



MONITORING REPORT

CARBON OFFSET UNIT (CoU) PROJECT



Title : 3.99 MW Hybrid project by Shreeji Coke and Energy Pvt. Ltd.
Version : 2.0
MR Date : 17/02/2025
First CoU Issuance Period : 01 Years 08 Months
First Monitoring Duration : 01/05/2023 to 31/12/2024



Monitoring Report (MR)

CARBON OFFSET UNIT (CoU) PROJECT

BASIC INFORMATION

Title of the project activity	3.99 MW Hybrid project by Shreeji Coke and Energy Pvt. Ltd.
UCR Project Registration Number	484
Version	2.0
Completion date of the MR	17/02/2025
Monitoring period number and duration of this monitoring period	Monitoring Period Number: 01 Duration of this monitoring Period: 01 Years 08 Months (First and last days included (01/05/2023 to 31/12/2024))
Project participants	Creduce Technologies Private Limited (Aggregator) M/s. Shreeji Coke and Energy 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 Scope	01 Energy industries (Renewable/Non-Renewable Sources)
Estimated amount of GHG emission reductions for this monitoring period	2023 : 5344 CoUs (5344 tCO ₂ e) 2024 : 7134 CoUs (7134 tCO ₂ e)
Total:	12478 CoUs (12478 tCO ₂ e)

SECTION - A - Description of project activity

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

The project titled under UCR is “3.99 MW Hybrid project by M/s Shreeji Coke and Energy”, which is a Wind & Solar Hybrid Power project located in the state of Gujarat (India). The project is an operational activity with continuous reduction of GHG, currently being applied under “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. This project has been promoted by M/s Shreeji Coke and Energy Pvt. Ltd. The project activity was commissioned on 01/05/2023 by Gujarat Energy Development Agency (GEDA), Government of Gujarat, India. The proposed project activity of 3.99 MW is installation and operation of solar and wind power as per below mentioned details.

Type	Taluka	District	Total Installed Capacity	Commissioning Date
Wind	Khambha	Amreli	2.1 MW	01/05/2023
Solar	Savar Kundla		1.89 MW	

The project activity doesn't involve any GHG emission sources. The annual and total CO_{2e} emission reduction by the project activity over the defined monitoring period is as per **Annexure I**.

A.1.2 Description of the installed technology and equipment:

The project activity involves Wind Turbin Generator (WTG) & Ground Mounted Polycrystalline Photovoltaic (PV) hybrid Plant having total installed capacity of 3.99 MW. The project activity uses Polycrystalline solar photovoltaic technology to generate clean energy. Solar radiation is converted directly into electricity by solar cells (photovoltaic cells). The wind turbine is used to produce electricity using the kinetic energy of the wind. This is transformed into electrical energy using wind turbines or wind energy conversion systems. Wind first hits a turbine's blades, causing them to rotate and turn the turbine connected to them. That changes the kinetic energy to rotational energy, by moving a shaft which is connected to a generator, and thereby producing electrical energy through electromagnetism.

The net generated electricity from the project activity is used for captive consumption by the project proponent (PP). Wheeling agreement is signed between Paschim Gujarat Vij Company Ltd. (PGVCL) and PP.

A.1.3 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 : 484

Start Date of Crediting Period : 01/05/2023

The project was commissioned : 01/05/2023
on

The wind turbines are commissioned as per the below table:

Village	District	Type	Total Installed Capacity	Commissioning Date
Jivapar	Amreli	Wind	2.1 MW	01/05/2023
Thordi	Amreli	Solar (Ground mounted)	1.89 MW (DC)	01/05/2023

A.1.4 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 are as follows:

Summary of the project activity and ERs generated for the monitoring period	
Start date of this Monitoring Period	01/05/2023
Carbon credits claimed up to	31/12/2024
Total ERs generated (tCO ₂ e)	12,478 tCO ₂ e
Leakage Emission	0
Project Emission	0

