



# Monitoring Report

## CARBON OFFSET UNIT (CoU) PROJECT



**Title:** 5 MW Small Scale Hydro Power project by M/S Padhas  
Hydel Projects Pvt Ltd

Version 1.0

Date 14/02/2022

First CoU Issuance Period: 04 years 07 months

Monitoring Period: 02/06/2017 to 31/12/2021



Monitoring Report (MR)  
CARBON OFFSET UNIT (CoU) PROJECT

**Monitoring Report**

Title of the project activity	5 MW Small Scale Hydro Power project by M/S Padhas Hydel Projects Pvt. Ltd
UCR Project Registration Number	059
Version	1.0
Completion date of the MR	14/02/2022
Monitoring period number and duration of this monitoring period	Monitoring Period Number: 01 Duration of this monitoring Period: (first and last days included (02/06/2017 to 31/12/2021)
Project participants	Creduce Technologies Private Limited (Representator) M/S Padhas Hydel Projects Pvt Ltd (Project Proponent)
Host Party	India
Applied methodologies and standardized baselines	Applied Baseline Methodology: AMS-I.D: "Grid connected renewable electricity generation", version 18
Sectoral scopes	01 Energy industries (Renewable/Non-Renewable Sources)
Estimated amount of GHG emission reductions for this monitoring period in the registered PCN	2017: 7,148 CoUs (7,148 tCO <sub>2</sub> eq)
	2018: 13,663 CoUs (13,663 tCO <sub>2</sub> eq)
	2019: 21,258 CoUs (21,258 tCO <sub>2</sub> eq)
	2020: 21,046 CoUs (21,046 tCO <sub>2</sub> eq)
	2021:18,291 CoUs (18,291 tCO <sub>2</sub> eq)
<b>Total:</b>	<b>81,406 CoUs (81,406 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq)</b>

## SECTION A. Description of project activity

### A.1. Purpose and general description of project activity >>

The proposed project activity with title under UCR “5 MW (2 x 2.5 MW) Small Scale Hydro Power project by M/S Padhas Hydel Projects Pvt Ltd”, is a grid connected Hydro Electric Power project located in Kangra 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). This project is a run-of river project.

#### a) Purpose of the project activity and the measures taken for GHG emission reductions >>

The project activity aims to harness kinetic energy of water (renewable source) to generate electricity. The net generated electricity from the project activity is sold to state electricity board i.e., Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board (HPSEB) under the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) signed between the Project Proponent (PP) and the utility.

In pre-project scenario the PP was importing the required electricity from the state utility i.e., HPSEB (is a part of regional grid, earlier known as NEWNE grid) to meet its captive requirement of electrical energy. Currently, NEWNE grid is connected to large numbers of fossil fuel-based power plants. Hence, project activity is displacing the gross electricity generation i.e., 90,451 MWh from the NEWNE grid, which otherwise would have been imported from the NEWNE grid.

The project activity doesn't involve any GHG emission sources. The annual and the total CO<sub>2</sub>e emission reduction by the project activity over the defined monitoring period is as per **Annexure I**.

#### b) Brief description of the installed technology and equipment>>

The project activity involves 2 numbers of Hydro Turbine Generators of Pelton Wheel Horizontal type (2500 kW each) with internal electrical lines connecting the project activity with local evacuation facility. The project activity can operate in the frequency of 50 Hz and the voltage of 3.3 kV. The average life time of the generator is around 35 years as per the equipment supplier specification. The other salient features of the technology are:

The Project activity comprises of the following different civil structures, combinedly known as hydro power plant. The kinetic energy of water flowing from river is converted into mechanical energy using hydraulic turbine, which is then converted into electrical energy using generator. The water used in this process is again diverted to the river stream through proper arrangements.

Below is the description of different components of a hydro power plant.

1. **Diversion structure (trench weir):** A diversion structure is required across the khad for diverting its water for power generation. The khad bed consists of pebbles, gravels and boulders. Keeping in view the availability of material the trapezoidal trench weir is proposed to be provided. Such weirs are also suited for mountainous streams.
2. **Intake/Power Channel:** The water fed from Desilting tank is led to tunnel inlet portal through a Rectangular R.C.C channel also known as Intake or Power Channel.
3. **Desilting Tank:** A Desilting chamber is considered necessary to remove silt particles to minimize the abrasion effects on the turbine runners.
4. **Power Tunnel:** It is a free flow tunnel designed in the same way as that of Power Channel. It is a part of water conducting system.

