



Verified Carbon Standard

“WIND PROJECT IN MAHARASHTRA, INDIA BY KAYATHAR AND JATH”

Document Prepared by

NSL Wind Power Company (Kayathar) Pvt. Ltd

Project Title	Wind Project in Maharashtra, India by Kayathar and Jath.
Version	3.1
Report ID	VCS1520-2022
Date of Issue	13-October-2023
Project ID	1520
Monitoring Period	(01-September-2021 to 30-April-2022). (Inclusive of both the days)
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1. PROJECT DETAILS

1.1 Summary Description of the Implementation Status of the Project

The project activity involves installation of 67.5 MW capacity wind power generation project out of which 37.5 MW by NSL Wind Power Company (Kayathar) Pvt. Ltd. (Project Proponent) and 30 MW capacity wind power generation project by Jath Wind Energy Private Limited. The project activity is generating clean electricity, which is exported to the Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Limited (MSEDCL), which falls under the Northern, Eastern, Western and North-Eastern regional grids (NEWNE¹) grid of India.

This activity involves total installation and operations of following WTGs.

Project Proponent	Number of WTG	Supplier of WTG	Rated Capacity	Total Installed Capacity	Location
NSL Wind Power Company (Kayathar) Pvt. Ltd.	25	ReGen Power Vensys V87	1.5 MW	37.5 MW	Taluka: Jath, District: Sangli, State: Maharashtra in India
Jath Wind Energy Private Limited	15	Inox Wind Ltd. WT- 2000 DF	2.0 MW	30.0 MW	Taluka: Jath, District: Sangli, State: Maharashtra in India
Total Project Capacity				67.5 MW	

The commissioning dates of the WTGs are listed in the [Appendix 2](#)

The electricity generated by the project activity will be displacing the grid electricity which would have been otherwise generated through sources dominated by fossil fuel- based power plants at NEWNE grid. The project activity reduces the emission of GHG gases which would have been generated in the absence of the project activity and also help to reduce the supply demand gap in the state with contribution in the sustainable development.

The project activity (i.e., total capacity of 67.5 MW) is exporting **38,819.85** MWh electricity to the NEWNE Grid. The project activity is contributing in GHG emission reduction of about **37,914 tCO_{2e}** in this monitoring period (01-September-2021 to 30-April-2022).

¹Before April 2016, the Indian electricity system was divided into two grids, the NEWNE and Southern Grid. These are now integrated as a single "Indian Grid" covering all the states.

Audit Type	Period	Program	VVB Name	Number of years
Joint Validation-Verification	30-March-2014 to 31-January-2016 (Inclusive of both the days)	VCS	LGAI Technological Center, S.A. (Applus)	01 year, 10 months, 02 days including the end date
Verification	01-February-2016 to 30-September-2017 (Inclusive of both the days)	VCS	Earthood Services Private Limited	01 year, 08 months, 00 days including the end date
Verification	01-October-2017 to 31-August-2018 (Inclusive of both the days)	VCS	Earthood Services Private Limited	00 year, 11 months, 00 days including the end date
Verification	01-September-2018 to 31-October-2019 (Inclusive of both the days)	VCS	Earthood Services Private Limited	01 year, 02 months, 00 days including the end date
Verification	01-November-2019 to 31-October-2020 (Inclusive of both the days)	VCS	LGAI Technological Center, S.A. (Applus)	01 year, 00 months, 00 days including the end date
Verification	01-November-2020 to 31-August-2021 (Inclusive of both the days)	VCS	LGAI Technological Center, S.A. (Applus)	00 year, 10 months, 00 days including the end date
Verification	01-September-2021 to 30-April-2022 (Inclusive of both the days)	VCS	VKU Certification Private Limited	00 year, 08 months, 00 days including the end date
Total	30-March-2014 to 30-April-2022 (Inclusive of both the days)	-	-	08 year, 01 months, 01 day including the end date

1.2 Sectoral Scope and Project Type

Sectoral Scope: 01 Energy Industries (renewable-/non-renewable sources)

Project Type : Type I – Renewable Energy Projects

The project is neither a grouped or an AFOLU project activity.

