



Monitoring report form
(Version 05.1)

Complete this form in accordance with the Attachment "Instructions for filling out the monitoring report form" at the end of this form.

MONITORING REPORT

Title of the project activity	Şadıllı Wind Farm Project, Turkey	
UNFCCC reference number of the project activity	GS1237	
Version number of the monitoring report	05	
Completion date of the monitoring report	07/06/2016	
Monitoring period number and duration of this monitoring period	Period 1 (27/10/2014-31/03/2016)	
Project participant(s)	Çanres Elektrik Üretim A.Ş.	
Host Party	Turkey	
Sectoral scope(s)	1 (Energy industries (renewable - / non-renewable sources))	
Selected methodology(ies)	ACM0002 Version 13.0.0.	
Selected standardized baseline(s)	N/A	
Estimated amount of GHG emission reductions or net GHG removals by sinks for this monitoring period in the registered PDD	95,925 tCO ₂ e (In October 2014- March 2016 Period)	
Total amount of GHG emission reductions or net GHG removals by sinks achieved in this monitoring period	GHG emission reductions or net GHG removals by sinks reported up to 31 December 2012	GHG emission reductions or net GHG removals by sinks reported from 1 January 2013 onwards
	-	104,168

SECTION A. Description of project activity

A.1. Purpose and general description of project activity

Çanres Elektrik Üretim A.Ş. (hereafter referred to as "**Çanres Elektrik**"), installed and commissioned a 2.75 MW_e/38.5 MW_m wind power plant with 14 turbines located in Çanakkale and Tekirdağ provinces, in Turkey. The license of the project is issued by Energy Market Regulatory Authority (EMRA) in February 2012.

The generation license has a limit of 33 MW_e, meaning that the total electrical power supply of the Project is limited to 33 MW_e. The Project is expected to generate 112,000 MWh per year. The turbines, each equipped with 3 blades, will have a hub height of 85 m and a rotor

diameter of 100 m. The Project will be connected to the Keşan transformer station via a 154 kV high voltage transmission line.

The mobilisation for construction of the Project had started on 03/09/2012 and the generation was expected to start on 01/05/2013 partially with 7 turbines. Remaining 7 turbines were planned to start operating in July 2013. Provisional acceptance date of the first 3 turbines was 26/10/2014. Furthermore, electricity production starts at midnight of that date at 12 am so, operation start date of the first 3 turbines was 27/10/2014, and it can be considered as the actual start date of the project. Furthermore, other important dates of the project can be seen in Table 1. The Project has estimated emission reductions of 67,074 tCO_{2e} annually. Moreover, The project has achieved emission reductions of 104,168 tCO_{2e} in this monitoring period.

Table 1: The most important milestones of Şadıllı Wind Farm Project

Date	Milestone
01/11/2007	EMRA is applied for the license
15/02/2012	License is issued by EMRA
15/11/2011	Proposals for carbon development are collected (prior consideration)
29/12/2011	Confirmation for going ahead with carbon development services
26/01/2012	EIA exemption permit acquired.
28/02/2012	Equipment order is signed.
06/08/2012	Agreement with the construction company is signed.
03/09/2012	Mobilisation on site is initiated (road construction etc.).
19/12/2012	Loan agreement is signed.
26/12/2012	Final license amendment application is made to EMRA.
01/05/2013	Estimated operational start date (partial).
12/12/2013	EIA exemption permit is amended.
27/10/2014	3 turbines with 8,25 MW _e capacity are started to operate (start date of the first monitoring period)
14/11/2014	5 turbines with 13,75 MW _e capacity are started to operate.
06/12/2014	6 turbines with 11 MW _e capacity are started to operate.
31/03/2016	End date of the first monitoring period.

The purpose of the project is to generate electricity and to feed it into the public grid. Şadıllı WPP was registered as a Voluntary Emission Reduction project in order to enable the project implementation by means of financial inflows coming from the credits sale. Because of its significant contribution to climate protection and to sustainable development in the region, this project fulfills the requirements of the Gold Standard Organization.

A.2. Location of project activity

The Project located near Sülaymaniye, Bayramiç, Elmalı villages of Şadıllı district in Tekirdağ, Turkey. The coordinates of the turbines are given below. Project licence is for 14 turbines with the 2.75 MW output.¹

Table 2: Geographical coordinates of the turbines of ŞADILLI WPP

Turbines	E (degrees)	N (degrees)
T1	40° 44' 44"	26° 53' 13"
T2	40° 44' 54"	26° 53' 27"

T3	40° 44' 59"	26° 53' 47"
T4	40° 45' 5"	26° 53' 56"
T5	40° 45' 10"	26° 54' 14"
T6	40° 45' 18"	26° 54' 27"
T7	40° 45' 11"	26° 54' 38"
T8	40° 45' 9"	26° 54' 51"
T9	40° 45' 15 "	26° 55' 5"
T10	40° 45' 19 "	26° 55' 20"
T11	40° 45' 26"	26° 55' 25"
T12	40° 45' 13"	26° 55' 26"
T13	40° 45' 7"	26° 55' 36"
T14	40° 45' 1"	26° 55' 46"

A.3. Parties and project participant(s)

Party involved (host) indicates a host Party)	Private and/or public entity(ies) project participants (as applicable)	Indicate if the Party involved wishes to be considered as project participant (Yes/No)
Turkey (host)	Çanres Elektrik Üretim A.Ş. (private entity)	No

A.4. Reference of applied methodology and standardized baseline

The choice of methodology ACM0002, Version 13.0.0.

A.5. Crediting period of project activity

27/10/2014 – 26/10/2021 (Crediting period of the project is 7 years which is twice renewable.)

A.6. Contact information of responsible persons/entities

Contact person: Burcu Işık

Position: Business Development Assistant Specialist

e-mail: burcu.isik@finaenerji.com

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Fax: +90 216 474 52 52

Address: Kısıklı Cad. Sarkusan Ak İş Merkezi No:4 Kat:1 A-Blok 34662

Altunizade Üsküdar / İstanbul

Contact person: Elif Özdemir**Position:** Project Consultant**e-mail:** elif.ozdemir@lifenerji.com**Tel:** +90 312 481 21 42**Fax:** +90 312 480 88 10**Address:** Oğuzlar Mh. 1377. Sk. No:19/9 Balgat - Çankaya / ANKARA**SECTION B. Implementation of project activity****B.1. Description of implemented registered project activity**

The project installation is completed according to the description in the PDD and completely operational. The project consists only one site. The most important milestones are included in the Table 1.

Technology to be employed

The Project activity involves the generation of renewable energy from wind, thereby displacing grid electricity that is partly generated from fossil fuel fired power plants. The wind-driven blades are connected to an electricity generator, which produces electrical energy and supplies it to the grid without storage.

GE Energy, a wind turbine manufacturer, has been selected as equipment provider. The Project includes 14 turbines:

Table 3: Equipment information

Turbine number	Model of turbines	Explanation
14 x 2.75 MW _e	GE 2.75-100 wind Turbine	The turbines will be of similar model and the total capacity of the wind farm will be 38.5 MW _m . The total overall power supply will be limited to 33 MW _e in order to comply with the generation license.

