

Gold Standard Monitoring Report

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Project's name	Amayo 40 MW Wind Power Project - Nicaragua
CDM Reference No. of the project	2315
Gold Standard Reference No. of the project	GS 567
Registration date of the project activity at UNFCCC	April 12 th 2009
Registration date of the project activity at Gold Standard	August 27 th 2010
Monitoring period number and dates included on this monitoring period	1 st MP: 28/07/16 to 30/06/17 (both dates included)
Version number of the monitoring report	Version 2 in effect as of August 30 th , 2017
Actual emission reductions achieved during period 28/07/16 to 31/12/16	26,167 ¹ emission reductions
Actual emission reductions achieved during period 01/01/17 to 30/06/17	49,231 emission reductions
Total emission reductions achieved during this monitoring period	75,398 emission reductions

The following document is an addendum to the CDM monitoring report corresponding to the July 28th 2016 – June 30th 2017 period for the Amayo Wind Power Project, when the project renewed its Crediting Period as GS project activity. The purpose of this document is to present the results of the implementation of the sustainable indicators monitoring plan, a specific request for the GS.

The results obtained –presented in detail below- allow us to conclude that the project continues to actively contribute towards the sustainable development of the Republic of Nicaragua.

¹ Emission Reductions calculation for 2016 (23,590 TCO₂) is based on the net energy delivered, recorded monthly by the metering system from July 28th (start date of the renewal of Gold Standard Crediting Period) to December 31st 2016, as established by CDM approved calculation methodology. Therefore, to calculate the ER for the four days of July 2016 (28th, 29th, 30th and 31st), same methodology was applied, resulting in a net delivered energy of 1,800,181 KWh, which achieved a total reduction of 1,129 TCO₂ for that month.

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SECTION A. Description of the sustainable indicators monitoring plan

In addition to the requirement of emission reduction monitoring, candidate Gold Standard projects need to monitor and verify the development of *sustainable indicators*.

This section describes the results obtained from the monitoring of sustainability indicators as specified in the registered GS Annex Addenda², sustainability indicators are integrated within the environmental monitoring and management plan. See below the complete list of monitored parameters and its corresponding results³.

A.1 - Soil

Parameter	Actions to promote sustainable use of land
Sampling points	N/A
Frequency	Yearly
Method Q/Q	Beach Clean Ups, Donation of trees and contributions to local Nurseries.
Results	- The project sponsored a beach cleanup for one week on Holly Week on April 2017 held in the beach of La Virgen in the Nicaragua Lake shore. The community is located at seven kilometers far from the project's site and is a much-visited touristic destination for the population of Rivas Department. It was coordinated between Municipal City Hall and Consorcio Eólico Amayo S.A., with the support of other local institutions such as local Red Cross, Firefighters Department, Police, Health Ministry and Local Community Committee of La Virgen. Amayo sponsored providing: 8 barrels (each one of 55 gallons) to be used as trash deposits on the beach. 900 plastic trash bags (each one of 13 gallons) 800 plastic trash bags (each one of 55 gallons) 210 water bottles for the cleaning brigades 96 hydrating beverages for the cleaning brigades 24 silk-screened shirts for the volunteers 1 silk-screened banner for welcoming the tourists and encourage them to keep the beach clean The cleaning brigades perform the following activities: - Permanent cleaning up of the coast and surrounding areas. - Removal of solid wastes in areas of the coast close to the residential areas. - The contribution of this period for the local tree nursery consisted of two units of complete fertilizer, two litters of foliar fertilizer and a

² GS Annex Addenda is the short term for the Addenda of the "Additional PDD Annex" required for the Crediting Period Renewal of GS Version 1.0 projects, such as Amayo Wind Power Project.

³ As per "Table 8: List of parameters to be monitored" on page 29 of the GS Annex Addenda.

