



# PROJECT CONCEPT NOTE

## CARBON OFFSET UNIT (CoU) PROJECT



**Title:** Small Hydro Power Project in Panwi, Himachal Pradesh

Version: 1.0

Date: 14/04/2025

CoU Issuance Period: 15 Years

Date: 01/01/2021 to 31/12/2035



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

BASIC INFORMATION	
Title of the project activity	Small Hydro Power Project in Panwi, Himachal Pradesh
Scale of the project activity	Small Scale
Completion date of the PCN	14/04/2025
Project participants	Creduce Technologies Private Limited (Representator) Ascent Hydro Projects Ltd (AHPPL) (Project Proponent)
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	19,074 CoUs (19,074 tCO <sub>2</sub> e which is an estimated value per year)

## SECTION A. Description of project activity

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

The proposed project tile under UCR is “Small Hydro Power Project in Panwi, Himachal Pradesh”, which is a grid connected Hydro Electric Power project located in Kinnaur district in the state of Himachal Pradesh (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 proposed project activity is promoted by Ascent Hydro Projects Ltd (AHPPL) (herein after called as project proponent ‘PP’). The proposed project activity is installation and operation of 2 Pelton Hydro Turbine Generators having individual capacity 2000 kW with aggregated installed capacity of 4 MW in District - Kinnaur, Himachal Pradesh state of India. This project activity is also called as small hydroelectric power (SHEP) project

The water from the stream is diverted by means of a trench weir. The diverted water from the stream is conducted by means of a water conductor system into the forebay tank. Water then leaves the forebay and is guided by penstock into the power house. The power house contains 2 nos. of Pelton Wheel type, horizontal shaft turbines and synchronous generators with alternating current to generate electrical energy. The two units have a longitudinal arrangement parallel to the length axis of the power house.

This project activity is promoted by Ascent Hydro Projects Limited (AHPL) which is a 100% subsidiary company of Dodson Lindblom International Inc (DLI), an Ohio based company that specializes in the engineering and development of infrastructure projects with particular emphasis on hydroelectric power generation. The generated power from the project activity is sold to “Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board” through “Northern, Eastern, Western, and North-Eastern” (NEWNE) regional grid.

The project activity is a Greenfield activity. There were no other renewable energy power plants at the project site prior to the implementation of the project. However, electricity delivered to the grid by the project activity would have otherwise been generated by the operation of fossil fuel based grid-connected power plants and by the addition of new generation sources in the grid.

The project activity has been commissioned on 09/05/2013 and has started its commercial production. The project activity has been registered under UNFCCC on 15/08/2015 with “CDM project ID 10183”<sup>1</sup>.

Hence, project activity is displacing the estimated annual net electricity generation i.e., 21,193.35 MWh from the Indian grid system, which otherwise would have been generated by the operation of fossil fuel-based grid-connected power plants. The estimated annual CO<sub>2</sub>e emission reductions by the project activity are expected to be 19,074 tCO<sub>2</sub>e.

The estimated annual average and the total CO<sub>2</sub>e emission reductions by the project activity is expected to be 19,074 tCO<sub>2</sub>e, 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 hydro energy, a clean renewable energy

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<sup>1</sup> [https://cdm.unfccc.int/Projects/DB/KBS\\_Cert1439466942.97/view](https://cdm.unfccc.int/Projects/DB/KBS_Cert1439466942.97/view)

source it will not cause any negative impact on the environment and thereby contributes to climate change mitigation efforts.

### **Project's Contribution to Sustainable Development**

Indian economy is highly dependent on “Coal” as fuel to generate energy and for production processes. Thermal power plants are the major consumers of coal in India and yet the basic electricity needs of a large section of population are not being met. This results in excessive demands for electricity and places immense stress on the environment.

Changing coal consumption patterns will require a multi-pronged strategy focusing on demand, reducing wastage of energy and the optimum use of renewable energy (RE) sources. This project is a greenfield activity where grid power is the baseline. The renewable power generation is gradually contributing to the share of clean & green power in the grid; however, grid emission factor is still on higher side which defines grid as distinct baseline.