The turbines consist of the following components: rotor, drive train, gearbox, generator, cooling and filtration, braking system, nacelle, yaw system, tower, control and grid connection and lightning protection. The model of the turbines and their specifications are provided below:

Table 4: Specification of turbine units

Component	Explanation / Specification
Model	GE 2.75-100
Rated power	2.75 MW _e
Rotor diameter	100 m
Tower	85 m

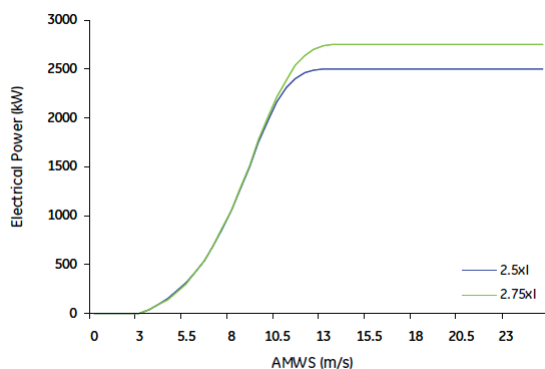


Figure 1: Power curve of the GE 2.75 - 100 turbine

The wind turbines will be connected to a medium voltage collection system at project site which will be installed parallel to the site access roads to link each turbine. This system will be connected to the substation at project site and from there to the national interconnected electric power grid system. Each turbine will be equipped with a control unit so that various parameters of each turbine can be observed real time at the substation, and these data can also be obtained via internet from a distance.

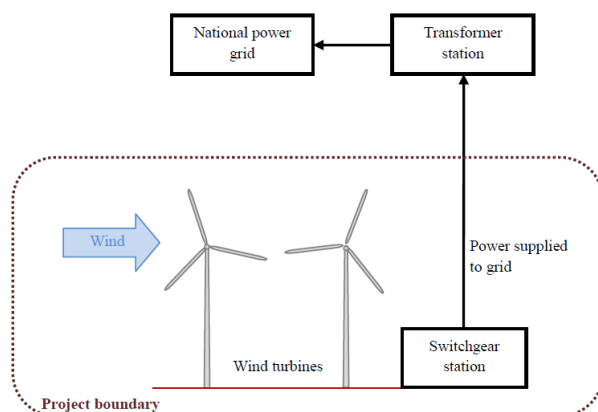


Figure 2: Project Boundary

B.2. Post-registration changes

B.2.1. Temporary deviations from registered monitoring plan, applied methodology or applied standardized baseline

There is no revision in the monitoring plan of the project

B.2.2. Corrections

None.

B.2.3 Changes to start date of crediting period

Crediting period start date has been changed as 27/10/2014. Since, operation start date of the first 3 turbines was 27/10/2014, it can be considered as the actual start date of the project. In registered PDD, generation was expected to start on 01/05/2013 however, due to the fact that generation started on 27/10/2014 start date of the crediting period is indicated as 27/10/2014. Provisional acceptance date of the first 3 turbines was 26/10/2014 however, electricity production starts at midnight at 12 am and operation start date can be considered as 27/10/2014. Calibration of the meters was conducted at the same day.

The reason for the delay of expected start date might be a misestimation while presenting PDD since it was an estimated date. Hence, actual start date of the project is operation start date of the first 3 turbines and date of calibration of the meters which is 27/10/2014.

B.2.4 Inclusion of a monitoring plan to the registered PDD that was not included at registration

None

B.2.5. Permanent changes from registered monitoring plan, applied methodology or applied standardized baseline

None

B.2.6. Changes to project design of registered project activity

N/A

B.2.7. Types of changes specific to afforestation or reforestation project activity

N/A

SECTION C. Description of monitoring system

The crediting period starts with the commissioning of the plant, exactly with the first day of documented electricity supply to the grid. As the crediting period was to start in October 2014 the estimated emission reductions from the first and last year of the crediting period sum up to the amount of the estimated yearly reductions.

C.1 Calibration Procedures:

The calibration of the monitoring equipment was carried out according to the information provided in the GS-VER PDD. The GS-VER PDD mainly includes the following obligation for the calibration of the appropriate meters:

“The Turkish Electricity Market Regulation Agency (EPDK) sets rules on the accuracy of electricity meters that are used by power plants feeding into the grid. The rules are part of the EPDK regulation 25056 from 22 March 2003. The table in Article 11 of the regulation specifies the use of electricity meters of the accuracy class 0.5S for power plants between 10 MW and 100 MW and refers to compliance with International Electro technical Commission’s norm EN 60687. TEİAŞ conducts remote reading. And another technician, employee of Çanres Elektrik, conducts reading from the project site and sends to TEİAŞ. By this way, a cross-check is done. Also, with the readings from project site, continuously these two meters are compared with each other and if any differences are detected the necessary control measures are taken. ”

As the measuring devices are sealed by TEİAŞ, Çanres Elektrik cannot intervene with the devices. In case of unforeseen problems or failures of the meters or if any differences occur between primary and secondary devices TEİAŞ has to be informed for necessary maintenance and calibration. There is an agreement between Çanres Elektrik and TEİAŞ that in case of problems or failures of the meters TEİAŞ reacts as fast as possible to solve the problem.

C.2 Data Processing and Archiving

C.2.1. Data Processing

Data handling was slightly revised due to innovation in technology that enables TEİAŞ to read meters remotely. Thus, under this process, the meter is read remotely at the end of every month and published through website of TEİAŞ which can be accessed by project owner to check the correctness of the data. Besides, project owner carries monthly protocol to cross-check the data. By this way a cross check is done. Once the meter data is correct then the amount is also published in PMUM website which is also accessible by project owner. When all data is correct, an invoice (receipt of sale) is prepared by Çanres Elektrik and delivered to TEİAŞ. The electricity generation amount, the collected data, are kept in both hardcopy and softcopy in daily and monthly basis indefinitely. Moreover, these data are submitted to several authorized people. Thus, several additional copies of these data are stored at different computers. The collected data during the monitoring period will be kept by the project owner at least two years after the last issuance of VERs

As the necessary baseline emission factors are all defined ex ante, the only information to be monitored is the amount of electricity fed into the grid by Şadıllı WPP. The data which is base for the invoices and published in PMUM website is used as input for emission reduction calculation.

C.2.2. A Backup Unit for Systematic Storage

The fact that two reliable best practice meters are installed in a redundant manner keeps the uncertainty level of the only parameter for baseline calculation low.

High data quality of this parameter is not only in the interest of the emission reduction monitoring, but paramount for the business relation between the plant operator and the electricity buyer. Since the meters are reading electricity supplied to the system and withdrawn from the system separately, the net electricity amount supplied to the grid will be calculated by electricity supplied minus electricity withdrawn which will be taken from monthly settlement notifications.

Monthly data from TEİAŞ are stored electronically on TEİAŞ website and this data can be accessed by login of Project Developer. Çanres Elektrik also stores a hardcopy of the monthly meter reading protocols for back up of systematic storage of data.

Moreover, there are always internal reviews of the meters data which is checked by different parties. First of all, data of the meters is collected by technicians daily in written forms. The data collected daily is saved in plant manager computer and backed up. Besides the data that can be get from meters, production amount can be checked from SCADA system. SCADA figures differ a bit with meter data due to internal losses.

