the project activity (courtesy: google images and www.mapofindia.com)

A.4 Technologies/measures

The project activity is using clean renewable solar energy to produce electricity. The applied technology is considered to be one of the most environmentally friendly technologies available as the operation of the Solar photovoltaic does not emit any GHGs or any other harmful gases, unlike the operation of conventional power plants.

The photovoltaic module consists of photovoltaic cells connected by circuits and sealed in an environmentally protective laminate, which forms the fundamental building blocks of the complete PV-generating unit. Several PV panels mounted on a frame are termed as PV Array. The project activity has used reliable and proven technology to ensure that an environmentally safe and sound technology is only being implemented in the proposed project activity leading to the GHG reduction.

In the absence of the project activity, the equivalent amount of electricity imported from the NEWNE

grid would have been generated from the NEWNE grid, which is predominantly based on fossil fuels[1], hence baseline scenario of the project activity is the grid-based electricity system, which is also the pre-project scenario.

Salient features of the 6.75 + 0.092 MW plant

Parameter	Description
Total number of Photovoltaic Modules	19560 + 3305
Rating of Photovoltaic Module	345 Wp and 340 Wp
Source of module installed of each type	REC
Technology	Multicrystalline
No. of PCU installed	3 (2MVA EACH), 14 (12Nos 66KVA & 2 Nos 25 KVA)
Invertor make	Schneider Electric India pvt ltd Baroda

Salient features of 8.80 MW:

Parameters	Description
Total number of Photovoltaic Modules	28690 (8340+20350)
Rating of Photovoltaic Module	345 Wp , 350 Wp
Source of module installed of each type	REC
Technology	Multicrystalline
No. of PCU installed	4 (2.2 MVA EACH)
Invertor make	Schneider Electric India pvt ltd Baroda

A.5 Parties and project participants

Party (Host)	Participants
India	**Creduce Technologies Private Limited (Aggregator)** **Contact person** : Shailendra Singh Rao **Mobile** : +91 9016850742, 9601378723 **Address** : 2-O-13,14 Housing Board Colony, Banswara, Rajasthan -327001, India **M/s RSWM Ltd (Project Owner)** Address: Kharigram, P.B No.28, P.O Gulabpura- 311 021, Distt. Bhilwara, Rajasthan

A.6 Baseline Emissions

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

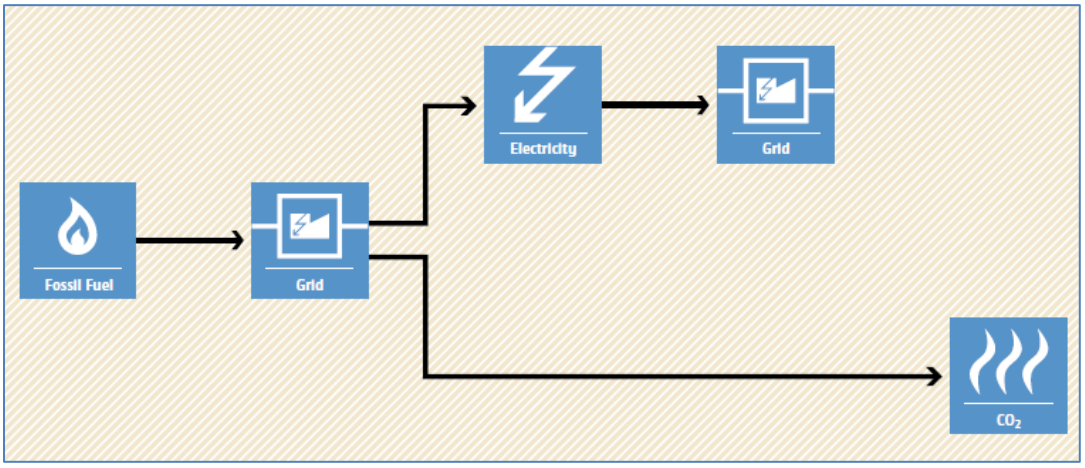
In the absence of the project activity, the equivalent amount of electricity would have been imported from the grid (which is connected to the unified Indian Grid system (NEWNE Grid)), which is carbon intensive due to being predominantly sourced from fossil fuel-based power plants. Hence, the baseline