The Government of India has stipulated 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, environment 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:** The project would help in generating direct and indirect employment benefits accruing out of ancillary units for manufacturing of the hydro turbine generator and for maintenance during operation of the project activity. It will lead to development of infrastructure around the project area in terms of improved road network, etc. and will also directly contribute to the development of renewable infrastructure in the region.

**Economic well-being:** Being a renewable resource, using hydro energy to generate electricity contributes to conservation precious natural resources. 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. Locally, improvement in infrastructure will provide new opportunities for industries and economic activities to be setup 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 project activity leads to the promotion of 4 MW hydro turbine generators into the region and will promote practice for small scale industries to reduce the dependence on carbon intensive grid supply to meet the captive requirement of electrical energy and also increasing energy availability and improving quality of power under the service area. Hence, the project leads to technological well-being.

**Environmental well-being:** The project utilizes hydro energy for generating electricity which is a clean source of energy. The project activity will not generate any air pollution, water pollution or solid waste to the environment which otherwise would have been generated through fossil fuels. Also, it will contribute to reduction GHG emissions. Thus, the project causes no negative impact on the surrounding environment contributing to environmental well-being.

### **With regards to ESG credentials:**

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

#### **Under Environment:**

The following environmental benefits are derived from the project activity:

- Produces renewable electricity without any GHG emissions.
- Run-of-river hydro power plant with negligible impact on the surrounding ecology.
- No increase in volume of reservoir and no land inundation, hence no disturbance to the natural habitat.

For the PP, energy sale 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. Hence, project contributes to ESG credentials.

#### **Under Social:**

The social well-being is assessed by contribution to improvement in living standards of the local community. The project activity is located in remote villages of industrially backward state of Himachal Pradesh. The implementation of the project activity would provide job opportunities to the local community; contribute in poverty alleviation of the local community and development of basic amenities to community leading to improvement in living standards of the community.

#### **Under Economics:**

Economic well-being refers to additional investment consistent with the needs of the local community. The project activity is associated with a significant investment. This investment is quite significant in a rural area. These activities would contribute to the economic well-being of the local community. The project activity has also provided direct and indirect job opportunities to the local community during construction and shall provide permanent job opportunities during operation and also by improving power scenario & tourism potential in Himachal Pradesh. During operation of the project activity, many persons has been employed directly, apart from indirect employment, which would augur well for the economic well-being of the community

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

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

**Rational:** as per ‘Central Pollution Control Board (Ministry of Environment & Forests, Govt. of India)’<sup>2</sup>, final document on revised classification of Industrial Sectors under Red, Orange, Green and White Categories (11/07/2024), it has been declared that hydro 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 Regulation, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment is notrequired