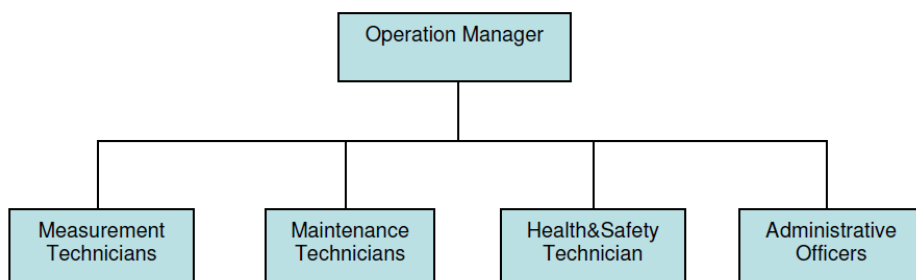


Figure 3: Operation and management diagram

SECTION D. Data and parameters

D.1. Data and parameters fixed ex ante or at renewal of crediting period

Data / Parameter	Fuel heating values
Unit	Tcal
Description	Total energy content of fuels consumed for power generation
Source of data	TEİAŞ: http://www.teias.gov.tr/T%C3%BCrkiyeElektrik%C4%B0statistikleri/istatistik2010/front%20page%202010-%C3%A7i%C3%A7ek%20kitap/yak%C4%B1t46-49/49.xls
Value(s) applied	Registered PDD
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	These are 2007-2010 official heating value data of fuels used for power generation in Turkey.
Purpose of data	Calculation of combined margin emission factor.
Additional comment	

Data / Parameter	Fuel consumption
Unit	Tons, or 1000 m³
Description	Amounts of fuels consumed by power generation facilities in Turkey
Source of data	TEİAŞ, see: http://www.teias.gov.tr/T%C3%BCrkiyeElektrik%C4%B0statistikleri/istatistik2010/front%20page%202010-%C3%A7i%C3%A7ek%20kitap/yak%C4%B1t46-49/47.xls
Value(s) applied	Registered PDD
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	This data is used to find relation between the gross and net electricity delivered to the grid by fossil fuel fired power plants. These are 2007-2010 official fuel consumption data used for power generation in Turkey. TEİAŞ is the national electricity transmission company, which makes available the official data of all power plants in Turkey.
Purpose of data	Calculation of combined margin emission factor.
Additional comment	

Data / Parameter	Net calorific value
Unit	TJ/kt or TJ/mil m³
Description	Net calorific value (energy content) of fossil fuel type i in year y
Source of data	Calculation: By dividing the heating value to fuel consumption value
Value(s) applied	Registered PDD
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	The net calorific values are calculated from fuel heating values and fuel consumption values which are both taken from annually published data of TEİAŞ.
Purpose of data	Calculation of combined margin emission factor.
Additional comment	

Data / Parameter	GEN_{j,y}
Unit	MWh
Description	The gross electricity generation by fuel type j in year y (2006-2010) by the system
Source of data	TEİAŞ. See: (http://www.teias.gov.tr/T%C3%BCrkiyeElektrik%C4%B0statistikleri/istatistik2010/front%20page%202010-%C3%A7i%C3%A7ek%20kitap/uretim%20tuketim(22-45)/35(75-10).xls)
Value(s) applied	Registered PDD The sum of of GEN _{j,y} for each fuel type in year y gives the System Gross
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	TEİAŞ annually publishes official data regarding electricity generation and is the only source that provides information with most details.
Purpose of data	Calculation of combined margin emission factor.
Additional comment	

Data / Parameter	System Net Electricity Generation
Unit	MWh
Description	The difference between the total quantity of electricity generated by powerPlants /units and the auxiliary electricity consumption of power plants/units.
Source of data	TEIAS : (http://www.teias.gov.tr/T%C3%BCrkiyeElektrik%C4%B0statistikleri/istatistik2010/front%20page%202010-%C3%A7i%C3%A7ek%20kitap/uretim%20tuketim(22-45)/35(75-10).xls , http://www.teias.gov.tr/T%C3%BCrkiyeElektrik%C4%B0statistikleri/istatistik2010/front%20page%202010-%C3%A7i%C3%A7ek%20kitap/uretim%20tuketim(22-45)/33(84-10).xls)
Value(s) applied	Registered PDD
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	TEİAŞ annually publishes official data regarding electricity generation and is the only source that provides information with most details.
Purpose of data	Calculation of combined margin emission factor.
Additional comment	

Data / Parameter	Net Delivery Ratio y
Unit	%
Description	The ratio of the System Net Electricity Generation to the System Gross Electricity Generation in year y .
Source of data	Calculation: By dividing System Net Electricity Generation y by System Gross Electricity Generation y .
Value(s) applied	Registered PDD
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	Electricity delivered to the grid by each power plant/unit is unavailable. The Net Delivery Ratio y is used for approximating the net electricity amount delivered to the grid by power plants/units except lc-mr sources.
Purpose of data	Calculation of combined margin emission factor.
Additional comment	This is a conservative assumption, since in general thermal power plants consume more energy for auxiliaries than e.g. hydro plants.

Data / Parameter	GEN_y
Unit	MWh
Description	The system net electricity delivered in year y by the total of all power plants in the grid, excluding lc-mr sources.
Source of data	Calculation: 1. Gross electricity generation excluding lc-mr sources = Total gross electricity generation from all sources - total gross electricity generation from lc-mr sources 2. Net electricity generation excluding lc-mr sources = Gross electricity generation except lc-mr sources * Net Delivery Ratio Net electricity delivered to the grid except lc-mr sources = Net electricity generation except lc-mr sources + Imports
Value(s) applied	Registered PDDError! Reference source not found.
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	Net electricity delivered to the grid by each power plant/unit or by fuel type is unavailable. Therefore this parameter is approximated by calculations.
Purpose of data	Calculation of combined margin emission factor.
Additional comment	

Data / Parameter	EFCO_{2,i,y}
Unit	tCO₂/TJ
Description	CO ₂ emission factor of fossil fuel type i in year y
Source of data	The lower limits of the 95% confidence interval stated in the “2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories”, Volume 2, Chapter 1 (energy) The lower limits of the 95% confidence interval stated in the “2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories”, Volume 2, Chapter 1 (energy) Table 1.4.
Value(s) applied	Registered PDD
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	This is in line with the “Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system”.
Purpose of data	Calculation of operating margin and build margin.
Additional comment	

Data / Parameter:	Electricity Import_y
Unit:	GWh
Description:	Net electricity imports delivered to the grid in year y
Source of data:	Please see registered PDD
Value(s) applied):	Please see registered PDD
Purpose of data:	Calculation of combined margin emission factor.
Additional comment:	This is the total electricity imported and delivered to the national grid from connected electricity systems from neighbour countries.

Data / Parameter:	η_{m,y}
Unit:	%
Description:	Average net energy conversion efficiency of power unit m in year y

Source of data:	UNFCCC methodological tool "Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system"
Value(s) applied):	Please see registered PDD
Purpose of data:	Default efficiency figures represent best available techniques and should be considered to be conservative.
Additional comment:	There are no official efficiency values available for recent power plants based on each power plant or each fuel type. Therefore default values are assumed.