[1] http://www.cea.nic.in/executive_summary.html

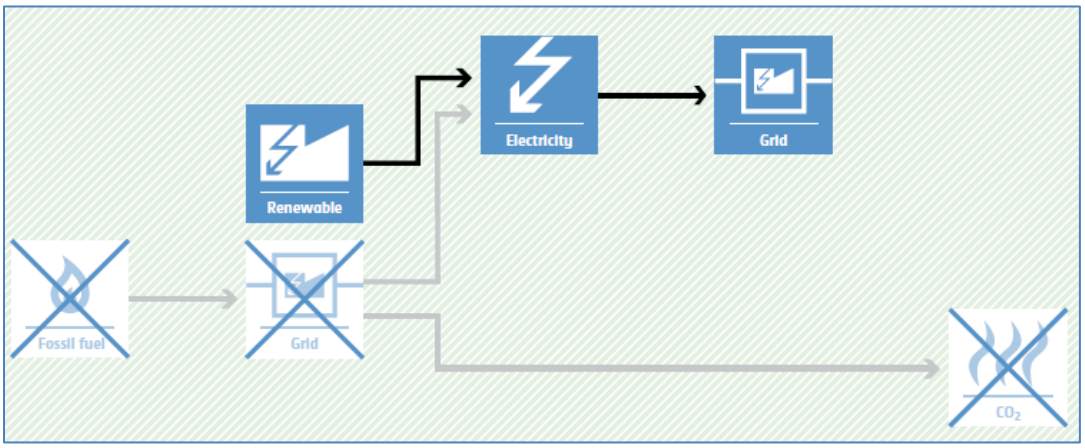
scenario of the project activity is the grid-based electricity system, which is also the pre-project scenario.

Schematic diagram showing the baseline scenario:

Baseline Scenario:



Project Scenario:



A.7 De-bundling

This project activity is bundled component of a larger project activity.

SECTION - B - Application of methodologies and standardized baselines

B.1 Reference to methodologies and standardized baselines

Sectoral scope	:	01, Energy industries (Renewable/Non-renewable sources)
Type	:	I-Renewable Energy Projects
Category	:	ACM0002. (Title: Large-scale Consolidated Methodology: Grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources, Ver 21.0)

B.2 Applicability of methodologies and standardized baselines

The project activity involves the generation of grid-connected electricity from the construction and operation of a new solar power-based power project. The project activity has an installed capacity of 15.642 MW which will qualify for a large-scale project. The project status corresponds to the methodology ACM0002., version 21, and the applicability of the methodology is discussed below:

Applicability Criteria	Project Case
1. This methodology is applicable to grid-connected renewable energy power generation project activities that: a) Install a greenfield plant b) Involve a capacity addition to (an) existing plant(s) c) Involve a retrofit of (an) existing operating plant(s)/units d) Involve a rehabilitation of (an) existing plant(s)/unit(s) e) Involve a replacement of (an) existing plant(s)/unit.	The option (a) of applicability criteria 1 is applicable as project is a greenfield plant /unit. Hence the project activity meets the given applicability criterion.
2. In case the project activity involves the integration of a BESS, the methodology is applicable to grid-connected renewable energy power generation project activities that - a) Integrate BESS with a Greenfield power plant b) Integrate a BESS together with implementing a capacity addition to an existing solar photovoltaic or wind power plant(s)/unit(s) c) Integrate a BESS to (an) existing solar photovoltaic or wind power plant(s)/unit(s) without implementing any other changes to the existing plant(s) d) Integrate a BESS together with implementing a retrofit of (an) existing solar photovoltaic or wind power plant(s)/unit(s).	The following criteria is not applicable to this project.