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	significant quantity of trees and ornamental plants to be planted in Rivas City as part of management and reforestation of Aposonga and Papaturro micro watersheds and ornamentation of parks and avenues: Donation of 1,425 trees to the nursery of Rivas Municipality. See details in annex 1: Beach Cleanup La Virgen and Contribution to Rivas Trees Nursery and annex 10 Alcaldía de Rivas 2017 Contributions Report.
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Parameter	Number of trees planted during Reforestation / afforestation
Sampling points	Project site
Frequency	Once
Method Q/Q	Manual count
Results	For this current monitoring period, no more trees were planted in the project site. As a background, one plantation of 1,017 trees took place in the past, in August 2010. With this plantation, no more trees are planned to be planted by the project. As of today, the trees plantation has grown successfully and has received proper maintenance in order to ensure its growth. For details see table below.

Parameter	Number and description of maintenance activities undertaken by project members to the reforested areas
Sampling points	Project site
Frequency	Yearly
Method Q/Q	An annual report will be prepared with all the activities undertaken.
Results	As the trees were planted in 2010 they are already 6-year-old trees, and for instance the maintenance is very basic from now on. During this monitoring period, the activities of maintenance were mainly cleaning of surrounding weed and trees trimming. No more irrigation is necessary as trees can survive by themselves. The project also will replant any tree that has been damaged or broken by cattle of the farms. Trees are adapted successfully to the conditions of the planting area. See details in annex 2: Trees maintenance report – June 2017.

A.2 - Biodiversity

Parameter	Number of bird collisions
Sampling points	Rows of aerogenerators
Frequency	Twice a week
Method Q/Q	Count
Results	During this monitoring period, ten birds and one bat were found to

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	have had a collision with the wind turbines. Sadly, all the birds and the bat were discovered already dead.				
	Date of discovery		Location	Common name	Scientific name
	July 12, 2016	10:30	T04-T09	Zopilote	Coragyps atratus
	August 5, 2016	10:00	T14-T16	Zopilote	Coragyps atratus
	August 13, 2016	15:00	T01-T03	Zopilote	Coragyps atratus
	September 23, 2016	16:00	T01-T03	Zopilote	Coragyps atratus
	September 27, 2016	17:00	T04-T09	Golondrina	Hirundo rustica
	November 21, 2016	11:50	T18	Garza	Egreta caerulea
	November 24, 2016	13:37	T08	Murciélago	Rhynchonycteris naso
	February 25, 2017	16:28	T02	Gavilán	Asturina nitida
	March 16, 2017	14:45	T08	Garza	Egreta caerulea
	May 9, 2017	15:00	T10	Zopilote	Coragyps atratus
	June 8, 2017	14:15	T10	Pijul	Crotophaga sulcirostris
Since the beginning of operation, the project developed a mechanism to follow up the monitoring of bird collisions, and additionally bat collisions, which consists of a writing procedure in order to undertake the counting and reporting and a form to be filled every day. See annex 3: Birds and bats collision counting form. One person has been designated to twice a day undertake the visual counting and monitoring. This person reports to the Environmental Coordinator. As well, all the personal working at project site has been instructed to report if they find any dead bat or bird.					
Comments	Previously, this parameter was monitored daily, but since September 2016, the Plant's Operations Management decided to increase the monitoring frequency, so it is now performed twice a day. For this reason, the number of reported bird collisions for this monitoring period has increased in comparison to previous periods.				

A.3 - Water quality and quantity

Parameter	Lake and river water and water of the wastewater system.
Sampling points	Five meters from the lake's shore and rivers in points close to the project activity. At the entrance and exit of the wastewater system.
Frequency	Yearly
Method Q/Q	Standard Methods 2000, 2001 and 2002
Results	The water analyses were sampled on February 3 rd 2017 (for the three

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	rivers and lake) and on March 22nd 2017 (for the wastewater system). These analyses were performed by the certified laboratory CIRA-UNAN. See annex 4: Water tests results to see the analysis results for all the parameters. The water results for this monitoring period were submitted to the environmental authority MARENA through Annual Environmental Monitoring Report. See results in Annex B of this document: Water quality test results.
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A.4 - Other Pollutants