Data / Parameter:	Emission Factor, EF
Unit:	tCO ₂ /MWh
Description:	Emission factor of the Turkish grid determined ex- ante. Calculated specific emission factors based on the carbon emission data and the electricity production of the grid
Source of data:	Please see registered PDD
Value(s) applied):	0.599 tCO ₂ /MWh
Purpose of data:	Please see registered PDD
Additional comment:	

D.2. Data and parameters monitored

Data/parameter:	EG	
Unit	MWh	
Description	Net electricity delivered to the grid.	
Measured/calculated/default	Measured	
Source of data	Data from Electricity Meter are the basis for the monthly invoice. For monitoring, the monthly invoice -exactly the field where net electricity supplied to the grid is stated- shall be used as source of data.	
Value(s) of monitored parameter	173,906.37 MWh	
	Vintage Break-up	EG (MWh)
	27.10.2014-31.12.2014	13,480.52
	01.01.2015-31.12.2015	125,665.15
	01.01.2016-31.03.2016	34,760.70
	Total	173,906.37

Monitoring equipment	The specification of electricity meters are provided below: Main Electricity Meter with accuracy class of 0.5S. Manufacturer: Elster Serial Number: 00401696 Date of installation 27/10/2014 Date of calibration: 27/10/2014 Back-up Electricity Meter with accuracy class of 0.5S. Manufacturer: Elster Serial Number: 00401727 Date of installation: 27/10/2014 Date of calibration: 27/10/2014 Calibration is done upon any problem or every 10 years per regulation. The last date of test report date for both meters are: Test report date: 05/12/2015 <table border="1" data-bbox="555 1030 1449 1444"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th><th>Serial Number</th><th>Brand – Model</th><th>Date Of Calibration</th><th>Year of Manufacture</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Main Meter</td><td>00401696</td><td>Elster Sayaç Çözümleri Ltd. Şti.</td><td>27/10/2014</td><td>2009</td></tr> <tr> <td>Backup meter</td><td>00401727</td><td>Elster Sayaç Çözümleri Ltd. Şti.</td><td>27/10/2014</td><td>2009</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Serial Number	Brand – Model	Date Of Calibration	Year of Manufacture	Main Meter	00401696	Elster Sayaç Çözümleri Ltd. Şti.	27/10/2014	2009	Backup meter	00401727	Elster Sayaç Çözümleri Ltd. Şti.	27/10/2014	2009
Name	Serial Number	Brand – Model	Date Of Calibration	Year of Manufacture												
Main Meter	00401696	Elster Sayaç Çözümleri Ltd. Şti.	27/10/2014	2009												
Backup meter	00401727	Elster Sayaç Çözümleri Ltd. Şti.	27/10/2014	2009												
Measuring/reading/recording frequency:	Continuously/daily/daily															
Calculation method (if applicable):	-															

QA/QC procedures:	The calibration of the monitoring equipment was carried out according to the information provided in the GS-VER PDD. The GS-VER PDD mainly includes the following obligation for the calibration of the appropriate meters: "The Turkish Electricity Market Regulation Agency (EPDK) sets rules on the accuracy of electricity meters that are used by power plants feeding into the grid. The rules are part of the EPDK regulation 25056 from 22 March 2003. The table in Article 11 of the regulation specifies the use of electricity meters of the accuracy class 0.5S for power plants between 10 MW and 100 MW and refers to compliance with International Electro technical Commission's norm EN 60687. Technicians, employees of Çanres Elektrik , conduct readings from two meters from the project site. And by this way, continuously these two meters are compared with each other and if any differences are detected the necessary control measures are taken. "
Purpose of data:	Calculation of emission reduction of the project
Additional comments:	This monitoring period is between 27/10/2014 - 31/03/2016 Therefore, this period represents the electricity generation for 522 days.

D.3. Implementation of sampling plan

N/A

SECTION E. Calculation of emission reductions or GHG removals by sinks

E.1. Calculation of baseline emissions or baseline net GHG removals by sinks

Used Formulas:

The total emission reductions can be calculated with the results of the below described equations. The emission reduction is equal to the baseline emissions minus project emissions and leakage emissions. Leakage emissions in this project are considered to be negligible. There are no project emissions in this kind of project. The general equation is as follows:

$$ER_y = BE_y - PE_y - L_y \quad (1)$$

Where:

ER_y = Emission reduction
 BE_y = Baseline emissions
 PE_y = Project emissions
 L_y = Leakage
 y = Refers to a given period

The electricity meters are measuring two parameters: The electricity supplied to the grid (EGexport) and the electricity consumption from the grid (EGimport). To achieve the net amount of supplied electricity, the difference has to be calculated:

$$EG_y = EG_{export} - EG_{import} \quad (2)$$

Where:

EG_y = Net electricity supplied to the Grid in MWh (ID 1)
 EG_{export} = Electricity supplied to the Grid in MWh

EGimport = Electricity consumption from the Grid in MWh

According to the applied methodology version the emission reduction is the baseline emissions calculated as the net electricity supplied to the grid multiplied by the grid emission factor.

$$BE_y = EG_y \times EF_{grid,CM,y} \quad (3)$$

Where:

BE_y = Baseline emissions in tonnes CO₂e

$EF_{grid,CM,y}$ = Combined margin CO₂ emission factor for grid connected power generation in year y calculated using the latest version of the "Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system" [tCO₂e/MWh].

EG_y = Net electricity supplied to the Grid in MWh (ID 1)

y = Refers to a given period

E.2. Calculation of project emissions or actual net GHG removals by sinks

There are no project emissions in this kind of project.

E.3. Calculation of leakage

No leakage needs to be considered.

E.4. Summary of calculation of emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals by sinks

Item	Baseline emissions or baseline net GHG removals by sinks (t CO ₂ e)	Project emissions or actual net GHG removals by sinks (t CO ₂ e)	Leakage (t CO ₂ e)	GHG emission reductions or net GHG removals by sinks (t CO ₂ e) achieved in the monitoring period		
				Up to 31/12/2012	From 01/01/2013	Total amount
Oct-14	88.59	0	0	0	88.59	88.59
Nov-14	1,951.04	0	0	0	1,951.04	1,951.04
Dec-14	6,035.21	0	0	0	6,035.21	6,035.21
Total SUM 2014	8,074	0	0	0	8,074	8,074
Jan-15	8,042.77	0	0	0	8,042.77	8,042.77
Feb-15	7,017.66	0	0	0	7,017.66	7,017.66
Mar-15	6,218.65	0	0	0	6,218.65	6,218.65
Apr-15	6,627.37	0	0	0	6,627.37	6,627.37
May-15	4,610.58	0	0	0	4,610.58	4,610.58
Jun-15	5,234.06	0	0	0	5,234.06	5,234.06
Jul-15	5,617.05	0	0	0	5,617.05	5,617.05
Aug-15	7,150.43	0	0	0	7,150.43	7,150.43
Sep-15	5,541.67	0	0	0	5,541.67	5,541.67
Oct-15	6,666.01	0	0	0	6,666.01	6,666.01
Nov-15	6,568.04	0	0	0	6,568.04	6,568.04
Dec-15	5,979.12	0	0	0	5,979.12	5,979.12