1.3 Project Proponent

Organization name	M/s NSL Wind Power Company (Kayathar) Pvt. Ltd.
Contact person	A. Rajnikant.
Title	Head – Wind Projects & Operations
Address	Road No. 12, Banjara Hills #8-2-684/2/A, NSL ICON Hyderabad, Telengana.
Telephone	+91-040-3051 4444
Email	rajnikant.a@nslpower.com

1.4 Other Entities Involved in the Project

Organization name	We Act Pty Ltd
Role in the Project	Authorized Representative [#]
Contact person	Satish Duvvuru
Title	Director
Address	1/115 Chapal Street, Widnsor, Victoria-3181, Australia.
Telephone	Ph: +61-409 135 580
Email	satish@weact.com.au

[#]WeAct is the authorized entity for communication with DOE and carbon credits transactions.

1.5 Project Start Date

The start date of the project activity has been considered as 30-March-2014, which is the day on commissioning of the first machine (WTG) under the project.

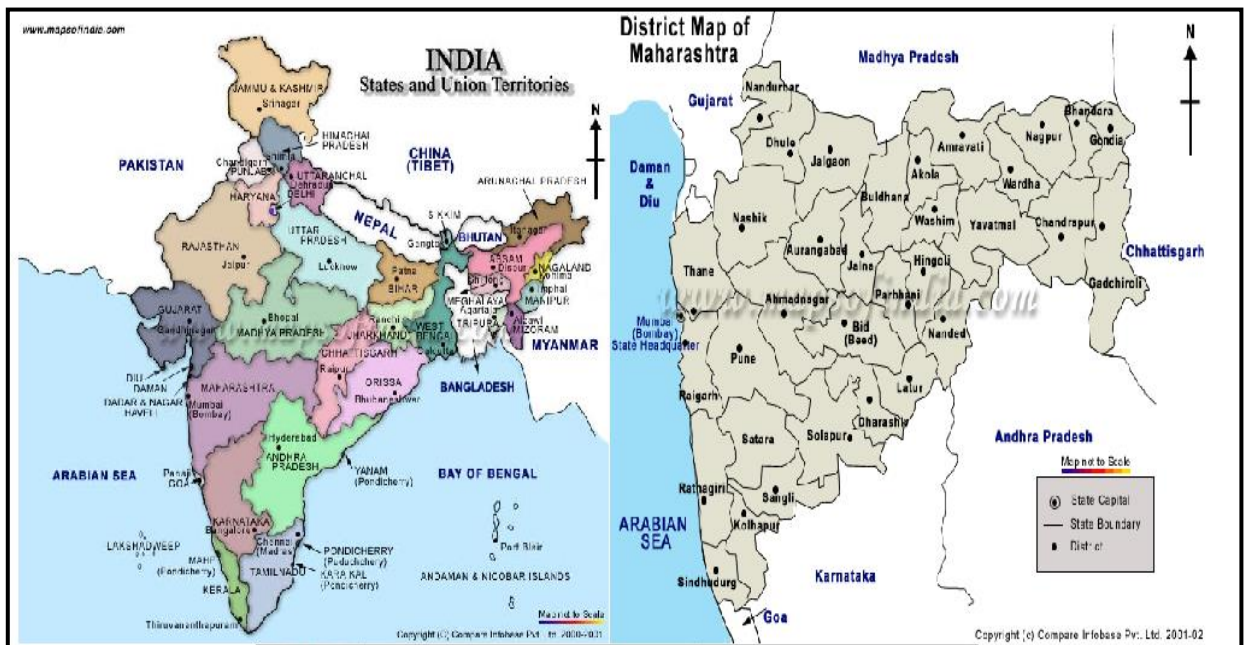
1.6 Project Crediting Period

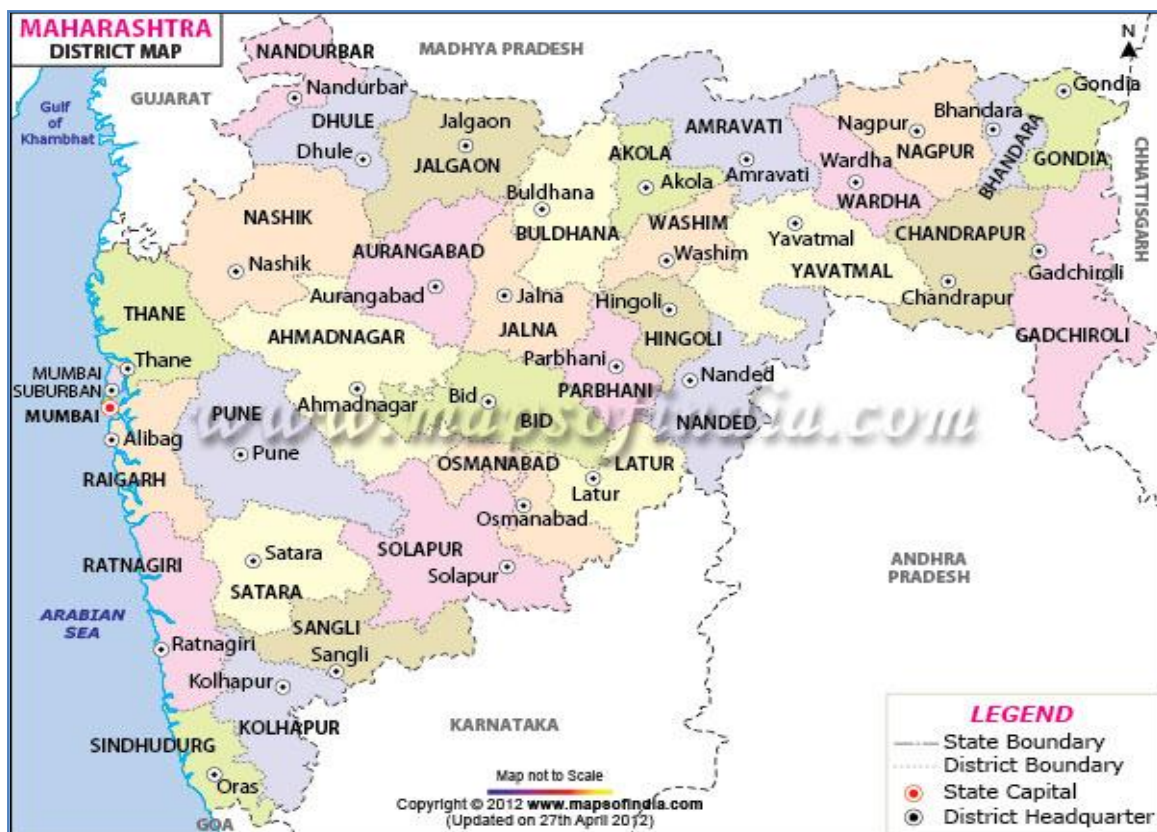
The crediting period under VCS is as follows:

Crediting period type : Fixed
 First crediting period of : 10 years.
 Start date of the crediting period : 30-March-2014
 End date of the crediting period : 29-March-2024

1.7 Project Location

Project activity is located in the Jath Taluka, Sangli district of Maharashtra State, India. The location maps are included below.