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<sup>2</sup> [https://cpcb.nic.in/openpdf?file\\_id=TGF0ZXN0RmlsZS9fMTczNzYxMzk2OV9tZWRpYXBob3RvMTEzODMucGRm](https://cpcb.nic.in/openpdf/https://cpcb.nic.in/openpdf?file_id=TGF0ZXN0RmlsZS9fMTczNzYxMzk2OV9tZWRpYXBob3RvMTEzODMucGRm)  
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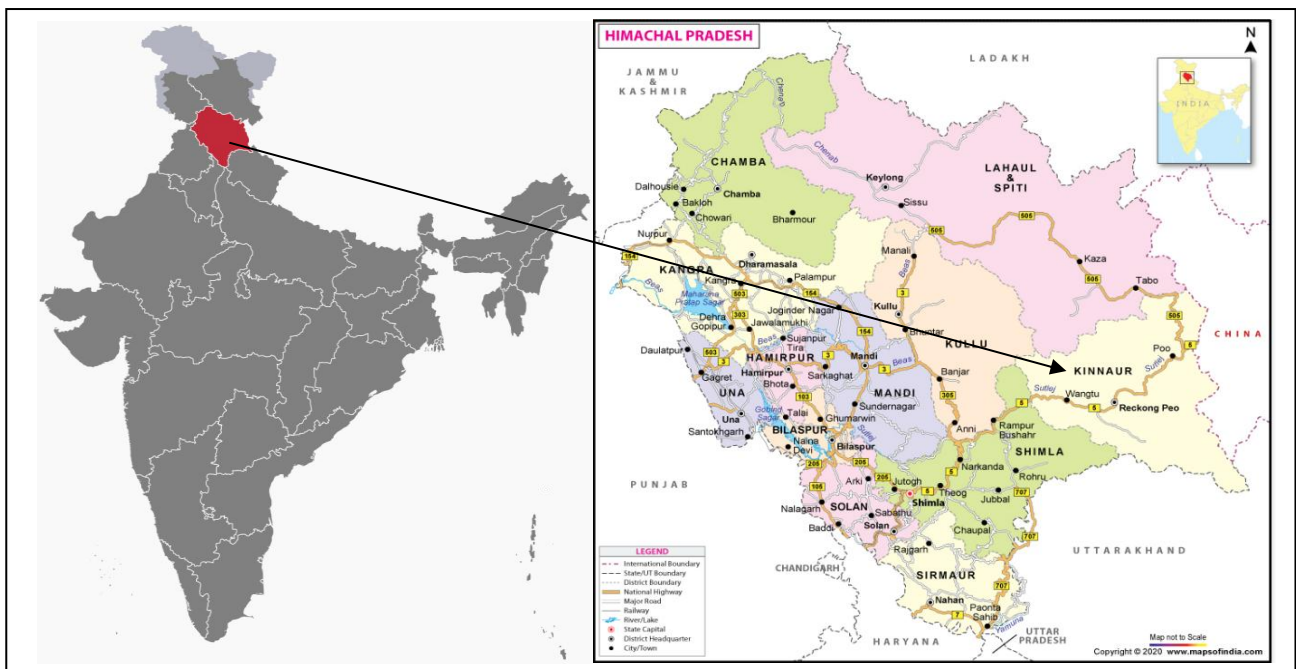
for small Hydro Projects. AHPPL has carried out an assessment of the contribution it is making and found that the project is contributing positively to the social, environmental, economic and technological benefits as discussed in above section. There is no significant impact on air, water, and land due to the project activity.

#### Location of project activity >>

Country : India  
State : Himachal Pradesh  
District : Kinnaur  
Tehsil : Nichhar  
Village : Panwi

This project location is situated near village Panwi of Kinnaur district in the state of Himachal Pradesh. The project is accessible by National Highway (NH)-22 which runs from Shimla to Tibet. The nearest town is Shimla. Kalka is the nearest main railway station and is about 80 kilometers from Shimla. Nearest big town and distance Rampur, 61 kilometers distance from state capital, Shimla 155 kilometers. The geographic coordinate of the project location- 31°32'00" N and 78°01'30" E.

The representative location map is included below:



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

### A.3. Technologies/measures >>

The run of river Small Hydro Power (SHP) project utilises water from the stream Panwi Gad which is the tributary of the River Sutlej. The water from the stream will be diverted by means of a trench weir. The diverted water from the stream will be conducted by means of a water conductor system into the forebay tank. Water will then leave the forebay and will be guided by penstock into the power house. The power house contains 2 nos. of Pelton Wheel type, horizontal shaft turbines and synchronous generators with alternating current to generate electrical energy. The two units have a longitudinal arrangement parallel to the length axis of the power house. The particulars of the Turbine and Generator are as follows

Number of Turbines	2
Type	Impulse - Pelton
Number of Jet	Double Jet
Rated output	2000 kW
Rated head	163.5 m
Nominal discharge	1.42 cumecs
Maximum pressure rise	25%
Maximum speed rise	30%
Number of Generators	2
Rated output	2000 kW
Power factor	0.9
Rated voltage	3.3 $\pm$ 10%
Frequency	50Hz
Range of frequency variation	$\pm$ 3%
Number of phases	3, star connected