5. **Forebay Tank:** The Forebay is provided to ensure supply of immediate water demand on starting the generating units and to meet the demand in emergency like breach of power channel.
6. **Penstock:** Water from Forebay is being taken to the Powerhouse to run hydraulic turbine through pressurized penstock pipe running from Forebay tank.
7. **Power House Building:** Power house building is a simple structure housing the generating units, auxiliary equipment, control panels and suitable outlet for tail water discharge.
8. **Tail Race Channel:** Turbine discharge shall be disposed to river through the separate tailrace channel.

c) Relevant dates for the project activity (e.g., construction, commissioning, continued operation periods, etc.)>>

The duration of the crediting period corresponding to the monitoring period is covered in this monitoring report.

UCR Project ID: 059

Start Date of Crediting Period: 02/06/2017

Project Commissioned: 02/06/2017

d) Total GHG emission reductions achieved or net anthropogenic GHG removals by sinks achieved in this monitoring period>>

The total GHG emission reductions achieved in this monitoring period is as follows:

<b>Summary of the Project Activity and ERs Generated for the Monitoring Period</b>	
Start date of this Monitoring Period	02/06/2017
Carbon credits claimed up to	31/12/2021
Total ERs generated (tCO <sub>2eq</sub> )	81,406 tCO <sub>2eq</sub>
Leakage	0

e) 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”.