The details of geo-coordinates are as follows:

Location of 15 WTGs from INOX (By: “Jath Wind Energy Private Limited”):

S. No.	WTG No.	UTM (Universal Transverse Mercator) format		DD-MM-SS (Degree/minutes/Seconds) format		Location
		Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Latitude N	Longitude E	
1	MV T-5	533120	1889212	17° 5' 13.4"	75° 18' 40.67"	Village : Valsang Teshil : Jath District : Sangli
2	MV T-11	531602	1889817	17° 5' 33.16"	75° 17' 49.33"	Village : Karajangi Teshil : Jath District : Sangli
3	MV T-10	531476	1889319	17° 5' 16.96"	75° 17' 45.03"	Village : Karajangi Teshil : Jath District : Sangli

4	MV T-61	535796	1883332	17° 2' 1.9"	75°20' 10.86"	Village : Shedyal Teshil : Jath District : Sangli
5	MV2 T-42	530238	1879946	17° 0' 12.01"	75°17' 2.68"	Village : Ravalgundawadi Teshil : Jath District : Sangli
6	MV T-45	533218	1889748	17° 5' 30.83"	75°18' 44"	Village : Karajangi Teshil : Jath District : Sangli
7	MV2 T - 17	531346	1879175	16° 59' 46.87"	75°17' 40.12"	Village : Ravalgundawadi Teshil : Jath District : Sangli
8	MV2 T-2	532993	1880588	17° 0' 32.77"	75°18' 35.9"	Village : Muchandi Teshil : Jath District : Sangli
9	MV2 T-15	530784	1879320	16° 59' 51.61"	75°17' 21.12"	Village : Ravalgundawadi Teshil : Jath District : Sangli
10	MV2 T-41	530175	1879560	16° 59' 59.45"	75°17' 0.54"	Village : Ravalgundawadi Teshil : Jath District : Sangli
11	MV2 T-28	532352	1875997	16° 58' 3.4"	75°18' 13.98"	Village : Ravalgundawadi Teshil : Jath District : Sangli
12	MV2 T-3	533289	1880081	17° 0' 16.25"	75°18' 45.88"	Village : Muchandi Teshil : Jath District : Sangli

13	MV T-62	534857	1882341	17° 1' 29.71"	75°19' 39.04"	Village : Muchandi Teshil : Jath District : Sangli
14	MV T-63	534898	1882806	17° 1' 44.84"	75°19' 40.45"	Village : Muchandi Teshil : Jath District : Sangli
15	MV2 T-37	531281	1880464	17° 0' 28.81"	75° 17' 37.99"	Village : Muchandi Teshil : Jath District : Sangli

Location of 25 WTGs from ReGen Power (By NSL Wind Power Company (Kayathar) Pvt. Ltd.):

S. No.	WTG No.	UTM (Universal Transverse Mercator) format		DD-MM-SS (Degree/minutes/Seconds) format		Location
		Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Latitude N	Longitude E	
1	NSL P1-332	524859	1894452	17° 8' 4.29"	75°14' 1.35"	Village : Wayphal Teshil : Jath District : Sangli
2	NSL P1-408	525895	1895627	17° 8' 42"	75°14' 36.46"	Village : Wayphal Teshil : Jath District : Sangli
3	NSL P1-186	526238	1894037	17° 7' 50.73"	75°14' 48.01"	Village : Banali Teshil : Jath District : Sangli
4	NSL P1-331	524784	1894116	17° 7' 53.36"	75°13' 58.8"	Village : Banali Teshil : Jath District : Sangli

5	NSL P1-179A	525198	1895440	17° 8' 36.43"	75°14' 12.87"	Village : Banali Teshil : Jath District : Sangli
6	NSL P1-179	525260	1895102	17° 8' 25.43"	75°14' 14.95"	Village : Banali Teshil : Jath District : Sangli
7	NSL P1-310	525023	1894815	17° 8' 16.1"	75°14' 6.92"	Village : Banali Teshil : Jath District : Sangli
8	NSL P1-1001	527255	1898405	17° 10' 12.83"	75°15' 22.62"	Village : Wayphal Teshil : Jath District : Sangli
9	NSL P1-1000	527359	1898787	17 ° 10' 24.84"	75o 15' 26.61"	Village : Wayphal Teshil : Jath District : Sangli
10	NSL P1-1028	527971	1897996	17° 9' 59.49"	75°15' 46.84"	Village : Wayphal Teshil : Jath District : Sangli
11	NSL P1-95	528098	1897567	17° 9' 45.52"	75°15' 51.12"	Village : Wayphal Teshil : Jath District : Sangli
12	NSL P1-930	527308	1899768	17° 10' 57.18"	75°15' 24.47"	Village : Wayphal Teshil : Jath District : Sangli
13	NSL P1-229	527201	1894912	17° 8' 19.16"	75°15' 20.64"	Village : Wayphal Teshil : Jath District : Sangli
14	NSL P1-929	527156	1899108	17° 10' 35.71"	75°15' 19.303"	Village : Wayphal Teshil : Jath District : Sangli