3. The methodology is applicable under the following conditions: a) Hydro power plant/unit with or without reservoir, wind power plant/unit, geothermal power plant/unit, solar power plant/unit, wave power plant/unit or tidal power plant/unit. b) In the case of capacity additions, retrofits, rehabilitations or replacements (except for wind, solar, wave or tidal power capacity addition projects) the existing plant/unit started commercial operation prior to the start of a minimum historical reference period of five years, used for the calculation of baseline emissions and defined in the baseline emission section, and no capacity expansion, retrofit, or rehabilitation of the plant/unit has been undertaken between the start of this minimum historical reference period and the implementation of the project activity. c) In case of Greenfield project activities applicable under paragraph 2 (a) above, the project participants shall demonstrate that the BESS was an integral part of the design of the renewable energy project activity (e.g.by referring to feasibility studies or investment decision documents). d) The BESS should be charged with electricity generated from the associated renewable energy power plant(s). Only during exigencies may the BESS be charged with electricity from the grid or a fossil fuel electricity generator. In such cases, the corresponding GHG emissions shall be accounted for as project emissions. The charging using the grid or using fossil fuel electricity generator should not amount to more than 2 per cent of the electricity generated by the project renewable energy plant during a monitoring period. During the time periods (e.g.week(s), months(s)) when the BESS consumes more than 2 per cent of the electricity for charging, the project participant shall not be entitled to issuance of the certified emission reductions for the concerned periods of the monitoring period.	The following criteria is not applicable to this project.

4. In case of hydro power plants, one of the following conditions shall apply: a) The project activity is implemented in existing single or multiple reservoirs, with no change in the volume of any of the reservoirs b) The project activity is implemented in existing single or multiple reservoirs, where the volume of the reservoir(s) is increased and the power density, is greater than 4 W/m^2 c) The project activity results in new single or multiple reservoirs and the power density, is greater than 4 W/m^2 d) The project activity is an integrated hydro power project involving multiple reservoirs, where the power density for any of the reservoirs is lower than or equal to 4 W/m^2, all of the following conditions shall apply: • The power density calculated using the total installed capacity of the integrated project, is greater than 4 W/m^2 • Water flow between reservoirs is not used by any other hydropower unit which is not a part of the project activity; • Installed capacity of the power plant(s) with power density lower than or equal to 4 W/m^2 shall be: a) Lower than or equal to 15 MW b) Less than 10 per cent of the total installed capacity of integrated hydro power project.	The project activity involves the installation of Solar PV (SPV). Hence, this criterion is not applicable
5. In the case of integrated hydro power projects, project participants shall: a) Demonstrate that water flow from upstream power plants/units spill directly to the downstream reservoir and that collectively constitute to the generation capacity of the integrated hydro power project; or b) Provide an analysis of the water balance covering the water fed to power units, with all possible combinations of reservoirs and without the construction of reservoirs. The purpose of water balance is to demonstrate the requirement of specific combination of reservoirs constructed under CDM project activity for the optimization of power output. This demonstration has to be carried out in the specific scenario of water availability in different seasons to optimize the water flow at the inlet of power units. Therefore, this water balance will take into account seasonal flows from river, tributaries (if any), and rainfall for	The project activity involves installation of Solar PV (SPV). Hence, this criterion is not applicable

minimum of five years prior to the implementation of the CDM project activity.	
6. The methodology is not applicable to - a) Project activities that involve switching from fossil fuels to renewable energy sources at the site of the project activity, since in this case, the baseline may be the continued use of fossil fuels at the site; b) Biomass fired power plants/units.	This project is a 15.642 MW capacity solar power project and does not use any biomass. Hence this criterion is not applicable.
7. In the case of retrofits, rehabilitations, replacements, or capacity additions, this methodology is only applicable if the most plausible baseline scenario, as a result of the identification of baseline scenario, is "the continuation of the current situation, that is to use the power generation equipment that was already in use prior to the implementation of the project activity and undertaking business as usual maintenance.	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.