Item	Baseline emissions or baseline net GHG removals by sinks (t CO ₂ e)	Project emissions or actual net GHG removals by sinks (t CO ₂ e)	Leakage (t CO ₂ e)	GHG emission reductions or net GHG removals by sinks (t CO ₂ e) achieved in the monitoring period		
				Up to 31/12/2012	From 01/01/2013	Total amount
Total SUM 2015	75,273	0	0	0	75,273	75,273
Jan-16	7,123.78	0	0	0	7,123.78	7,123.78
Feb-16	7,034.55	0	0	0	7,034.55	7,034.55
Mar-16	6,663.34	0	0	0	6,663.34	6,663.34
Total SUM 2016	20,821	0	0	0	20,821	20,821
TOTAL SUM	104,168	0	0	0	104,168	104,168

E.5. Comparison of actual emission reductions or net GHG removals by sinks with estimates in registered PDD

Item	Values estimated in ex ante calculation of registered PDD	Actual values achieved during this monitoring period
Emission reductions or GHG removals by sinks (t CO ₂ e) (for 27/10-31/12/2014 period)	12,128 tCO ₂ e	8,074 tCO ₂ e

Item	Values estimated in ex ante calculation of registered PDD	Actual values achieved during this monitoring period
Emission reductions or GHG removals by sinks (t CO ₂ e) (for 01/01-31/12/2015 period)	67,074 tCO ₂ e	75,273 tCO ₂ e

Item	Values estimated in ex ante calculation of registered PDD	Actual values achieved during this monitoring period
Emission reductions or GHG removals by sinks (t CO ₂ e) (for 01/01-31/03/2016 period)	16,723 tCO ₂ e	20,821 tCO ₂ e

Item	Values estimated in ex ante calculation of registered PDD	Actual values achieved during this monitoring period
Emission reductions or GHG removals by sinks (t CO ₂ e) (total sum)	95,925 tCO ₂ e	104,168 tCO ₂ e

E.6. Remarks on difference from estimated value in registered PDD

Estimated emission reduction in ex ante calculation of registered PDD is 67,074 tCO₂e, which corresponds to 95,925tCO₂e for 522 days. And actual emission reduction achieved during this monitoring period is 104,168 (for 27/10/2014 31/03/2016, 522 days) When it is compared, actual emission reduction achieved during this monitoring period is 8% higher than the estimated. This difference may occur due to the more wind than expected.

Furthermore, when all the emission reduction are examined for each period of this project, for the first period comprised of 27/10-31/12/2014 dates, 33% less emission reduction achieved compared to estimated value calculated in registered PDD. Since, not all the turbines was started to operate at this period, less emission reduction achieved. For 01/01-31/12/2015 period, 12% higher emission reduction achieved when it is compared to the estimated emission reduction and all the turbines had started to operate in this term. The difference may be the reason of more windy season than expected. For 01/01-31/03/2016 period, actual emission reduction is 24% higher than the estimated value. These 3 months fall on to the most windy months in a year and, higher emission reduction might have arisen by this reason.

SECTION F. Sustainable Monitoring Report

According to the requirements of Gold Standard, the project activity must be assessed against a matrix of sustainable development indicators. Project activity's contribution to sustainable development is based on indicators of;

- environmental sustainability,
- social sustainability & development
- economic & technological development

The indicators that have to be monitored are defined in the Gold Standard Passport of the Şadıllı WPP under a monitoring plan.

F.1. Sustainable Development Indicators that have to be monitored

According to the Gold Standard Passport of the Şadıllı WPP, 5 indicators were added to the monitoring plan.

F.1.1. Air Quality

F.1.1.a. Monitoring Table from GS Passport of Şadıllı WPP

No	1
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Indicator		Air Quality
Mitigation measure		None (positive indicator)
<i>Repeat for each parameter</i>		
Chosen parameter		Sulphur oxide emissions prevented
Current situation of parameter		Total host county SO ₂ emissions are 413,784 ² tons in 2010. Net system electricity generation in 2010 is 211,208 ³ GWh, corresponding to 2.0 kg/MWh grid SO ₂ intensity.
Future target for parameter		The Project is expected to generate 112,000 MWh in its initial phase, therefore the Project will reduce baseline SO ₂ emissions of: $112,000 \text{ MWh} * 2.0 \text{ kg/MWh} = 219.4 \text{ tons SO}_2$
Way of monitoring	How	By measurement of the net electricity generation and multiplication with the baseline ex-ante SO ₂ intensity of the Turkish grid.
	When	Electricity generation data will be monitored monthly. SO ₂ intensity data will be used ex-ante.
	By who	The electricity generation data records will be kept and SO ₂ intensity calculation will be conducted by the Project owner.
<i>Repeat for each parameter</i>		
Chosen parameter		Nitrogen oxide emissions prevented.
Current situation of parameter		Total host county emissions are 316,136 ² tons in 2010. Net system electricity generation in 2010 is 211,208 ⁴ GWh, corresponding to 1.5 kg/MWh grid NO _x intensity.
Future target for parameter		The Project is expected to generate 112,000 MWh in its initial phase, therefore the Project will reduce baseline NO _x emissions of: $112,000 \text{ MWh} * 1.5 \text{ kg/MWh} = 167.6 \text{ tons NO}_x$
Way of monitoring	How	By measurement of the net electricity generation and multiplication with the baseline ex-ante NO _x intensity of the Turkish grid.
	When	Electricity generation data will be monitored monthly.

		NO _x intensity data will be used ex-ante.
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F.1.1.b. Monitoring of Air Quality Indicator

No	1
Indicator	Air Quality
Remarks on the monitoring process of the parameter	Monitoring of the parameter is based on the data available from TÜİK and electricity generation of the plant.
Current situation of parameter	According to the current data available electricity amount produced (173,906 MWh for Oct 2014 to March 2016) by Şadıllı WPP, amount of avoided emissions are as below: NO _x = 260.3 tons/year; SO ₂ = 340.71 tons/year;
Other Data Sources	No other data sources then TÜİK official data and electricity generation of the plant.
Scoring of the indicator compared to Baseline	+

F.1.2: Water Quality and Quantity**F.1.2.a: Monitoring Table from GS Passport of Şadıllı WPP**

No	2
Indicator	Water Quality and Quantity
Mitigation measure	None (positive indicator)
<i>Repeat for each parameter</i>	
Chosen parameter	Cooling water discharge prevented
Current situation of parameter	In 2010, 4.29 billion m ³ cooling water was discharged by thermal power plants in Turkey ⁵ . Net electricity generation in 2010 was 211,208 ⁶ GWh, corresponding to 20.3 m ³ /MWh discharged cooling water intensity.
Future target for parameter	Discharged cooling water reduction of: 20.3 m ³ /MWh * 112,000 MWh = 2.3 million m ³

Way of monitoring	How	The net electricity generation of the Project will be multiplied with the cooling water discharge intensity.
	When	Electricity generation data will be monitored monthly. Cooling water discharge intensity will be used ex-ante.
	By who	The electricity generation data records will be kept and discharge water reduction calculation will be performed by the Project owner.
Repeat for each parameter		
Chosen parameter		Waste water disposal.
Current situation of parameter		None.
Future target for parameter		The Project is expected to generate 3 m ³ /day household type wastewater, which will be stored in a septic tank on site and disposed of in accordance with regulations.
Way of monitoring	How	By checking whether disposal practices comply with legal requirements.
	When	Continuous.
	By who	Project owner.