15	NSL P1-276	527115	1895607	17° 8' 41.79"	75°15' 17.76"	Village : Wayphal Teshil : Jath District : Sangli
16	NSL P1-1034	527184	1897750	17° 9' 51.51"	75°15' 20.19"	Village : Wayphal Teshil : Jath District : Sangli
17	NSL P1-1078/1	526377	1896547	17° 9' 12.41"	75°14' 52.82"	Village : Wayphal Teshil : Jath District : Sangli
18	NSL P1-169A	524926	1896003	17° 8' 54.76"	75°14' 3.68"	Village : Banali Teshil : Jath District : Sangli
19	NSL P1-169B	524882	1896306	17° 9' 4.62"	75°14' 2.21"	Village : Banali Teshil : Jath District : Sangli
20	NSL P1-252A	525005	1893004	17° 7' 17.16"	75°14' 6.23"	Village : Banali Teshil : Jath District : Sangli
21	NSL P1-252B	525073	1892655	17° 7' 5.81"	75°14' 8.52"	Village : Banali Teshil : Jath District : Sangli
22	NSL P1-407	525915	1895958	17° 8' 53.25"	75°14' 37.16"	Village : Wayphal Teshil : Jath District : Sangli
23	NSL P1-216	528475	1896022	17° 8' 55.23"	75°16' 3.81"	Village : Wayphal Teshil : Jath District : Sangli
24	NSL P1-236	526679	1894772	17° 8' 14.63"	75°15' 2.96"	Village : Wayphal Teshil : Jath District : Sangli

25	NSL P1- 171,172	530643	1887491	17° 4' 17.52"	75°17' 16.76"	Village : Valsang Teshil : Jath District : Sangli
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1.8 Title and Reference of Methodology

Title: Grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources²

Reference: Approved consolidated baseline and monitoring methodology ACM0002, Version 16.0.

Methodological tool:

- “Tool to calculate the Emission Factor for an electricity system” (Version 5.0)
- “Demonstration and assessment of additionality” Version 07.0.0.

1.9 Participation under other GHG Programs

The project may have been eligible to participate in different mechanism such as REC etc. to create another form of GHG related environmental credits; however, project has never been applied under any such mechanism other as yet.

However, both the sub-projects applied under CDM and both the sub-projects are listed as part of CDM project individually as follows;

Project developer	Project Title under CDM	Current status
Jath Wind Energy Private Limited	Wind Power Project by M/s Jath Wind Energy Private Limited in Maharashtra, India.	Under validation https://cdm.unfccc.int/Projects/Validation/DB/1JU4YW3E0JCGD1JXRBP6R5J1CIBV6/view.html
NSL Wind Power Company (Kayathar) Pvt. Ltd.	Kayathar Wind Power Project in Maharashtra, India.	Under validation https://cdm.unfccc.int/Projects/Validation/DB/MG4859IXO2P81CP1ALZXH05Q9HO1K2/view.html

² <http://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/EY2CL7RTEHRC9V6YQHLAR6MJ6VEU83>

However, as can be checked from the CDM website the projects were not taken ahead under CDM beyond the initial public listing. Hence, project is no longer valid under CDM, have been continuously been verified under VCS since beginning. Thus the PP declares that Net GHG emission reductions or removals generated by the Project will not be used for compliance with an emissions trading program or to meet binding limits on GHG emissions in any Emission Trading program or other binding limits any specific monitoring period under two mechanisms.