A.1.5 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”.**

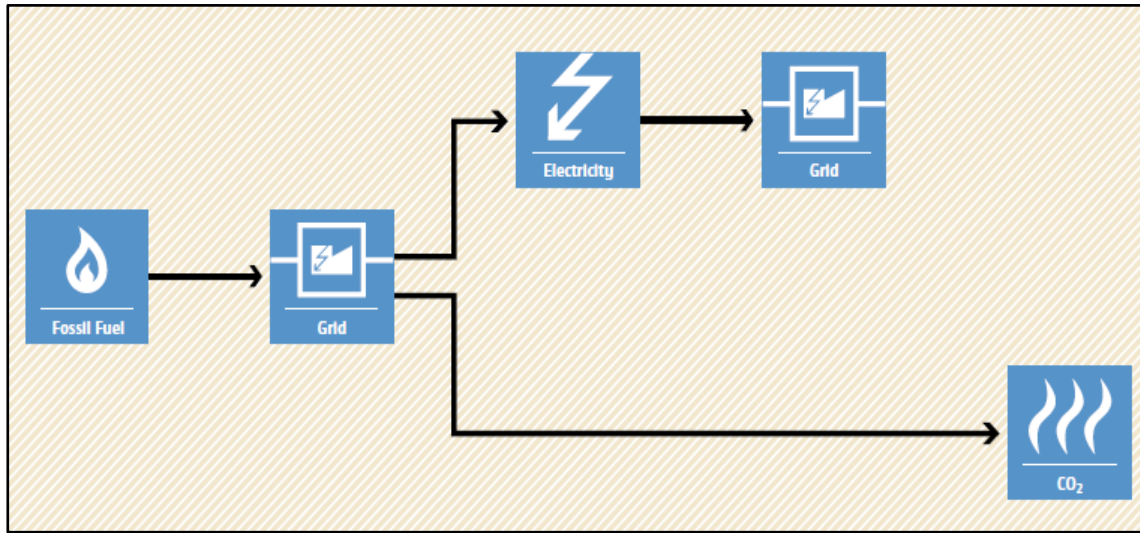


Figure 1 Baseline Scenario

A.2 Location of Project Activity

The project location is situated in the state of Gujarat. The project site is well connected by district and village roads to the nearest town. The geographic co-ordinates of the project locations have been provided below.

Sr. No.	Type	District	Pinpoint Location
1	Wind	Khambha	21°02'36.1"N 71°19'04.1"E
2	Solar	Savar Kundla	21°06'45.1"N 71°22'02.0"E

The representative location map is included below:

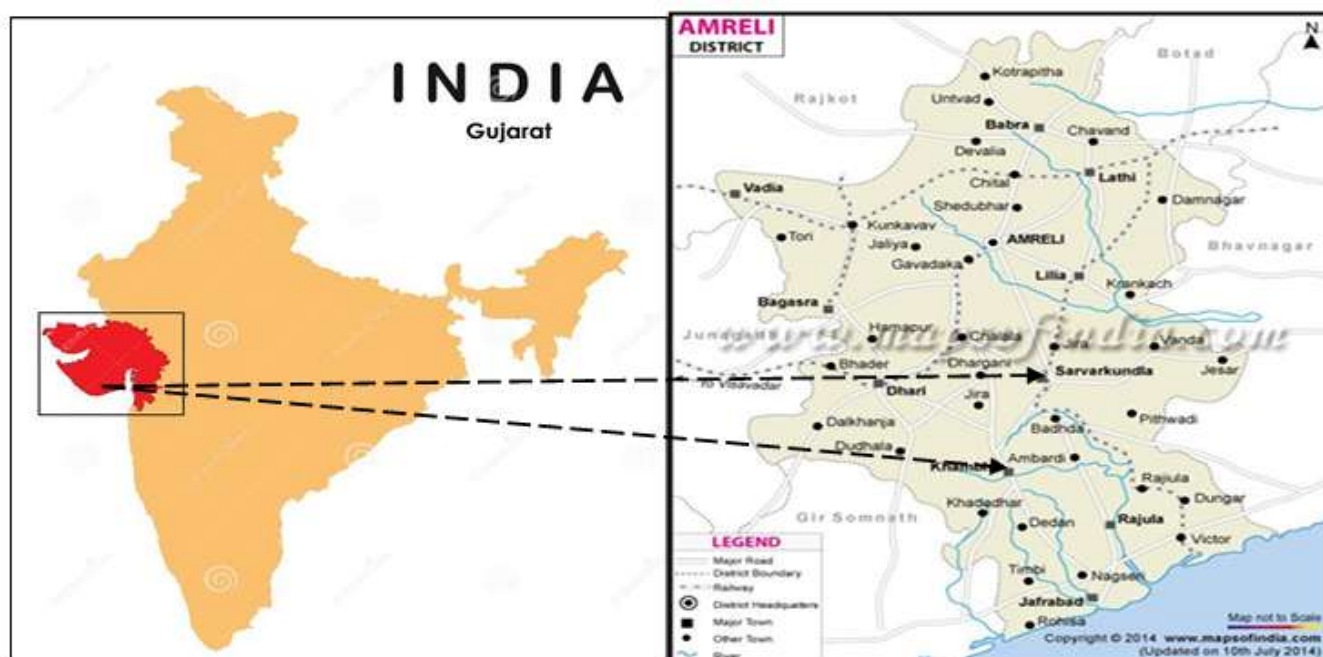


Figure-2- Location of the project activity (courtesy: google images and www.mapsofindia.com)

A.3 Parties and project participants

Party (Host)	Participants
India	<p>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</p> <p>M/s Shreeji Coke and Energy Pvt. Ltd. (Project Owner) Address: C/O Manjulaben Haridas Lal, Grain market, Tin Darwaja, Jamnagar, 361001, Gujarat - India.</p>

A.4 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 of the crediting period: 01/05/2023

Crediting period corresponding to this monitoring period: 01 Years 08 Months

01/05/2023 to 31/12/2024 (Both dates are inclusive)

A.6 Contact information of responsible persons/entities

Contact person : **Shailendra Singh Rao**
Mobile : +91 9016850742, 9601378723
Address : 2-O-13,14 Housing Board Colony,
Banswara, Rajasthan -327001, India

SECTION - B - Implementation of project activity

B.1 Description of implemented registered project activity

B.1.1 Provide information on the implementation status of the project activity during this monitoring period in accordance with UCR PCN

The project activity is a renewable power generation activity which incorporates installation and operation of Wind Turbine Generator (WTGs) & Solar panels having total capacity 3.99 MW each manufactured and supplied by Suzlon Global Service Limited. This project has been promoted by M/S Shreeji Coke and Energy Pvt. Ltd.

B.1.2 For the description of the installed technology, technical process, and equipment, include diagrams, where appropriate

Technical details for WTGs installed in Gujarat with a capacity of 2.1 MW Machine manufactured by Suzlon global Energy Limited are as follows:

Location No :59	Make: Suzlon
Capacity: 2100KW	Model No: S120DFIG2.1MW
Sr. No: MH5217C22206	Rotor Dia: 120METERS
Hub Height: 140 Meters	Blades: Suzlon SB59
Swept Area: 11,225 m ²	Maximum Rotor Speed: 14.5 U/min
Generator Type: A Synchronous Slip Ring Synchronous Generator.	Frequency: 50 Hz
Generator Speed: 1300 U/min	Voltage: 690V
Tower Type: Steel Tubular, Hybrid Lattice	Operating Data:
Rated Power: 2.1MW	Wind Class: IEC S
Cut In Wind Speed: 3 M/Sec	Rated Wind Speed: 9.5 m/Sec
Cut Out Wind Speed: 26.1 m/Sec (3-second average)	18 m/Sec (10-minute average)
Transformer:	Make: Suzlon
Capacity: 2400 KVA	Sr. No: S X AD/0169
Voltage Ratio: 33/0.690 KV	HT Breaker:
Make: POPULAR-ABB	Capacity: 1250 AMP,36KV