F.1.2.b: Monitoring of Water Quality and Quantity Indicator

No	2
Indicator	Cooling water discharge prevented
Remarks on the monitoring process	Electricity generation recorded monthly and it was multiplied with the cooling water intensity.
Current situation of parameter	Discharged cooling water reduction of: 20.3 m ³ /MWh * 174,000 MWh = 3.3 million m ³ .
Other Data Sources	None
Scoring of the indicator compared to Baseline	+

F.1.2.c: Monitoring of Water Quality and Quantity Indicator

No	2
Indicator	Wastewater disposal
Remarks on the monitoring process	Monitoring process was based on the statement of the plant manager and invoice from the transfer of the waste.

Current situation of parameter	None
Other Data Sources	Since during this monitoring period, the tank has not been filled, the wastewater couldn't be transferred to Municipality by sewage truck. So there is no receipt yet. The receipt will be provided during the following monitoring periods.
Scoring of the indicator compared to Baseline	+

F.1.3: Other Pollutants

F.1.3.a: Monitoring Table from GS Passport of Şadıllı WPP

No		3
Indicator		Other Pollutants
Mitigation measure		The national noise regulation will be complied with.
Repeat for each parameter		
Chosen parameter		Noise audible at the nearest settlements.
Current situation of parameter		None.
Future target for parameter		The noise threshold is 65 dBA during day and 55 dBA in the night . The Project will not exceed these thresholds. The noise emission calculations in the EIA PIF ⁷ suggest that the noise emissions at nearest villages will be below legal limits.
Way of monitoring	How	Interviews with local stakeholders.
	When	Continuous.
	By who	Project owner.

F.1.3.b: Monitoring of Other Pollutants Indicator

No	3
Indicator	Other Pollutants
Remarks on the monitoring	Monitoring process was handled by:

process of the parameters	interview with the head of village
Current situation of parameter	There is no disturbance of local people due to the operation of wind turbines
Other Data Sources	No other data source other than the interview with the head of village
Scoring of the indicator compared to Baseline	0

F.1.4: Quality of employment

F.1.4.a: Monitoring Table from GS Passport of Şadılı WPP

No		4
Indicator		Quality of Employment
Mitigation measure		None (positive indicator)
<i>Repeat for each parameter</i>		
Chosen parameter		Fair labour practices, health and safety precautions
Current situation of parameter		Employment opportunities are limited in the project region.
Future target for parameter		The Project will employ local people with fair labour practices without any kind of discrimination.
Way of monitoring	How	Qualitative assessment of fair labour practices (compensation, social security, proper work safety and health precautions, training etc.).
	When	Continuously
	By who	Project owner.

F.1.4.b. Monitoring of Quality of Employment

No	4
Indicator	Quality of employment
Remarks on the monitoring process of the parameter	Training certificates

Current situation of parameter	Latest trainings have been indicated in the table below.
Other Data Sources	Training certificates.
Scoring of the indicator compared to Baseline	+

Table 5: Trainings provided by project owner

Name – Surname	Training Type	Administrated by	Date
Serdar Dinçsoy	First Aid Training	Kaya Training	09-10/02/2016
Serdar Dinçsoy	Fire Awareness Training	Kaya Training	08/02/2016
Serdar Dinçsoy	Working at Height Training	Kaya Training	11-12/02/2016
Serdar Dinçsoy	Manual Handling Training	Kaya Training	08/02/2016
Serdar Dinçsoy	First Aid Training	HERMES İlkyardım Eğitim Merkezi	15-16/06/2015
Orçun Gültekin	First Aid Training	HERMES İlkyardım Eğitim Merkezi	15-16/06/2015
Orçun Gültekin	Substation Business Technicians Completion Training	TEİAŞ	26-30/01/2015
Mustafa Demir	First Aid Training	HERMES İlkyardım Eğitim Merkezi	15-16/06/2015
Murat Işcan	Fire Awareness Training	Kaya Training	08/02/2016
Murat Işcan	First Aid Training	HERMES İlkyardım Eğitim Merkezi	15-16/06/2015
Murat Bingül	First Aid Training	HERMES İlkyardım Eğitim Merkezi	15-16/06/2015
Mesut Demir	First Aid Training	HERMES İlkyardım Eğitim Merkezi	15-16/06/2015
Hüseyin Fındık	First Aid Training	HERMES İlkyardım Eğitim Merkezi	15-16/06/2015
Hasan Şılak	First Aid Training	HERMES İlkyardım Eğitim Merkezi	15-16/06/2015
Erman Demirhan	Fire Training	Keşan Municipality Fire Directorate	24-28/03/2014
Erman Demirhan	First Aid Training	HERMES İlkyardım Eğitim Merkezi	15-16/06/2015

F.1.5: Quantitative employment and income generation**F.1.5.a: Monitoring Table from GS Passport of Şadıllı WPP**

No	5
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Indicator	Quantitative employment and income generation	
Mitigation measure	None (positive indicator)	
<i>Repeat for each parameter</i>		
Chosen parameter	Jobs created	
Current situation of parameter	The Project site is a provincial agricultural area with limited employment opportunities.	
Future target for parameter	The Project aims to employ 20 people during operation ⁸ .	
Way of monitoring	How	Social security records of employees will be provided.
	When	Continuously.
	By who	The Project owner.

F.1.5.b: Monitoring of Quantitative employment and income generation

No	5
Indicator	Quantitative employment and income generation
Remarks on the monitoring process of the parameters	Monitoring process was handled by social security registries
Current situation of parameter	7 of 13 of employees working at plant are from local region as indicated in the table below.
Other Data Sources	Social insurance documents
Scoring of the indicator compared to Baseline	+

Table 6: Employment during Operation of the Plant

Employment	Description	Number of employee	Training?	Employment; Local or Not?
Electric Technicians:	Work on alternating shifts. Apart from routine controls, intervene to electrical breakdowns.	4	Yes	Not Local
Security Guards:	Work on alternating shifts, maintain security of plant.	7	Yes	Local
Biologist	Responsible for all kind of activities which may affect biodiversity.	1	Yes	Not Local
Operative Manager	Responsible for all kind of operational activities as well as maintenance and management.	1	Yes	Not Local