The host country (i.e., India) of the project activity is a non-Annex 1 country; hence, the project does not have any compliance driven emission trading program or other binding limits.

The project has not sought or received any other form of GHG related environmental credit including renewable energy certificates (REC or iREC), during this monitoring period and declaration has been submitted to the VVB.

1.10 Other Forms of Credit

- **Emission Trading Programs and Other Binding Limits:** Not Applicable. The GHG emissions generated from the project activity are not included in any other emissions trading program or any other mechanism that includes GHG allowance trading or other binding limits.
- **Other Forms of Environmental Credit:** The project activity has not been applied under any other GHG or any related programs. Also, the project activity has not sought or received another form of GHG-related environmental credit, including renewable energy certificates (REC or iREC), during this monitoring period. Further, this is to be stated that project is not eligible under other GHG-related environmental credits due to start date definition, mode of power sale, etc, and is solely operational under VCS mechanism only. Hence no separate of list of other programs is applicable. The project activity has not availed any other form of environmental credit as confirmed by the project proponent through the declaration of no double counting. Furthermore, the project activity is not availing any benefits from CDM/GS/GCC/UCR/RECs mechanism which can be confirmed from the link below:

- ✓ https://www.recregistryindia.nic.in/index.php/publics/accredited_regens
- ✓ [CDM: CDM-Home \(unfccc.int\)](https://cdm.unfccc.int/)
- ✓ <https://www.goldstandard.org/>
- ✓ <https://projects.globalcarboncouncil.com/>
- ✓ <https://www.ucarbonregistry.io/>
- ✓ [Registries | I-REC Standard \(irecstandard.org\)](https://www.irecstandard.org/)

- The project does not affect emissions associated with any good or service & hence no impact on the scope-3 emission associated with the supply chain. The project Activity is a wind power project and does not involve any supply chain in the project such as manufacturers, wholesalers, distributors and retailers. So, no indirect upstream and downstream GHG emissions are involved in the project activity. Thus, the Scope 3 emissions are not applicable in this project activity.

As explained in above section that Project Activity is not yet registered under or any other GHG program. PP ensures that there will not be any double counting of emission reduction. Also, PP hereby confirms that credits generated in current monitoring period do not form part of any other national or international scheme including Renewable Energy Certificates. PP has submitted the declaration confirming the same to the verifying DOE.

1.11 Sustainable Development

The electricity generated by the project activity is displacing the grid electricity which would have been otherwise generated through sources dominated by fossil fuel-based power plants at NEWNE grid.

Thus, the project activity reduces the emission of GHG gases and also helps to reduce the supply demand gap in the state with contribution in the sustainable development. The project contributes in achieving nationally stated sustainable development priorities like providing direct & indirect employment generation during construction & operation phase. Also, helps in country energy security by generating electricity from renewable source etc. Since the project is continuation of activity as per the registered PD, it is a regulatory surplus activity. The green energy target of the Govt of India does not include green energy generated from wind turbines from private parties.

Project activity also contributes in national energy security. Direct & Indirect revenue generation is also linked with the project activity during its construction & operation phase.

This project aims to achieve multiple well-being goals:

- **Social well-being:** It focuses on enhancing local employment opportunities in the rural area surrounding the project and empowers vulnerable sections of the community residing in the project area.
- **Economic well-being:** The project will create small business opportunities during both the construction and operation phases, benefiting local stakeholders like bankers, suppliers, manufacturers, and contractors.
- **Environmental well-being:** The project contributes to sustainable development by generating eco-friendly power. Additionally, it aids in reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and other pollutants such as sulfur dioxide (SO_x), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), particulate matter (PM), etc.

Technological well-being: It helps increase the share of renewable energy power generation in the region and promotes the adoption of clean, renewable, and efficient technologies.