Technical details for Solar Power System are as follows:

Plant Capacity: 1320 KW	SOLAR PV CELLS
Make: Goldi	Capacity: 540 Wp

Total No. Of Modules 3500	Total Capacity (KWp): 1890
Inverters:	Make: Solis
Capacity: 220 KW	No. of Inverters: 6
Transformer:	Make: Telwane
Capacity: 1400 KVA	Voltage Ratio: 33/0.800 KV
Sr. NO: TPE-7565	HT BREAKER:
Make: TRICOLITE-ABB	Capacity: 1250 AMP
Voltage: 36 KV	Sr. NO: 1VYN020223000139

B.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 (11/07/2024), has been declared that wind 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 the such project does not lead to any negative environmental impacts. Additionally, as per Indian Regulations, Environmental, and Social Impact Assessment is not required for wind projects.

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: The project would help in generating direct and indirect employment benefits accruing out of ancillary units for manufacturing towers for the erection of the wind turbine generator and for maintenance during the operation of the project activity. It will lead to the 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 wind energy for generating electricity which is a clean source of energy. The project activity will not generate any air pollution, wind pollution, or solid waste to the environment which otherwise would have been generated through fossil fuels. Also, it will contribute to the reduction of 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 wind energy to generate electricity contributes to the conservation of precious natural resources. The project contributes to economic sustainability through the promotion of decentralization of economic power, leading to the 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 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 project activity leads to the promotion of a 0.8 MW WTG in 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 increase energy availability and improve quality of power under the service area. Hence, the project leads to technological well-being.

The project activity contributes to the following SDGs.

SDG	Description
<p>Goal 7</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The project activity has generated 1,53,63,167 KWh of clean energy, which with increased shared will increase the affordability at a cheaper rate to end user. ➤ The project activity will utilize wind energy (renewal resource) to generate power. The project activity will increase the share of renewable resource-based electricity in global mix of energy consumption.
<p>Goal 8</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Decent work and economic growth. The project activity generates additional employment for skilled and unskilled, also the project situated in a remote area will provide employment opportunities to unskilled people from villages. Training on various aspects including safety, operational issues, and developing skill sets will also be provided to employees.

<p>Goal 13</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ This 3.99 MW wind power project meets the SDG 13 goal by saving fossil fuel and producing clean energy. ➤ This project has avoided 12,478 tons of CO₂ emissions during this monitoring period. ➤ 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.
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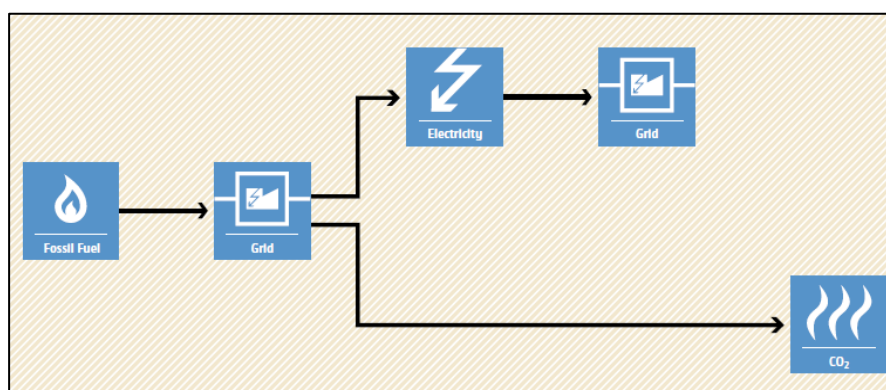
B.3 Baseline Emissions