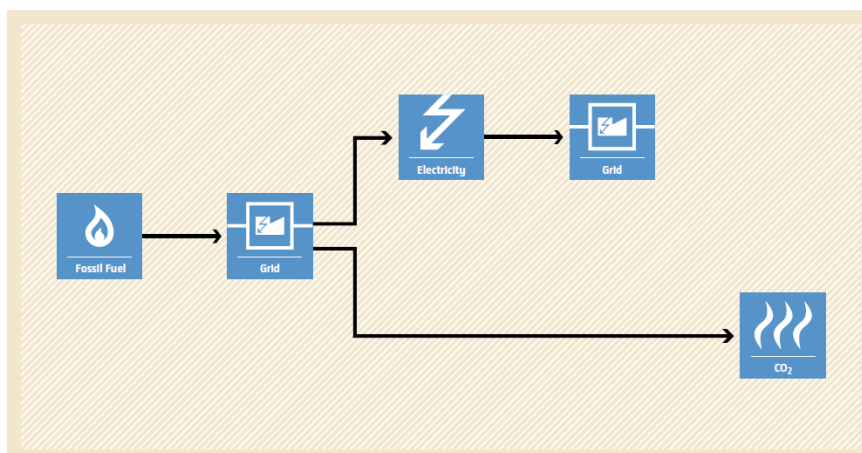


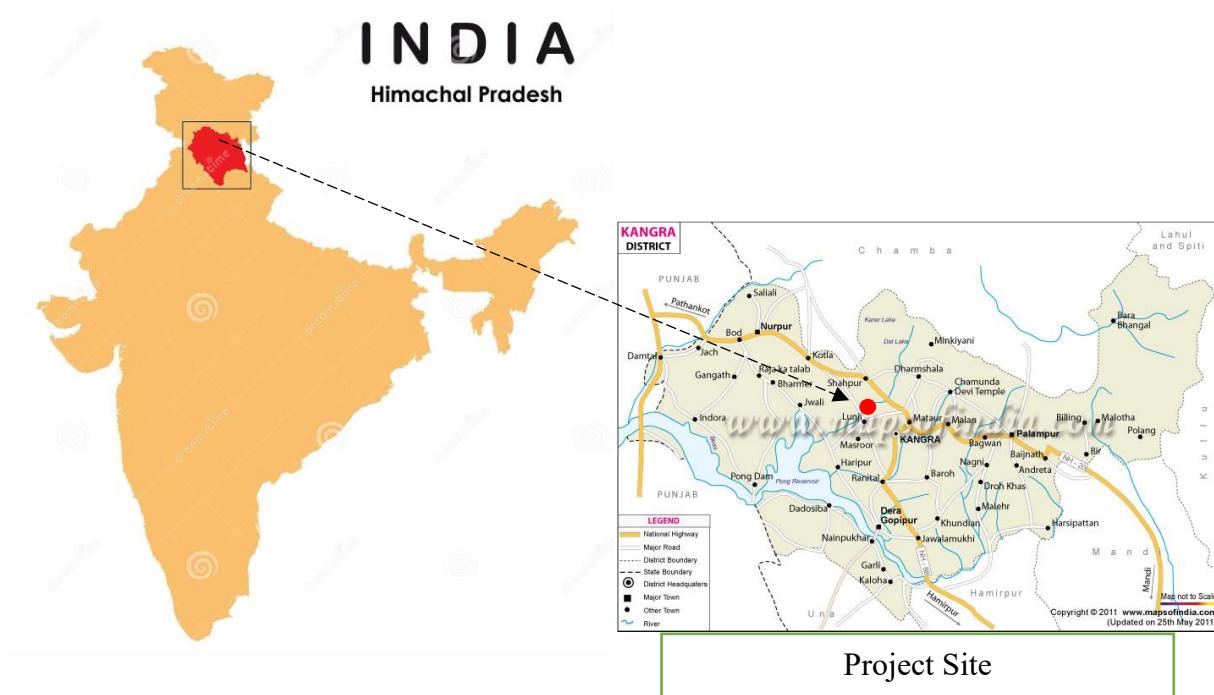
Figure 1 Baseline Scenario

## A.2. Location of project activity>>

Country : India  
 State : Himachal Pradesh  
 District : Kangra  
 Village : Boh

The project location is situated near village Boh of Kangra district in the state of Himachal Pradesh. The nearest major railway station to the project site is Pathankot Railway Station located about 64 kms. The project located near village Boh that can be approached from Shahpur in District Kangra. Shahpur is on Pathankot – Mandi National Highway-20 at a Distance of about 64 km. The geographic co-ordinate of the project locations is 32° 19' 29.39" N and 76° 11' 48.59" E.

The representative location map is included below:



## A.3. 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>M/S Padhas Hydrel Projects Pvt Ltd (Developer)</b>                      Address: Shahpur, Dist. Kangra, Himachal Pradesh-176206, India.</p>

#### **A.4. References to methodologies and standardized baselines >>**

**SECTORAL SCOPE** - 01 Energy industries (Renewable/Non-Renewable Sources)

**TYPE** - Renewable Energy Projects

**CATEGORY** - AMS-I. D: “Grid connected renewable electricity generation”, version 18

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

Start date: 02/06/2017

Length of the crediting period corresponding to this monitoring period: 04 years 07 months 02/06/2017 to 31/12/2021 (Both the dates are included)

#### **A.6. Contact information of responsible persons/entities >>**

Name	:	Shailendra Singh Rao
Contact No	:	+91 9016850742, 9601378723
E-Mail	:	shailendra@creduce.tech

## SECTION B. Implementation of project activity

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

a) Provide information on the implementation status of the project activity during this monitoring period in accordance with UCR PCN>>

The project consists of Unit-I and Unit-II with an aggregated capacity of 5 MW which was implemented in a single phase and commissioned by Directorate of Energy, Government of Himachal Pradesh on 02/06/2017 at Boh village of District Kangra, Himachal Pradesh. M/S Padhas Hydrel Projects Pvt Ltd is the promoter of this project. The project generates clean energy by utilizing the kinetic energy of flowing water from the river Beas.

b) For the description of the installed technology, technical process and equipment, include diagrams, where appropriate>>

The project activity involves 2 numbers of Hydro Turbine Generators of Pelton Wheel Horizontal type (2500 kW each) with internal electrical lines connecting the project activity with local evacuation facility. The generators generate power at 3.3 kV, which can further be stepped up to 33 kV. The project activity can operate in the frequency of 50 Hz and the voltage of 3.3 kV. The average life time of the generator is around 35 years as per the equipment supplier specification. The other salient features of the technology are:

<b>Design Discharge</b>	1.53 cumecs
Gross Head	395 m
Net Head	386 m
<b>Diversion Weir</b>	
Type	Drop Type Trench weir
Shape	Rectangle
Length	15 m
<b>Water conducting system</b>	
Shape	Rectangular
Size	Bed with = 1m, Water depth = 1.5m
Bed slope	1 in 500
Design Discharge	1.75 cumecs
<b>Desilting Tank</b>	
Length	15 m
Width	5 m
Height	2.2 m
Particle size to be excluded	0.20 mm and above
<b>Forebay Tank</b>	
Capacity	1.52 cumecs
Size	15 m x 10 m x 2 m
Storage	3 minutes capacity
<b>Spill Way</b>	
Material	RCC
<b>Penstock</b>	
Number	1 No.
Diameter of primary Penstock	900 mm
Diameter of Penstock at trifurcation	600 mm
Length of Penstock	713 mm
Plate Thickness	12 mm to 24 mm
<b>Power House</b>	

Type	Surface Power house
Size	25 m x 10 m x 9 m
Gross Head	395 m
Net Head	386 m
Capacity	2 x 2500 kW
<b>Electromechanical Equipment</b>	
Turbine type	Pelton Wheel Horizontal Type
Turbine Number	02 Nos.
Capacity of each turbine	2500 kW each
Type of generators	Synchronous, brushless
Speed	750 rpm
<b>Tail Race</b>	
Shape	Rectangle
Material	RCC
Length	50 m

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

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 guide lines 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 towers for erection 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.