Table 7: Employment Records

Name – Surname	Position	Place of birth	Residency
Hüseyin Bıyık	Security Guard	Malkara, Tekirdağ	Local
Mustafa Demir	Security Guard	Malkara, Tekirdağ	Local
Mesut Demir	Security Guard	Malkara, Tekirdağ	Local
Hasan Şıllak	Security Guard	Malkara, Tekirdağ	Local
Hüseyin Fındık	Security Guard	Malkara, Tekirdağ	Local
Musa Çimen	Security Guard	Malkara, Tekirdağ	Local
Ahmet Yazar	Security Guard	Malkara, Tekirdağ	Local
Yakup Şaşmaz	Biologist	Çubuk, Ankara	Not Local
Erman Demirhan	Electric Technician	Keşan, Edirne	Not Local
Murat İscan	Electric Technician	Malkara, Tekirdağ	Not Local
Orçun Gültekin	Electric Technician	Hayranbolu, Tekirdağ	Not Local
Murat Bingöl	Electric Technician	Enez, Edirne	Not Local
Serdar Dinçsoy	Manager	Göynük, Bolu	Not Local

F.1.6 : Livelihood of the Poor

F.1.6.a : Monitoring Table from GS Passport of Şadıllı WPP

No		6
Indicator		Livelihood of the Poor
Mitigation measure		Fair land compensation measures
Repeat for each parameter		
Chosen parameter		Land acquisition
Current situation of parameter		Local land owners
Future target for parameter		Percentage of completion of acquisitions.
Way of monitoring	How	Interviews to check whether the process is carried out properly according to legal requirements and that land owners are compensated fairly.
	When	Continuously.
	By who	Project owner.
Repeat for each parameter		
Chosen parameter		Livestock feeding
Current situation of parameter		Livestock feeds in the region in general.
Future target for parameter		No access limitation at the Project site for livestock.
Way of monitoring	How	Interview with stakeholders.
	When	Continuously.
	By who	Project owner.

F.1.6.b. Livelihood of the Poor

No	6
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Indicator	Livelihood of the Poor
Remarks on the monitoring process of the parameters	None
Current situation of parameter	Road and turbines of this project are not in the private property area. So, there was no expropriation process.
Other Data Sources	None
Scoring of the indicator compared to Baseline	0

F.1.6.c. Livestock feeding

No	6
Indicator	Livestock feeding
Remarks on the monitoring process of the parameters	None
Current situation of parameter	Project site is not limited for livestock. So, livestock feeding is not affected.
Other Data Sources	None
Scoring of the indicator compared to Baseline	+

F.1.7. : Access to Affordable and Clean Energy Services

F.1.7.a : Monitoring Table from GS Passport of Şadıllı WPP

No	7												
Indicator	Access to Affordable and Clean Energy Services												
Mitigation measure	None (positive indicator)												
Repeat for each parameter													
Chosen parameter	Clean energy												
Current situation of parameter	The fuel and electricity figures will be compared with the Project generation to show how much baseline fuel consumption is avoided on a fuel type basis. The fossil fuel consumption intensity (t/GWh, m³/GWh) are: <table><tr><th>Fuel Type</th><th>Net Generation [GWh]</th><th>Fuel Consumption [t, 1000 m³]</th><th>Fuel Intensity [t/GWh, 1000 m³/GWh]</th></tr><tr><td>Coal</td><td>15,898</td><td>6,621,177</td><td>416</td></tr><tr><td>Lignite</td><td>37,445</td><td>63,620.51</td><td>1,699</td></tr></table>	Fuel Type	Net Generation [GWh]	Fuel Consumption [t, 1000 m ³]	Fuel Intensity [t/GWh, 1000 m ³ /GWh]	Coal	15,898	6,621,177	416	Lignite	37,445	63,620.51	1,699
Fuel Type	Net Generation [GWh]	Fuel Consumption [t, 1000 m ³]	Fuel Intensity [t/GWh, 1000 m ³ /GWh]										
Coal	15,898	6,621,177	416										
Lignite	37,445	63,620.51	1,699										

				8	
		Fuel Oil	4,253	1,594,321	375
		Diesel Oil	331	180,857	546
		LPG	0	111	290
		Naphtha	17	8,077	480
		Natural Gas	92,053	20,978,040	228
		Renewables	326	0	0
		Hydro	34,446	0	0
		Geothermal & Wind	1,850	0	0
				These fuel intensities will be updated, as much as data availability permits.	
Future target for parameter		The Project is expected to generate 112,000 MWh annually, which corresponds to the following weighted average fuel savings:			
		Fuel Type		Avoided Consumption [t or 1000 m3]	
		Coal		3,974	
		Lignite		38,182	
		Fuel Oil		957	
		Diesel Oil		109	
		LPG		0	
		Naphtha		5	
		Natural Gas		12,590	
		Renewables		0	
		Hydro		0	
		Geothermal & Wind		0	
		Actual weighted average fuel reductions will be calculated with the actual power generation.			
Way of monitoring	How	Multiplication of fuel intensities with actual net power generation data.			
	When	Net electricity generation data will be reported monthly.			
	By who	The Project owner.			

F.1.7.b. Access to Affordable and Clean Energy Services

No	7
Indicator	Access to Affordable and Clean Energy Services
Remarks on the monitoring process of the parameters	Net electricity generation data are reported monthly. Tests for current meter control were done by TEİAŞ.
Current situation of parameter	Net electricity generation is 173,906 MWh as it is shown in the calculation summary table.
Other Data Sources	No data source other than monthly reports.
Scoring of the indicator compared to Baseline	+

F.1.8 : Balance of payments and investment**F.1.8.a : Monitoring Table from GS Passport of Şadılı WPP**

No		8
Indicator		Balance of payments and investment
Mitigation measure		None (positive indicator)
<i>Repeat for each parameter</i>		
Chosen parameter		Savings on natural gas imports
Current situation of parameter		Most of the natural gas consumed in the host country is imported, therefore a reduction of natural gas consumption results in an improvement of trade balance.
Future target for parameter		With 112,000 MWh power generation and 2.5 USD/MMBTU average natural gas price, the Project is expected to save: $443,610 \text{ MMBTU} \times 2.5 \text{ USD/MMBTU} = 1,088,323 \text{ USD}$
Way of monitoring	How	Assuming that all natural gas is being imported, the savings will be calculated by multiplying avoided natural gas consumption by average international natural gas price.
	When	Continuously.
	By who	The Project owner.

F.1.8.b. Balance of payments and investment

No		8
Indicator		Balance of payments and investment
Remarks on the monitoring process of the parameters		Monitoring Process was handled by: Calculating the avoided payment for import of natural gas with using 2.5 USD/MMBTU and net electricity generation amount during the monitoring period, which is 174 GWh.
Current situation of parameter		Total currency saved with electricity generation is $443,610 \text{ MMBTU} \times 2.5 \text{ USD/MMBTU} = 1,088,323 \text{ USD}$
Other Data Sources		NA
Scoring of the indicator compared to Baseline		+

F.1.9 : Biodiversity**F.1.9.a : Monitoring Table from GS Passport of Şadılı WPP**

No		9
Indicator		Biodiversity
Mitigation measure		Tips of the turbine blades will be coloured to prevent bird collisions.
<i>Repeat for each parameter</i>		
Chosen parameter		Impact on bird migration routes
Current situation of parameter		No bird mortality. The ornithological study states that the Project is not expected to have a negative impact on birds.
Future target for parameter		No bird mortality.
Way of monitoring	How	Interviews with stakeholders and a one-time observation of birds during the breeding season.
	When	Continuously for interviews and one-time during the first monitoring period for bird observation.
	By who	Project owner and a third party expert.