Note: As per the VCS Standard Version 4.5³ Page no 79, Appendix 03: Document History and Effective dates, For V4.2, serial number 04 states that “it is required by project proponents to demonstrate contributions to a minimum of three SDGs in all monitoring reports verified after the effective date. Effective immediately for all projects that request registration on or after 20-January-2023. Projects that request registration before 20-January-2023 shall demonstrate contributions to at least three SDGs by 20-January-2025”. This is project's seventh periodic verification of renewable crediting period for the Monitoring Period 01-September-2021 to 30-April-2022 (Inclusive of both start and end dates), Since this project is registered before 20-January-2023, so the Project Proponent (PP) must demonstrate contributions to at least three SDGs by 20-January-2025.

³ <https://verra.org/documents/vcs-standard-v4-5/>

Table 01: Sustainable Development Contributions

The project is wind power project, it has generated 38,819.85 MWh electricity and avoided 37,914.00 tons of greenhouse gas emissions in the atmosphere during the current monitoring period. So, the project will contribute to the sustainable development and it is fulfilling SDG 07 and SDG 13.

Row number	SDG Target	SDG Indicator	Net Impact on SDG Indicator	Current Project Contributions	Contributions Over Project Lifetime
1	7.2	7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	Implemented Renewable Energy grid connected Project to increase the RE share in total grid mix.	38,819.85 MWh delivered to the grid during the current monitoring period.	About 38,819.85 MWh renewable electricity has supplied to Indian grid throughout the project lifetime that helps to increase the renewable energy share in the energy mix
2	8.5	8.5.1: Employment Generation from the project Activity	Implemented Renewable Energy power generation project activity has generated direct & Indirect employment	More than 10 numbers of people got direct employment.	Project is eligible to generate this SDG benefits. However, project is not claiming this SDG benefit. Hence, not quantifying the same here.
3	13.2	13.2.1: Tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions avoided or removed	Implemented activities to increase avoidance of emissions	37,914.00 tCO ₂ has been prevented by the project activity during the current Monitoring Period.	Prevented the release of 37,914.00 tCO ₂ into the atmosphere during the current monitoring period.

2. SAFEGUARDS

2.1 No Net Harm

Being renewable wind power generation project there is no negative environmental and socio-economic impacts in fact project activity contributes positively by providing environment friendly power generation leading to sustainable development of the region. Also, the generation of employment supports upliftment of socio-economic status of region.

Project does not involve any major construction activity. It primarily requires the installation of the WTGs, interfacing the generators with the state electricity Board by setting up HT transmission lines and installation of other accessories.

As per the prevailing Ministry of Environment and Forest laws, (the Schedule 1 of Ministry of Environment and Forests (Government of India) notification dated 19-January-2009), 38 activities are required to undertake environmental impact assessment studies. Environmental Impact Assessment study is not required for wind mill project as there is no negative environmental impact due to the project activity and wind energy is one of the cleanest sources of energy.

The report on “Developmental Impacts and Sustainable Governance Aspects of Renewable Energy Projects⁴” prepared by MNRE dated September 2013. This report clearly mentioned that wind energy project activity operations do not result in direct air pollution, noise pollution. Please refer below web link for the same.

Thus, there are no any negative socio-economic and environmental impacts due to implementation of project activity on air, water, soil quality and ambience are envisaged due to the project activity

2.2 Local Stakeholder Consultation

For both the project participants, the stakeholder’s consultation has been carried out in common on 06/02/2014. All the relevant information & details has been provided in VCS PD as per the VCS guidance.

There were no negative comments received for the project activity.

As a part of continuous feedback from stakeholders, there were no other major comments or protest raised by the stakeholders and they were totally in support for setting up of these kinds of projects in the region.

For ongoing communication, the PP has also placed a grievance register onsite where in the stakeholder can put down his/her complain and the same if found genuine will be

⁴ <https://smartnet.niua.org/sites/default/files/resources/report-on-developmental-impacts-of-RE.pdf>

addressed immediately. However, there was no feedback/grievance reported within this monitoring period. Therefore, no action was required for further consideration.