**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.

**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



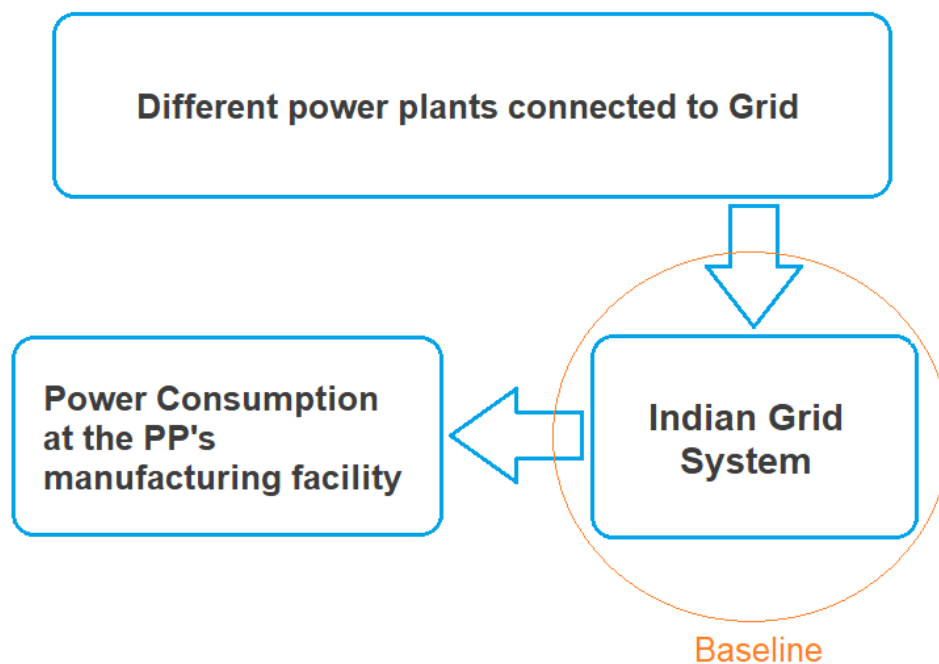
getting better employment opportunities, the local people will get better prices for their land, thereby resulting in overall economic development.

**Technological well-being:** The project activity leads to the promotion of 2 x 2.5 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.

### B.3. Baseline Emissions>>

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

#### Baseline Scenario:



Thus, this project activity was a voluntary investment which replaced equivalent amount of electricity from the Indian grid. The project proponent was not bound to incur this investment as it was not mandatory by national and sectoral policies. Thus, the continued operation of the project activity would continue to replace fossil-fuel based power plants and fight against the impacts of climate change. The Project Proponent hopes that carbon revenues from 2017-2021 accumulated as a result of carbon credits generated will help repay the loans and help in the continued maintenance of this project activity.

### B.4. Debundling>>

This project activity is not a de-bundled component of a larger project activity.

## SECTION-C: Application of methodologies and standardized baselines

### C.1. References to methodologies and standardized baselines >>

**Sectoral Scope:** 01 Energy industries (Renewable/Non-Renewable Sources)

**TYPE I** – Renewable Energy Projects

**Applied Baseline Methodology: AMS-I.D:** “Grid connected renewable electricity generation”, version 18

### C.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 project for selling it to state electricity board i.e., Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board (HPSEB) under the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) signed between the Project Proponent (PP) and the utility.

The project activity has installed capacity of 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 (hydro) generation plant that exports 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: 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 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: (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 (e) Involve a replacement of (an) existing plant(s).	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).

<p>4. Hydro power plants with reservoirs that satisfy at least one of the following conditions are eligible to apply this methodology:</p> <p>(a) The project activity is implemented in existing reservoir, with no change in the volume of the reservoir; or</p> <p>(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></p> <p>(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></p>	<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 5 MW with no provision of Co-firing fossil fuel. Hence, meeting with this criterion.</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 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.</p>	<p>This is not relevant to the project activity as the project involves only hydro power generating units.</p>

### C.3 Applicability of double counting emission reductions >>

The project activity is a small-scale hydro project and is listed under Global stakeholder comments section on UNFCCC CDM activity with Project title “**Brahl Top Small Hydro Electric Project in Himachal Pradesh**”.