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

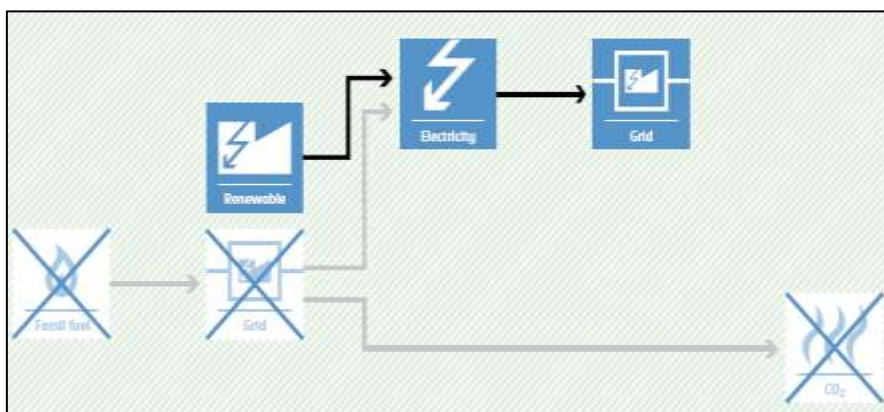
In the absence of the project activity, the equivalent amount of electricity would have been imported from the grid (which is connected to the unified Indian Grid system (NEWNE Grid)), which is carbon intensive due to being predominantly sourced from fossil fuel-based power plants. Hence, the baseline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



Thus, this project activity was a voluntary investment that replaced an 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 PP hopes that revenues from the carbon credits generated will help repay the loans and help in the continued maintenance of this project activity.

B.4. De-bundling

This project activity is not a debundled 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
Category	:	AMS. I.D. (Title: “Grid connected renewable electricity generation”, version 18)

C.2 Applicability of methodologies and standardized baselines

The project activity has an installed capacity of 3.99 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 the applicability of the 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 is a renewable energy project i.e., a wind power project which falls under applicability criteria option 1 (b). i.e., Supplying electricity to an identified consumer facility via national/regional grid through a contractual arrangement such as wheeling.
2. 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)/unit(s); or (e) Involve a replacement of (an) existing plant(s).	The option (a) of applicability criteria 2 is applicable as project is a greenfield plant/unit. Hence the project activity meets the given applicability criterion.

<p>3. 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 the existing reservoir, with no change in the volume of the reservoir; or</p> <p>b) The project activity is implemented in the 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/m².</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/m².</p>	<p>The project activity involves the installation of 3.99 MW WTG & SPV; hence, this criterion is not applicable.</p>
<p>4. 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 proposed project is a 3.99 MW Hybrid power project, i.e., the only component is a renewable power project below 15MW, thus the criterion is not applicable to this project activity.</p>
<p>5. Combined heat and power (co-generation) systems are not eligible under this category.</p>	<p>The project is a hybrid power project and thus, the criterion is not applicable to this project activity.</p>
<p>6. 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>The proposed project is a greenfield 3.99 MW hybrid power project, i.e., the only component is a renewable power project below 15 MW, thus the criterion is not applicable to this project activity.</p>
<p>7. In the case of retrofit, rehabilitation or replacement, to qualify as a small-scale project, the total output of the retrofitted, rehabilitated or replacement power plant/unit shall not exceed the limit of 15 MW.</p>	<p>The proposed project is a greenfield 3.99 MW hybrid power project, i.e., the only component is a renewable power project below 15 MW, thus the criterion is not applicable to this project activity.</p>
<p>8. 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</p>	<p>The proposed project is a greenfield 3.99 MW hybrid power project; hence, this criterion is not applicable to this project activity.</p>

heat generation or cogeneration other applicable Type-I methodologies such as “AMS-I.C.: Thermal energy production with or without electricity” shall be explored.	
9. In case biomass is sourced from dedicate plantations, the applicability criteria in the tool “Project emissions from cultivation of biomass” shall apply.	No biomass is involved, the project is only a wind power project and thus the criterion is not applicable to this project activity.