Parameter	Workers hearing level
Sampling points	Project site
Frequency	Yearly
Method Q/Q	Audiometry
Results	An audiometry test was performed for each one of the workers that are more exposed to noise at the project site. The audiometry tests were undertaken on June 23rd 2017 by laboratory Medlab. The results show that 4 from 9 workers present an illness called hipoacusia which can have different causes not related to noise exposure. As explained in Noise Level Parameter the personnel in the wind farm is not expose to noise. The noise level at the office building (substation) is below to the maximum noise level permitted, according to national regulation for work places which is 85 dB(A) without protection for 8 hours of work. See annex 5: Results from audiometry in workers.

Parameter	Project Noise level (db)
Sampling points	Project surroundings
Frequency	Yearly
Method Q/Q	Measures to be performed by means of a sonometer
Results	The noise level study was undertaken on June 2017 by a specialized consultant that also works in the project's EHS Department. Refer to annex 6: Monitoreo del Ruido Ambiental en Parque Eólico Amayo. The results show the measures both for the Project and for the second phase of the Project (Amayo II). The table below only shows the values measured for the Project. In order to compare the results, the study considered as a reference the maximum measured values established for wind farms at <i>Decreto No. 38. Norma de Emisión de Ruidos generados por fuentes que indica, elaborada a partir de la revisión del decreto Supremo No. 146 de 1997</i>, from Chile's noise regulation, as Nicaraguan regulation does not have an own noise normative for wind farms. This regulation specifies that the measured values of a fixed source noise emission will not overcome the background noise (Lf) in 10 dB(A) or more.

The values for the Lf noise for the project are 39.0 – 52.1 dB(A), with an average value of 48.6 dB(A). The table below shows that the results comply with this regulation.

Nº	Area	NPSeq (dBA)
1	Torre 10	39
2	Torre 4	52
3	Torre 7	49.3
4	Torre 3	46.3
5	Torre 2	46.8
6	Orilla del lago	42.6
7	Punto sobre carretera frente a Torre 9	81.8
8	Torre 14, zona alta	45.6
9	Torre 19, zona alta	52.1
10	Area externa de oficinas	53.9
11	Punto externo fuera de los límites del proyecto	43.7

A.5 - Access to energy services

Parameter	Amount of fossil fuels consumption avoided by the project (as per equations presented on page 28 of the GS Annex Addenda)
Sampling points	N/A
Frequency	Yearly during crediting period
Method Q/Q	To be performed on an audited worksheet
Results	The latest years with available information are 2014-2016. During said years, the national grid used $FC_{fueloil, 2014-2016} = 390,261.99$ thousand gals of fuel oil and $FC_{diesel, 2014-2016} = 8,083.61$ thousand gals of diesel to generate $GEN_{2014-2016} = 12,581,004.61$ MWh of electricity (including imports), which implies that for each MWh generated, $FE_{fueloil, 2014-2016} = 31.02$ gals of fuel oil and $FE_{diesel, 2014-2016} = 0.64$ gals of diesel were consumed in average. As the Amayo wind farm generated $PG_{July\ 2016-June\ 2017} = 120,196$ MWh during this monitoring period, the latter contributed to reduce consumption of fuel oil by $S_{fuel\ oil\ July\ 2016-June\ 2017} = 3,728$ thousand gals and of diesel by $S_{diesel, July\ 2016-June\ 2017} = 77$ thousand gals. See attached spreadsheet “GS Monitoring_diesel&fuel oil_2017 A1_v2”, tab “fuel savings”.