In the absence of the project activity power is generated at 3.3 kV which is economical voltage for generators in the capacity range of 2000 kW output. The entire power generated is being transmitted by 22 kV transmission line into the 22 kV system of HPSEB at the proposed control point at Nathpa for further utilization. The details and specifications of the equipment's to be used in the SHP plant are as follows:

<b>Description</b>	<b>Panwi SHP</b>
Installed capacity 4.0 MW	4.0 MW
<u>Trench weir</u>	
Design discharge	3.48 m <sup>3</sup> /s
Elevation	1784.0 m
<u>Intake to desilting tank</u>	
Design discharge	3.48 m <sup>3</sup> /s
Length	228 m
<u>Desilting tank to forebay</u>	
Design discharge	2.9 m <sup>3</sup> /s
Length	1084 m
Capacity of Forebay	450 m <sup>3</sup>
Top level of Forebay	1779.5 m
<u>Penstock</u>	
Number	1
Length and size	280 m of 1.0 m diameter

Number of generating units	2
Capacity of each unit	2.0 MW
Generator floor level	1611 m
Gross head	168.5 m
Net head design	163.5 m
Voltage	22 kV
Connection to grid	Nathpa substation at a distance of 4.5 kilometres
Project Life time	35 Years

In the project activity the equivalent amount of electricity would have otherwise been generated by the operation of fossil fuel-based grid-connected power plants and fed into unified India grid system, hence baseline scenario of the project activity is the grid-based electricity system, which is also the pre-project scenario as discussed in the previous section.

#### A.4. Parties and project participants >>

Party (Host)	Participants
India	<p><b>Creduce Technologies Private Limited (Representator)</b></p> <p>Contact person: Shailendra Singh Rao  Mobile: +91 9016850742, 9601378723  Address:  2-O-13,14 Housing Board Colony, Banswara, Rajasthan - 327001, India</p> <p><b>Ascent Hydro Projects Ltd (AHPPL) (Developer)</b></p> <p>Street/P.O. Box -Tejpal Scheme Road 5, Vile Parle, Building - 6, Shiv Vastu, City - Mumbai, State/Region- Maharashtra, 400057</p>



## A.5. Baseline Emissions>>

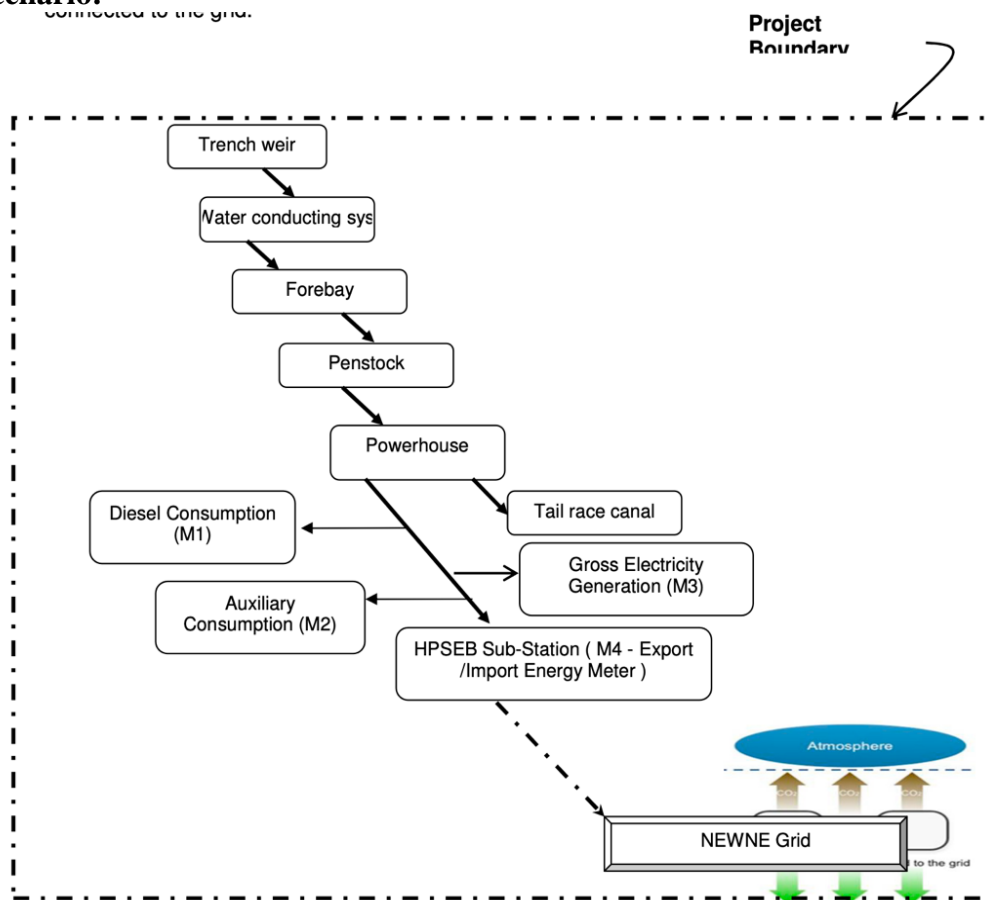
The baseline scenario identified at the PCN stage of the project activity is:

- Grid

In the absence of the project activity, the equivalent amount of electricity would have been generated by the operation of fossil fuel-based grid-connected power plants and fed into Indian grid system, which is carbon intensive due to use of fossil fuels. 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:



**Figure -2: Project Boundary of the project activity**

NWENE – North West East and North-East Grid, is now a part of unified Indian Grid system.

In the above figure:

M1 – For Monitoring Parameter  $DC_y$

M2 – For Monitoring Auxiliary Consumption

M3 – For Monitoring of plant Gross Generation

M4 – For Monitoring of the parameters,  $EG_{Export}$ ,  $EG_{Import}$

The main greenhouse gas that is prevented from being emitted into atmosphere is CO<sub>2</sub> (Carbon dioxide) which would have otherwise been emitted from the fossil fuel fired power plants that are connected to the grid

### **Baseline Scenario:**

As per 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:

*“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 SHEP plant to harness the green power from Hydrel energy and to supply the produced power to the Indian grid system. 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.6. Debundling>>**

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

## 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 construction and operation of a new hydro power-based power project. The project activity has installed capacity of 4 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 (hydro) generation plant that exports (sale) electricity to the fossil fuel dominated electricity grid (Indian Grid system). Thus, the project activity meets this applicability conditions.
2. Illustration of respective situations under which each of the methodology (i.e., AMS-I.D: Gridconnected 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 Indian Grid system grid which is a regional grid, the methodology AMS-I.D. is applicable.
3. This methodology is applicable to project activities that:	The Project activity involves the installation of new power plant at a site

Applicability Criterion	Project Case
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Install a Greenfield plant;</li> <li>(b) Involve a capacity addition in (an) existing plant(s);</li> <li>(c) Involve a retrofit of (an) existing plant(s);</li> <li>(d) Involve a rehabilitation of (an) existing plant(s); or</li> <li>(e) Involve a replacement of (an) existing plant(s).</li> </ul>	<p>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).</p>
<p>4. Hydro power plants with reservoirs that satisfy at least one of the following conditions are eligible to apply this methodology:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) The project activity is implemented in existing reservoir, with no change in the volume of the reservoir; or</li> <li>(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<sup>2</sup>.</li> <li>(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/m<sup>2</sup></li> </ul>	<p>As the project activity is a run-off river type hydro power plant, this criterion is not relevant for the project activity.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>The rated capacity of the project activity is 4 MW Hydro power project. i.e. only component is renewable power project below 15 MW, thus this criterion is not applicable to this project activity</p>
<p>6. Combined heat and power (co-generation) systems are not eligible under this category</p>	<p>This is not relevant to the project activity as the project involves only hydro power generating units.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>There is no other existing renewable energy power generation facility at the project site. Therefore, this criterion is not applicable.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>This is not relevant to the project activity as the project involves only hydro power generating units.</p>

Applicability Criterion	Project Case
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 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 hydro 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 interface.