C.3 Applicability of double counting emission reductions

The project was not applied under any other GHG mechanism. Hence the 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 Wind Turbine Generator 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 ₂ O	No	Minor emission source
		Other	No	No other GHG emissions were emitted from the project
Project	Greenfield Electric Power project Activity	CO ₂	No	No CO ₂ emissions are emitted from the project
		CH ₄	No	Project activity does not emit CH ₄
		N ₂ O	No	Project activity does not emit N ₂ O
		Other	No	No other emissions are emitted from the project

C.5 Establishment and description of the 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 WTG & SPV to harness the wind energy and solar energy and use it for captive consumption i.e., the Indian grid system through wheeling and banking 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 from 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 CO₂ emission factor (tCO₂/MWh) that will be associated with each unit of electricity provided by an electricity system. The UCR recommends an emission factor of 0.9 tCO₂/MWh for the 2013-2023 years as a fairly conservative estimate. Also, for the vintage 2024, the combined margin emission factor calculated from the CEA database in India results in lower emissions than the UCR recommended emission factor, hence 0.757 tCO₂/MWh. Hence, the CEA recommended emission factor has been considered to calculate the emission reduction under a conservative approach Net GHG Emission Reductions and Removals.

C.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 (tCO₂/y)

BE_y = Baseline Emissions in year y (t CO₂/y)

PE_y = Project emissions in year y (tCO₂/y)

LE_y = Leakage emissions in year y (tCO₂/y)

- **Baseline Emissions**

Baseline emissions include only CO₂ 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 (tCO₂)

$EG_{PJ,y}$ = 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 tCO₂/MWh has been considered.
(Reference: General Project Eligibility Criteria and Guidance, UCR Standard, page 4)

$EF_{grid,y}$ = UCR recommended emission factor of 0.757 tCO₂/MWh has been considered for year (2024).
(Reference: General Project Eligibility Criteria and Guidance, UCR Standard, page 4)

Hence

Baseline Emissions Calculation				
Sr. No	Year	EGpy (KWh)	EF _{grid,y}	Be _y
1	2023	59,38,233	0.9	5344
2	2024	94,24,934	0.757	7134
	BE (tCO ₂ e) for the period of 2023 to 2024			12,478

Estimated annual baseline emission reductions (BE_y)

= 59,38,233 MWh *0.9 tCO₂/MWh & 94,24,934 MWh *0.757 tCO₂/MWh

= 12478 tCO₂

• Project Emissions

As per paragraph 39 of AMS-I.D. version-18, “For most renewable energy project activities emission is zero, PE_y = 0.

This is a Hybrid wind & Solar power project, there is no project emission occurring from biomass and fossil fuel consumption.

Thus, PE = 0

• Leakage Emission

As per paragraph 42 of AMS-I.D. version-18, General guidance on leakage in biomass project activities shall be followed to quantify leakages pertaining to the use of biomass residues.

Hence, all projects other than Biomass projects have zero leakage.

LE = 0

The actual emission reduction achieved during the first CoU period is calculated below:

Hence, LE = 0

The actual emission reduction achieved during the first CoU period is calculated below:

Hence Net GHG emission reduction, = 12478-0-0 = 12478 tCO₂ (i.e., 12478 CoUs)

C.6 Prior History

The project was not applied under any other GHG mechanism. Hence the project will not cause double accounting of carbon credits (i.e., CoUs).

C.7 Changes to the start date of crediting

The crediting period under UCR has been considered from the date of the generation of electricity. There is no change in the start date of crediting period.

C.8 Permanent changes from MR monitoring plan, applied methodology, or applied standardized baseline

Not applicable.