F.1.9.b. Biodiversity

No		9
Indicator		Biodiversity
Remarks on the monitoring process of the parameters		Ornithological and fauna assessments were implemented annually by a third party expert.
Current situation of parameter		a) Bird migration routes are not affected. b) Bird mortality is not observed. c) Also, fauna is not affected by the turbines.
Other Data Sources		No other data sources than ornithological and fauna assessments.
Scoring of the indicator compared to Baseline		0

F.1.10 : Soil Condition**F.1.10.a: Monitoring Table from GS Passport of Şadılı WPP**

No		10
Indicator		Soil Condition
Mitigation measure		The erosion at the newly constructed roads will be minimised by limiting the slope and the curvature of the roads and by ensuring high road strength and stability.
<i>Repeat for each parameter</i>		

Chosen parameter		Erosion risk control at new roads
Current situation of parameter		Natural level of erosion.
Future target for parameter		Minimal erosion similar to natural patterns. This target also overlaps with technical needs of the Project owner, because long and heavy trucks that will carry the Project equipment also require the same road quality.
Way of monitoring	How	Visual inspection whether the roads have caused significant erosion.
	When	Continuous.
	By who	Project owner.
Repeat for each parameter		
Chosen parameter		Earthquake risk
Current situation of parameter		Earthquake risk score is 1, between the scale 1 to 5 (1 being highest) ⁹ .
Future target for parameter		The new power house and turbine towers will be subject to earthquake risk. All construction codes are maintained and necessary construction permits are obtained. The construction quality ensures that the Project is sufficiently strong for earthquake risk.
Way of monitoring	How	Legal compliance with construction codes.
	When	Continuous.
	By who	Project owner.
Repeat for each parameter		
Chosen parameter		Solid waste
Current situation of parameter		N/A
Future target for parameter		Solid household waste from daily operations (expected amount is 27 kg/day ⁸) will be disposed of properly. Waste oil etc. (gearbox oil waste, oil filters etc.) will be collected on site and disposed by licensed companies according to legal requirements ¹⁰ .
Way of monitoring	How	Solid household waste: By visual inspection. Waste oil: By checking waste oil disposal invoices.
	When	Continuous.
	By who	Project owner.

F.1.10.b. Soil Condition

No	10
Indicator	Erosion risk control at new roads
Remarks on the monitoring process of the parameters	N/A
Current situation of parameter	Whether the roads have caused significant erosion or not will

	be determined by visual inspections.
Other Data Sources	N/A
Scoring of the indicator compared to Baseline	0

F.1.10.c. Soil Condition

No	10
Indicator	Solid waste
Remarks on the monitoring process of the parameters	a) Notice from municipality b) Environmental and social impact assessment report of AECOM
Current situation of parameter	a) Solid household waste is discarded to Tekirdağ Municipality solid waste landfill. b) Waste oil has not disposed yet however, they are collected in leak-proof and safe containers and stored in an area with a concrete surface and a proper secondary containment to prevent potential spills and leakages reaching to the soil and groundwater.
Other Data Sources	a) No other data source than municipality announcing
Scoring of the indicator compared to Baseline	0

References:

- 1) Source: Electricity generation license
- 2) Source: National GHG inventory of Turkey, 1990-2012,
http://unfccc.int/national_reports/annex_i_ghg_inventories/national_inventories_submissions/items/6598.php, Worksheet:Table1s1
- 3) Source: TEIAS,
[http://www.teias.gov.tr/T%C3%BCrkiyeElektrik%C4%B0statistikleri/istatistik2010/front%20page%202010-%C3%A7i%C3%A7ek%20kitap/uretim%20tuketim\(22-45\)/35\(75-10\).xls](http://www.teias.gov.tr/T%C3%BCrkiyeElektrik%C4%B0statistikleri/istatistik2010/front%20page%202010-%C3%A7i%C3%A7ek%20kitap/uretim%20tuketim(22-45)/35(75-10).xls)
- 4)Source:TEIAS,
[http://www.teias.gov.tr/T%C3%BCrkiyeElektrik%C4%B0statistikleri/istatistik2010/front%20page%202010-%C3%A7i%C3%A7ek%20kitap/uretim%20tuketim\(22-45\)/35\(75-10\).xls](http://www.teias.gov.tr/T%C3%BCrkiyeElektrik%C4%B0statistikleri/istatistik2010/front%20page%202010-%C3%A7i%C3%A7ek%20kitap/uretim%20tuketim(22-45)/35(75-10).xls)
- 5)Source:Turkish Statistical Institute
(http://www.turkstat.gov.tr/PreHaberBultenleri.do?id=10732&tb_id=3)
- 6) Source: TEIAS,
[http://www.teias.gov.tr/T%C3%BCrkiyeElektrik%C4%B0statistikleri/istatistik2010/front%20page%202010-%C3%A7i%C3%A7ek%20kitap/uretim%20tuketim\(22-45\)/35\(75-10\).xls](http://www.teias.gov.tr/T%C3%BCrkiyeElektrik%C4%B0statistikleri/istatistik2010/front%20page%202010-%C3%A7i%C3%A7ek%20kitap/uretim%20tuketim(22-45)/35(75-10).xls)
- 7) Source: EIA study, p.20
- 8) Source: EIA study, p.12
- 9) Source: EIA study, p.43
- 10) Source: "Waste Oil Control Regulation", Official Gazzette Nr. 26952 (date: 30.07.2008)

Appendix 1. Contact information of project participants and responsible persons/entities

Project participant and/or responsible person/ entity	☒ Project participant ☐ Person/entity responsible for completing the CDM-MR-FORM
Organization name	Çanres Elektrik Üretim A.Ş.
Street/P.O. Box	Kısıklı Cad.. No:4 Kat:1 A-Blok
Building	Sarkuysan Ak İş Merkezi
City	Altunizade Üsküdar / İSTANBUL
State/region	
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Document information

<i>Version</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>
05.1	4 May 2015	Editorial revision to correct version numbering.
05.0	1 April 2015	Revisions to: • Include provisions related to delayed submission of a monitoring plan; • Provisions related to the Host Party; • Remove reference to programme of activities; • Overall editorial improvement.
04.0	25 June 2014	Revisions to: • Include the Attachment: Instructions for filling out the monitoring report form (these instructions supersede the "Guideline: Completing the monitoring report form" (Version 04.0)); • Include provisions related to standardized baselines; • Add contact information on a responsible person(s)/ entity(ies) for completing the CDM-MR-FORM in A.6 and Appendix 1; • Change the reference number from <i>F-CDM-MR</i> to <i>CDM-MR-FORM</i>; • Editorial improvement.
03.2	5 November 2013	Editorial revision to correct table in page 1.
03.1	2 January 2013	Editorial revision to correct table in section E.5.
03.0	3 December 2012	Revision required to introduce a provision on reporting actual emission reductions or net GHG removals by sinks for the period up to 31 December 2012 and the period from 1 January 2013 onwards (EB70, Annex 11).
02.0	13 March 2012	Revision required to ensure consistency with the "Guidelines for completing the monitoring report form" (EB 66, Annex 20).
01	28 May 2010	EB 54, Annex 34. Initial adoption.
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