### 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 Hydro Turbine Generators and the Indian grid system.

Source		Gas	Included?	Justification/Explanation
Baseline	Grid connected electricity generation	CO <sub>2</sub>	Yes	<b>CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from electricity generation in fossil fuel fired power plants</b>
		CH <sub>4</sub>	No	Minor emission source
		N <sub>2</sub> O	No	Minor emission source
		Other	No	No other GHG emissions were emitted from the project
Project	Greenfield Hydro Power Project Activity	CO <sub>2</sub>	No	No CO <sub>2</sub> emissions are emitted from the project
		CH <sub>4</sub>	No	Project activity does not emit CH <sub>4</sub>
		N <sub>2</sub> O	No	Project activity does not emit N <sub>2</sub> O
		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:

**“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 hydro power plant to harness the green power from hydro energy and to use for sale to national grid i.e., India grid system 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<sub>2</sub> emission factor (tCO<sub>2</sub>/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<sub>2</sub>/MWh for the 2014-2023 years as a fairly conservative estimate for Indian projects not previously verified under any GHG program. Also, for the vintage 2024, 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

$$\text{Thus, } ER_y = BE_y - PE_y - LE_y$$

Where:

$ER_y$  = Emission reductions in year y (tCO<sub>2</sub>/y)

$BE_y$  = Baseline Emissions in year y (tCO<sub>2</sub>/y)

$PE_y$  = Project emissions in year y (tCO<sub>2</sub>/y)

$LE_y$  = Leakage emissions in year y (tCO<sub>2</sub>/y)

### Baseline Emissions

Baseline emissions include only CO<sub>2</sub> 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 (tCO <sub>2</sub> )
$EG_{PJ,y}$	=	Quantity of net electricity generation that is produced and fed into the grid as a result of the implementation of this project activity in year y (MWh)
$EF_{grid,y}$	=	UCR recommended emission factor of 0.9 tCO <sub>2</sub> /MWh has been considered, this is conservative as compared to the combined margin grid emission factor which can be derived from Database of Central Electricity Authority (CEA), India. (Reference: General Project Eligibility Criteria and Guidance, UCR Standard, page 4)

### **Project Emissions**

As per paragraph 39 of AMS-I.D. (version 18, dated 28/11/2014), for most renewable energy project activities emission is zero.

As per applied methodology only emission associated with the fossil fuel combustion, emission from operation of DG Set, would be accounted for the project emission on actuals.

**Hence, PE<sub>y</sub>=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<sub>y</sub>= 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<sub>y</sub>)

$$= 21,193.35 \text{ MWh/year} \times 0.9 \text{ tCO}_2/\text{MWh}$$

$$= 19,074 \text{ tCO}_2/\text{year (i.e., 19,074 CoUs/year)}$$

#### **B.6. Prior History>>**

The project activity is a small-scale hydro project, following are the key details under the prior history of the project:

- a) The project activity is a small-scale hydro project which is registered under CDM with project ID 10183 titled “Small Hydro Power Project in Panwi, Himachal Pradesh”. The project has received CERs for all three crediting periods lasting from 27/01/2001 to 31/12/2020. Apart from CDM; the project has not achieved any registration or issuance under any other GHG mechanism.
- b) The project was not applied under any other GHG mechanism; also for the current period of COUs, the CDM verification has also not been initiated. Hence project will not cause double accounting of carbon credits (i.e., COUs).

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

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

The start date of crediting under UCR is considered as 01/01/2021, which is the project commissioning date and no GHG emission reduction has been claimed so far.

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

Not applicable.