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:

- The project is uniquely identifiable based on its location coordinates,
- The project has a dedicated commissioning certificate and connection point,
- Project is associated with energy meters which are dedicated to the consumption point for the project developer.

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

As per applicable methodology ACM0002. version - 21, "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 Solar Power Plant and the Indian grid system.

Source		Gas	Included?	Justification/Explanation
Baseline	Grid connected 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 Solar	CO_2	No	No CO_2 emissions are emitted from the project
		CH_4	No	Project activity does not emit CH_4

Source		Gas	Included?	Justification/Explanation
	Electric Power Project Activity	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 the baseline scenario

As per the approved consolidated methodology ACM0002. version - 21, if the project activity is the installation of a new grid-connected renewable power plant/unit, the baseline scenario is the following:

"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 a new solar power plant to harness the green power from solar energy and utilize the generated electricity as a captive source for PP, In the absence of the project activity, the equivalent amount of power would have been supplied by the Indian grid, which is fed mainly by fossil fuel-fired plants. 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) that 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 2013 - 2020 years as a fairly conservative estimate for Indian projects not previously verified under any GHG program. Also, for the vintage 2021-2022, the combined margin emission factor calculated from the CEA database in India results in higher emissions than the default value. Hence, the same emission factor has been considered to calculate the emission reduction under a conservative approach.

B.5.1 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 (tCO_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:

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

BE_y = Baseline emissions in year y (tCO_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)

Estimated annual baseline emission reductions (BE_y)

= 27,404 MWh/year *0.9 tCO2/MWh

= 24,664tCO_2/year

- ***Project Emissions***

As per ACM0002. version - 21, only emissions associated with fossil fuel combustion, emissions from the operation of geothermal power plants due to the release of non-condensable gases, and emissions from a water reservoir of Hydro should be accounted for the project emission. Since the project activity is a solar electric power project, it's emission from renewable energy plants is nil.

Thus, PE = 0

- ***Leakage Emission***

As per ACM0002. version - 21, '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 zero.

Hence, LE = 0

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

Hence Net GHG emission reduction, = 24,663-0-0 = 24,664 tCO_2/year (i.e., 24,664 CoUs/year)

B.6 Prior History

The project activity is a large-scale Solar project and was not applied under any other GHG mechanism prior to this registration with UCR. Also, the project has not been applied for any other environmental crediting or certification mechanism. Hence the project will not cause double accounting of carbon credits (i.e., CoUs).

B.7 Changes to the start date of crediting

There is no change in the start date of the crediting period.

The start date of crediting under UCR is mentioned in the table above, which is the day when electricity generation started.

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

Not applicable.

B.9 Monitoring period number and duration

Total Monitoring Period: 16 Years 12 Months

Date: 03/01/2019 to 31/12/2035 (inclusive of both dates).

B.10 Monitoring Plan

Data and Parameters available (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 2013 - 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://cea.nic.in/wp-content/uploads/baseline/2023/01/Approved_report_emission__2021_22.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 18, December 2022) results into higher emission factor. Hence for 2022 vintage UCR default emission factor remains conservative.

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

Data / Parameter	$EG_{PJ,facility,y}$
Data unit	MWh
Description	Net electricity supplied to the NEWNE grid facility by the project activity
Source of data	Joint meter reading report/Energy generation report
Measurement procedures (if any):	Data Type: Measured Monitoring equipment: Energy meters are used for monitoring recording frequency: Continuous monitoring and monthly recording from energy meters, summarized annually Archiving Policy: Paper & Electronic Calibration frequency: 5 years (as per CEA provision) Based on the joint meter reading certificates/credit notes, and energy

	generation report.
Measurement Frequency:	Monthly
Value applied:	27,404 (Ex-ante estimate)
QA/QC procedures applied:	Calibration of the main meters will be carried out once in five (5) 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.
Purpose of data:	The Data/Parameter is required to calculate the baseline emission.
Any comment:	Data will be archived electronically for a period of 36 months beyond the end of crediting period.