Parameter	Difference between spot price for energy (short-run marginal costs) and the price Amayo receives (as per equation 1.2 on page 28 of the GS Annex Addenda)
Sampling points	N/A

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Frequency	Yearly during crediting period
Method Q/Q	To be performed on an audited worksheet
Results	The average spot price for the monitoring period (July 2016-June 2017) was $p_{avg_spot, July\ 2016-June\ 2017} = 85.72$ USD/MWh. The price received by the Amayo wind farm in the same period has been $p_{PPA, July\ 2016-June\ 2017} = 91.35$ USD/MWh; thus, $D_{July\ 2016-June\ 2017} = p_{avg_spot, July\ 2016-June\ 2017} - p_{PPA, July\ 2016-June\ 2017} = -5.63$ USD/MWh (that is, short-run prices is lower than the price received by the project). This abnormal situation has been caused by the extreme drop experienced by fuel oil and diesel international prices since 2014's last quarter. See attached spreadsheet "GS Monitoring_diesel&fuel oil_2017 A1_v2", tab "prices".

A.6 - Balance of payments

Parameter	Value of fossil fuels avoided by the project (as per equation 1.3 on page 28 of the GS Annex Addenda).
Sampling points	N/A
Frequency	Yearly during crediting period
Method Q/Q	To be performed on an audited worksheet
Results	$FE_{fueloil, 2014-2016} = 31.02$ gals / MWh $FE_{diesel, 2014-2016} = 0.64$ gals / MWh $p_{fueloil, 2016} = 0.76$ USD / gals $p_{diesel, 2016} = 1.32$ USD / gals $PG_{July\ 2016-June\ 2017} = 120,196$ MWh $Vi_{July\ 2016-June\ 2017} 2,828.98 + 101.75 = 2,930.73$ thousand USD The value of the fossil fuels avoided by the project during this monitoring period is 2,930.73 thousand USD, an important contribution to the country's balance of payments. See attached spreadsheet "GS Monitoring_diesel&fuel oil_2017 A1_v2", tab "fuel savings".

A.7 - Technology transfer

Parameter	Number and description of events related to technology transfer activities undertaken by project members
Sampling points	N/A
Frequency	Yearly during crediting period
Method Q/Q	Evidence from each activity and feedback from participants will be

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	collected and archived																											
Results	During this monitoring period 185 persons visited the wind farm, students from universities. They were received by the project site staff that performed a presentation about the technical and environmental items of the project activity, and then took all the visitors to a visit around the project site. See below a summary of the visits.																											
	<table><tr><th>Institution</th><th>Date of visit</th><th>Total of Visitors</th></tr><tr><td>Universidad Nacional de Ingeniería</td><td>15-Oct-16</td><td>28</td></tr><tr><td>Universidad de Ciencias Comerciales</td><td>20-Oct-16</td><td>25</td></tr><tr><td>Universidad de Ciencias Comerciales</td><td>29-Oct-16</td><td>21</td></tr><tr><td>Universidad Popular de Nicaragua</td><td>12-Nov-16</td><td>36</td></tr><tr><td>Universidad Centroamericana UCA de Nicaragua</td><td>28-Apr-17</td><td>28</td></tr><tr><td>Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Nicaragua</td><td>5-Nov-17</td><td>23</td></tr><tr><td>Universidad Nacional de Ingeniería</td><td>18-May-17</td><td>24</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Total of visitors</td><td>185</td></tr></table>	Institution	Date of visit	Total of Visitors	Universidad Nacional de Ingeniería	15-Oct-16	28	Universidad de Ciencias Comerciales	20-Oct-16	25	Universidad de Ciencias Comerciales	29-Oct-16	21	Universidad Popular de Nicaragua	12-Nov-16	36	Universidad Centroamericana UCA de Nicaragua	28-Apr-17	28	Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Nicaragua	5-Nov-17	23	Universidad Nacional de Ingeniería	18-May-17	24	Total of visitors		185
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Total of visitors		185																										
It was requested to all the visitors to fill a list with his data and to give a written feedback. See annex 7 Lists of students-visits.																												

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A.8 - Additional activities undertaken by the project

The project has developed several social projects in Rivas since the beginning of operation. The following list refers to the social projects that have been implemented during 2012-2015 (see annex 8: Social Responsibility Summary Amayo 1).