C.9 Monitoring period number and duration

Total Monitoring Period: 01 Years 08 Months

Date: 01/05/2023 to 31/12/2024 (inclusive of both dates).

C.10 Monitoring Plan

The project activity essentially involves the generation of electricity from wind & solar, the employed WTG only converts wind energy into electrical energy & SPV can only convert solar energy into electricity and does not 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 (GETCO).

Data and Parameters available:

Data / Parameter	UCR recommended emission factor
Data unit	tCO ₂ /MWh
Description	<p>A "grid emission factor" refers to a CO₂ emission factor (tCO₂/MWh) which will be associated with each unit of electricity provided by an electricity system. The UCR recommends an emission factor of 0.9 tCO₂/MWh for the 2013 - 2020 years as a fairly conservative estimate for Indian projects not previously verified under any GHG program. Hence, for the year 2013-2023 the UCR recommended emission factor has been considered to calculate the emission reduction under a conservative approach.</p> <p>And for the year 2024 CEA recommended emission factor remains conservative hence it is considered.</p>
Source of data	<p>https://cea.nic.in/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/User_Guide_Version_20.0.pdf</p> <p>https://a23e347601d72166dcd6-16da518ed3035d35cf0439f1cdf449c9.ssl.cf2.rackcdn.com/Documents</p>

	/UCRStandardAug2024updatedVer7_020824191534797526.pdf
Value applied	0.9 (2023) 0.757 (2024)
Measurement methods and procedures	-
Monitoring frequency	Fixed parameter
Purpose of Data	For the calculation of emission factor of the grid
Additional Comment	

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 between 01/05/2023 to 31/12/2024.														
Source of data	Share certificate issued by GETCO (Gujarat Energy Transmission Corporation Limited)														
Measurement procedures (if any):	<p>Data Type: Measured Monitoring equipment: Energy Meters are used for monitoring Archiving Policy: Electronic Calibration frequency: Once in 5 years (considered as per provision of CEA India).</p> <p>The net electricity generated by the project activity will be calculated from net electricity supplied to grid from the share certificate issued by state utility (currently GETCO) on monthly basis for respective WTGs. The amount of energy supplied by the WTGs are continuously monitored and recorded once a month. The same can be cross-checked from the State utility website which is publicly available.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type</th><th>Meter No</th><th>Make</th><th>Calibration Date</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Wind</td><td>GJ6500B</td><td>Secure</td><td>11/01/2023</td></tr> <tr> <td>Solar</td><td>GJ6503B</td><td>Secure</td><td>11/01/2023</td></tr> </tbody> </table>			Type	Meter No	Make	Calibration Date	Wind	GJ6500B	Secure	11/01/2023	Solar	GJ6503B	Secure	11/01/2023
Type	Meter No	Make	Calibration Date												
Wind	GJ6500B	Secure	11/01/2023												
Solar	GJ6503B	Secure	11/01/2023												
Measurement Frequency:	Monthly														

Value applied:	1,53,63,167 (Ex-post estimate)
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.

ANNEXURE I (Emission Reduction Calculation)

3.99 MW Hybrid project by Shreeji Coke and Energy Pvt Lmt.												
Month - Wise Energy Delivered to Grid (in kWh)												
Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2023	-	-	-	-	7,06,734	7,12,497	7,96,434	9,85,630	6,04,813	4,54,606	7,26,552	9,50,967
2024	9,22,168	7,29,902	7,30,319	7,01,090	7,85,095	7,31,861	10,24,896	9,14,624	5,52,694	5,11,742	8,08,188	10,12,355
Year-Wise Emission reduction calculation for the project activity												
Year	Total No. of Electricity delivered in kWh				Recommended emission factor tCO ₂ /MWh				Total CoUs generated			
2023	59,38,233				0.9				5,344			
2024	94,24,934				0.757				7,134			
Total CoUs to be issued for the first monitoring period (Year: 2023 to 2024)									12,478			