#### **B.9. Monitoring period number and duration>>**

First Monitoring Period:

04 Years

01/01/2021 to 31/12/2024 (inclusive of both dates)



## B.10. Monitoring plan>>

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

Data / Parameter	UCR recommended emission factor
Data unit	tCO <sub>2</sub> /MWh
Description	A "grid emission factor" refers to a CO <sub>2</sub> emission factor (tCO <sub>2</sub> /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 <sub>2</sub> /MWh for the 2014 - 2024 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	<a href="https://cea.nic.in/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/User_Guide_Version_20.0.pdf">https://cea.nic.in/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/User_Guide_Version_20.0.pdf</a> <a href="https://a23e347601d72166dcd6-16da518ed3035d35cf0439f1cdf449c9.ssl.cf2.rackcdn.com/Documents/UCRS_tandardAug2024updatedVer7_020824191534797526.pdf">https://a23e347601d72166dcd6-16da518ed3035d35cf0439f1cdf449c9.ssl.cf2.rackcdn.com/Documents/UCRS_tandardAug2024updatedVer7_020824191534797526.pdf</a>
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 20, Year 2024) results into lower emission factor. Hence for 2024 vintage CEA emission factor remains conservative.

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

Data / Parameter	EG <sub>PJ, y</sub>
Data unit	MWh/year
Description	Quantity of net electricity supplied to the grid as a result of the implementation of the project activity in year y (MWh)
Source of data	Monthly Joint Meter Readings (JMRs)

Measurement procedures (if any):	<p>Data Type: Measured</p> <p>Monitoring equipment: Energy Meters are used for monitoring</p> <p>Recording Frequency: Continuous monitoring and Monthly recording from Energy Meters, Summarized Annually</p> <p>Archiving Policy: Paper &amp; Electronic</p> <p>Calibration frequency: 5 years (as per CEA provision)</p> <p>Generally, the calculation is done by the Authority/Discom and the project proponent has no control over the authority for the calculation. Therefore, based on the joint meter reading certificates/credit notes, the project shall raise the invoice for monthly payments.</p> <p>In case the monthly JMR provides net export quantity, the same will be directly considered for calculation. However, if the JMR 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 JMR.</p> <p>Energy meter details mentioned as <b>Appendix-I</b></p>
Measurement Frequency:	<p>For example, the difference between the measured quantities of the grid export and the import will be considered as net export:</p> $EG_{PJ,y} = EG_{Export} - EG_{Import}$ <p>Thus, <math>EG_{PJ,y}</math> 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.</p>
Value applied:	Monthly
QA/QC procedures applied:	<p>To be applied as per actual data</p> <p>(21,193.35 MWh is an annualized average value has been considered here for ex-ante estimation only, whereas this is an ex-post parameter hence actual value shall be applied during monitoring and verification)</p>
Purpose of data:	<p>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.</p> <p>Cross Checking: Quantity of net electricity supplied to the grid will be cross checked from the invoices raised by the project participant to the grid.</p>
Any comment:	<p>The Data/Parameter is required to calculate the baseline emission.</p> <p>All the data will be archived till a period of two years from the end of the crediting period.</p>

## Appendix-I

Energy Meter details:

Details	Main Meter	Check Meter	Main Meter	Check Meter
Serial Number	X0377326	X0377327	HPU05976	HPU05977
Type	E3M024	E3M024	E3M024	E3M024
Meter accuracy	0.2s	0.2s	0.2s	0.2s
PT Ratio	22KV/ $\sqrt{3}$ /110V/ $\sqrt{3}$	22KV/ $\sqrt{3}$ /110V/ $\sqrt{3}$	22KV/ $\sqrt{3}$ /110V/ $\sqrt{3}$	22KV/ $\sqrt{3}$ /110V/ $\sqrt{3}$
CT ratio	150/1A	150/1A	150/1A	150/1A
Latest testing Date	11/11/2020	11/11/2020	07/01/2020	07/01/2020