- Installation of public street lighting at Luis Arroyo and Los Cocos neighborhoods, at community of La Virgen. A total of 29 luminaries were installed. For the first time local residents had street lighting. This was a major benefit in terms of security for the residents and quality life (January 2012).
- Reconstruction of a multisport court at barrio Luis Arroyo, La Virgen. The court was abandoned for several years without any condition to be use. It was restored at a 100% including the construction of a new court bleacher so people can be seat and enjoy watching the games (May 2012).
- Donation of school bags and school materials for Children at El Capulin school, at community of La Virgen (March 2013).
- Construction of 18 ecological bathrooms to families at community of La Virgen, Rivas. This is the first time that these families have a proper bathroom (April 2013).
- Donation to Paso Pacifico, NGO dedicated to the preservation of the coasts of the Nicaraguan pacific. The project was the main sponsor of the cleaning up of the San Juan de Sur coast and its river (April 2013).
- Donation to “Plan Popoyuapa” in April 2014, which was a plan to support the pilgrim carts in honor to “Jesus del Rescate” when they crossed Rivas City. The support consisted on street cleaning before and after and the procession and food for the Red Cross and Firefighters staff.
- Donation to Municipal Government in October 2016, to support the educational event “Expociencia y Tecnología Territorial 2016”. The support consisted of 200 silk-screened shirts for the volunteered staff of the event.
- Donation to Fundacion St. Mary in December 2016, to sponsor “E-Sports Nicaragua”, a national youth sports and education program which includes tutoring and grade monitoring while promoting formal, coached boys and girls afterschool programs in baseball, track and field, chess, volleyball, and indoor soccer tournaments. The project, which extended into 2017, featured schools from various socioeconomic and geographic backgrounds from departments throughout the country, including Rivas.

Other donations:

- Donation to Bluenergy’s NGO dedicated to the installation of small renewable energy facilities (solar and wind) in poor communities (July 2012).

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- Donation to Fundenic's NGO related to environment and sustainable development. This entity organized the first Green Race in Managua, Nicaragua, with the sponsorship of private sector, including Amayo. The money raised was used for planting and maintenance of 6,000 trees at a Natural Reserve (May 2012)
- Donation to Teleton's NGO that work with disabled children (June 2012).
- Donation of 214 school chairs for students of FE Y ALEGRIA schools, which are schools with integral education to poor students.
- Donation to Teleton's NGO that work with disabled children (April 2013).
- Donation to Bluenergy's NGO dedicated to the installation of small renewable energy facilities (solar and wind) in poor communities (March 2014).
- Donation to Techo Para Mi País, NGO dedicated to the construction of houses to families in extreme poverty and integral developments of poor communities (August 2014).
- Donation to Teleton's NGO that work with disabled children (March 2014).
- Donation to Bluenergy's NGO dedicated to the installation of small renewable energy facilities (solar and wind) in poor communities (May 2015).
- Donation to Techo Para Mi País, NGO dedicated to the construction of houses to families in extreme poverty and integral developments of poor communities (September 2015).
- Donation to CONANCA, NGO dedicated to help and support medical treatment to extremely poor children diagnosed with cancer (September 2015).
- Donation to Teleton's NGO that work with disabled children (April 2016).
- Donation to Hogar Zacarías Guerra, NGO dedicated to raise and integrally educate orphan children from poor families (February 2016).
- Donation to Bluenergy's NGO dedicated to the installation of small renewable energy facilities (solar and wind) in poor communities (May 2016).
- Donation to Asociacion Nicaragua Lee, in its national campaign to promote children's literacy, to incentivize reading in classrooms, hold training workshops for participating homeroom teachers, and reward those classrooms that have read the most in a yearly awards ceremony (October 2016).
- Donation to Techo Para Mi País, NGO dedicated to the construction of houses to families in extreme poverty and integral developments of poor communities (October 2016).

A.9 - Additional information on the implementation status of other items

The purpose of this section is supply information on the implementation status of some other items mentioned on the GS Annex Addenda.