Though, the validation was not completed and the project is not a Registered CDM Project. Also, no Monitoring and verification activity has been carried out in the project, hence project will not cause double accounting of carbon credits (i.e., COUs).

### C.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.”

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

### C.5. Establishment and description of baseline scenario (UCR Protocol) >>

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 2014-2020 years as a fairly conservative estimate for Indian projects not previously verified under any GHG program. Also, for the vintage 2021, the combined margin emission factor calculated from CEA database in India results into same emission factors as that of the default value. Hence, the same emission factor has been considered to calculate the emission reduction.

## Net GHG Emission Reductions and Removals

$$ER_y = BE_y - PE_y - LE_y$$

Where:

- $ER_y$  = Emission reductions in year y (tCO<sub>2</sub>/y)
- $BE_y$  = Baseline Emissions in year y (t CO<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 (t CO<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)

Hence,  $BE_y = 90,451 \times 0.9 = 81,406 \text{ tCO}_2\text{eq}$

### 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.

Hence,  $PE_y = 0$

### Leakage Emissions

As per paragraph 42 of AMS-I.D. version-18, all projects other than Biomass projects have zero leakage.

Hence,  $LE_y = 0$

**Total Emission reduction by the project for the current monitoring period is calculated as below:**

Hence,  $ER_y = 81,406 - 0 - 0 = 81,406 \text{ CoUs}$

## C.6. Prior History>>

The project activity is a small-scale hydro project and a listed under Global stakeholder comments section on UNFCCC CDM activity with Project title “**Brahl Top Small Hydro Electric Project in Himachal Pradesh**”.

Though, the validation was not completed and the project is not a Registered CDM Project. Also, no Monitoring and verification activity has been carried out in the project, hence project will not cause double accounting of carbon credits (i.e., COUs).

## C.7. Monitoring period number and duration>>

First Monitoring Period: 04 years 07 months  
02/06/2017 to 31/12/2021 (inclusive of both dates)

## C.8. Changes to start date of crediting period >>

Crediting period start date is 02/06/2017.

## C.9. Permanent changes from PCN monitoring plan, applied methodology or applied standardized baseline >>

There are no permanent changes from registered PCN monitoring plan and applied methodology

## C.10. Monitoring plan>>

The project activity essentially involves generation of electricity from water, the employed Hydro Power Plant can only convert Hydro energy into electrical energy and cannot use any other input fuel for electricity generation, thus no special ways and means are required to monitor leakage from the project activity. The recording of the electricity fed to the state utility grid is carried out jointly at the incoming feeder of the state power utility (HPSEB).

Parameter	EG <sub>PJ,y</sub>
Data unit	MWh
Description	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.
Source of data Value(s) applied	Energy Bills submitted to HPSEB
Procedures	The Net electricity generation by the hydro power plant is recorded by the project proponent in the record logs. At the end of every month, Energy bill is generated based on the total monthly electricity exported to the grid.
Monitoring frequency	Monthly
Purpose of data	To estimate Baseline Emission

## ANNEXURE I (Emission Reduction Calculation)

5 MW Brahl Top SHEP by M/S Padhas Hydel Power Projects Pvt Ltd

Month - Wise Energy Delivered to Grid (in kWh)												
Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2017	0	0	0	0	0	11,59,656	17,66,034	21,30,774	12,24,324	7,88,352	3,21,174	5,52,294
2018	3,58,596	4,91,328	8,39,154	15,18,210	14,16,330	13,37,850	22,32,996	26,57,556	20,60,112	12,13,632	6,98,748	3,56,754
2019	4,24,842	16,73,694	26,12,496	33,95,094	34,66,188	23,09,382	30,00,924	31,99,956	13,33,110	6,84,828	5,66,136	9,53,220
2020	10,15,086	18,67,644	30,95,628	36,86,526	34,86,714	30,52,146	20,71,704	23,58,420	16,96,098	4,98,144	2,61,510	2,94,882
2021	8,11,716	8,44,956	10,98,348	22,06,002	30,37,506	25,58,196	31,89,432	28,83,762	21,22,596	8,45,904	4,47,792	2,76,888
Year-Wise Emission reduction calculation for the project activity												
Year	Total No. of Electricity delivered in MWh		Recommended emission factor tCO <sub>2</sub> /MWh		Total CoUs generated							
2017	7,943		0.9		7,148							
2018	15,181		0.9		13,663							
2019	23,620		0.9		21,258							
2020	23,385		0.9		21,046							
2021	20,323		0.9		18,291							
Total	90,451		0.9		81,406							
Total CoUs to be issued for the first monitoring period (Year: 2017 to 2021)											81,406	