During the project's construction on 2008 several environmental mitigation measures were implemented as follow (according to the environmental impact study of the project, as it has been stated in the GS Annex Addenda):

- Soil conditions: several drainages were constructed on the roads in order to maintain the natural flow of the rain water. These drainages are permanently on the project roads. A concrete retaining impermeable pool was constructed for the diesel tank that was used for the construction of the project back in 2008 in order to protect the soil of any fuel spillage. The diesel tank was removed once the construction ended and no fuel spillage took place. Fertile soil was removed in order to clear the sites mainly for the roads, provisory camping site and platforms for the crane. After the construction was ended this same fertile soil was used for the revegetation of many pasture areas around the site, planting grass for pasture, as it was the original condition of the soil of those areas. Currently these areas are completed covered by grass for pasture and for instance there is no possibility of erosion.
- Air: The roads were irrigated during construction in order to avoid the suspension of particles, keeping the air clear as possible of particles. The contractor for the construction had a permanent water truck irrigating permanently the roads during all the construction stage.
- Birds and Fauna: In order to protect the birds and other fauna of the project all the workers during construction were instructed on the prohibition of hunting and fishing. As of today, the project has surveillance all around the project in order to avoid the entrance of non-authorized persons. As well, the project installed four sonic deterrents in the wind turbines lines in order to prevent the bird collision to the blades. During the site visit the DOE could verify that these devices are installed. As of today, non-bird collision has been reported as it could be verified on the monitoring forms for bird collisions counting.
- Flora: The wind turbines were installed in places where there was not forest or trees, as well the construction of the provisory camping site, roads and platforms, so no damages were caused to the small forests that are inside the project site. The wind turbines were installed in open areas (pasture lands). As well, the wind turbines installed at the project site meet the international design standards to minimize the impact on the landscape.
- Project's noise: it is important to remark that there is not a close community to the windfarm. Inside the wind farm lands are a few houses (for vacations) that belong to the land owners and a few houses of their workers, which are far enough from the wind turbines. As of today, there has not been any complaint regarding the noise.
- Protection of superficial waters and aquatic fauna: There was not any activity close to superficial waters that involved lubricant wastes or any kind of pollutant substance. Anyway, all the oil and lubricant wastes were disposed adequately and non-spillage took place during construction.

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SECTION B. Summary and conclusions

The results from the monitoring report show that the project's overall impact on the sustainable development of the Republic of Nicaragua has been positive. The implementation of the monitoring plan for the parameters related with water quality of rivers and lake allowed to verify the conditions of the latter, whether they are related to the project or not. Moreover, the studies conclude that the project's impact on this variable has been negligible. A positive impact has been made to the soil factor, mainly through the project's contribution for the reforestation of the area and donations to local nurseries. Likewise, the impact on biodiversity has been insignificant as a very few bird collisions were registered during this monitoring period. The project's potential impact on worker's hearing level and the noise level on the surroundings has no negative impacts, as the results of the tests undertaken all fall within normal values.

As expected, the project had a positive impact regarding the items "access to energy services" and "balance of payment", mainly by reducing fossil fuels consumption. In turn, this occurs because the project generates energy from a low-marginal-cost source: the wind. Likewise, several activities allowed complying with the project's goals towards technology transfer. During this monitoring period, 185 students from universities visited the project, demonstrating that the project still is a close and accessible source of knowledge for educational institutions of this country. Finally, many other activities have been undertaken as part of the plant's social responsibility program, which is mainly focused to the support of the closest communities to the project's site.

The interaction of these factors allows us to conclude that the project makes a positive contribution to national development.

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SECTION C. Annexes

Annex A: Sustainable Development Assessment Matrix⁴

Amayo Wind Farm – Sustainable Development Assessment Matrix

Component	Original Score (-2 to 2)	Re-assessment for the 2 nd crediting period
Local/regional/global environment		
Water quality and quantity (*)	1	Despite of its almost inexistent impact on water quality and quantity, the project actively contributes with the monitoring of this parameter by undertaking periodic measurements of main quality indicators, as evidenced in the monitoring reports from the first crediting period. Thus, the ex-ante score remains unchanged.
Air quality (emissions other than GHGs)	0	No emissions to the air arise from the project activity. Thus, the ex-ante score remains unchanged.
Other pollutants (*)	-1	Under “other pollutants”, noise was the main component and was therefore subject to monitoring. No specific noise regulation exists in Nicaragua; however, regulations for other countries were considered as a reference. Chile’s noise regulation establishes that the measured values of a fixed source noise emission will not overcome the background noise (Lf) in 10 dB(A) or more. For example, during the sixth monitoring period, background noise in the project area was measured at a range of 53.2-66.5 dB(A); whereas the noisiest record for the project in operation was 61.7 – 73.9 dB(A). The monitoring of this parameter will thus continue and the score remains unchanged.
Soil condition (quality and quantity) (*)	1	As discussed throughout the monitoring reports, the project has undertaken and will continue to do undertake numerous actions to promote sustainable use of land (beach cleanups, provision of trees for reforestation, among others). Thus, this parameter remains unchanged.
Biodiversity (*)	-1	Although no bird collisions were registered during the first crediting period, this parameter will continue to be monitored.
Sub total	0	

⁴ As per Table 4: Amayo Wind Farm – Sustainable Development Assessment Matrix. Page 11 of Gold Standard Annex.

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Social sustainability and development		
Employment (quality)	0	Remains unchanged.
Livelihood of the poor	0	Although the project usually cooperates with public initiatives (public lighting, contributions to sport courts, schools, etc.) this component was given a 0 score. All the activities that may have a social impact are nonetheless monitored and reported.
Access to energy services (*)	1	This score has been systematically confirmed by the subsequent monitoring reports.
Human and institutional capacity	0	No changes in this component are expected.
Sub total	1	
Economic and technological development		
Employment	1	The impact refers mainly to the people contracted during the construction phase and the personnel involved in the operational aspects of the plant. The score remains unchanged.
Balance of payments (*)	1	This score has been systematically confirmed by the subsequent monitoring reports.
Technological self reliance (*)	1	Project was the first of its kind in Nicaragua. Several events related with technology transfer are periodically held at the project site. This score has been systematically confirmed by the subsequent monitoring reports.
Sub total	3	
TOTAL	4	

(*) Items marked with an asterisk are the ones included in the monitoring plan as per GS requirements

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Annex B: Water quality test results

Water test results from lake and rivers

Parameter	Results
Lake water	
pH	8.54 pH units
Dissolved oxygen	7.72 mg/l
Biochemical oxygen demand	13.40 mg/l
Temperature	26.2 °C
River San Luis/Guadalupe Water	
pH	7.92 pH units
Dissolved oxygen	3.46 mg/l
Biochemical oxygen demand	11.49 mg/l
Temperature	26 °C
River Tisla	
pH	7.71 pH units
Dissolved oxygen	2.64 mg/l
Biochemical oxygen demand	24.89 mg/l
Temperature	26.5 °C
River Amayo	
pH	8.12 pH units
Dissolved oxygen	5.69 mg/l
Biochemical oxygen demand	9.57 mg/l
Temperature	26.8 °C

Water test results for wastewater

Parameter	Entrance septic tank	Output septic tank
pH	7.76 pH units	7.78 pH units
dissolved solids	655 mg/l	714 mg/l
suspended solids	86 mg/l	130 mg/l
grease and oils	6.37 mg/l	8.33 mg/l
Biochemical oxygen demand	183 mg/l	162 mg/l
Chemical oxygen demand	288 mg/l	244.43 mg/l
Total phosphorus	20.07 mg/l	12.21 mg/l
Active blue methylene substances	10,260 mg/l	8,460 mg/l
Temperature	29.1 °C	29.1 °C
Fecal coliforms	7.90E+06 NMP/100 ml	2.30E+06 NMP/100 ml
Total coliforms	7.90E+06 NMP/100 ml	2.30E+06 NMP/100 ml