2.3 AFOLU-Specific Safeguards

Not applicable to the project activity.

3 IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

3.1 Implementation Status of the Project Activity

The project activity consists of 40 WTGs implemented by the two project developers as listed in the section 1.1. The project WTGs has been bundled together as new project activity from the beginning and there is no any new instance applicable to the project activity at this stage.

The implementation status of the project activity includes the following information:

- The project activity has been in operation since its date of commissioning. The first WTG was commissioned on 30-March-2014.
- There is no any major event of break down or non-operational phase during the monitoring period. However, there was decrease in generation during the monitoring period as compared to a projected value which was mainly due to higher downtime during non-availability of wind or during high wind speed above the cut off range.
- There are no any other changes related to the project proponent or project observed.

Project is implemented and operational as per the VCS Project description submitted:

The Technical Specifications of the WTGs are provided in the [Appendix 01](#) of this report.

The project activity has been in operation since its date of commissioning. No events have happened that may impact the GHG emission reductions or removals and monitoring during this monitoring period. There are no changes related to the project proponent or project observed. Project is implemented and operational as per the VCS Project description submitted.

During the current monitoring period, all the WTGs were operational. However, breakdown of 27354.832 Hours has occurred in this monitoring period due to non-availability of wind and some scheduled shutdown for the maintenance. This downtime is approx. 11.77% of total available hours of operation of the WTGs, during the current monitoring period. The PP has provided in [Appendix 04](#) of MR and evidences for the same to VVB. The project activity has supplied 38,819.85 MWh of electricity, and thus contributing to 37,914.00 tCO₂e GHG reductions.

For the current monitoring period estimated emission reduction is 76,581 tCO₂e, whereas actual emission reductions achieved are 37,914.00 tCO₂ (round down value), which is approximately 50.49% lower than the estimated emission reductions. The Project is in continued operation for 7th periodic verification of 1st crediting period for which the monitoring period is from 01-September-2021 to 30-April-2022 (Inclusive of both the days). There has been downtime of equipment's, overhaul times or exchange of equipment's in the project activity during the current monitoring period. Scheduled and Unscheduled Breakdowns have occurred which have led to a shutdown of 27,354.832 hours in this monitoring period. The details have been clearly described in the Appendix 04 of the monitoring report. This variation is majorly due to low plant load factor (PLF⁵). Some other reasons for this are the variations in the wind flow pattern, grid availability, shutdown due to various reasons, and other parameters which are not in the control of the project proponent. More details about the commissioning status and the technical details of the project WTGs are referred under the [Appendix 01](#) & [Appendix 02](#)

3.2 Deviations

3.2.1 Methodology Deviations

No methodological deviation applied to the project activity during current verification and last verification.

3.2.2 Project Description Deviations

No project description deviation has been applied to the project activity during the previous & current monitoring period.

3.3 Grouped Projects

Not applicable as the project is not a grouped project.

⁵ The estimated PLF as per registered PD is 20% whereas actual PLF achieved during this MP is 9.90%. Calculation can be referred under the ER sheet.

4 DATA AND PARAMETERS

4.1 Data and Parameters Available at Validation

Data / Parameter	EF _{grid,OMsimple,y}
Data unit	tCO ₂ /MWh
Description	Operating margin CO ₂ emission factor of NEWNE grid
Source of data	Central Electricity Authority: CO ₂ Emission Database CEA CO ₂ Baseline database Version 10
Value applied	0.9857
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	The operating margin emission factor is a 3-year generation-weighted average data, based on the most recent data available on CEA database at the time of submission of the VCS-PDD to the DOE for validation. Data compiled in CEA CO ₂ CDM database is in line with the requirements Version 5.0 of "Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system".
Purpose of Data	Calculation of baseline emissions
Comments	This parameter is calculated ex ante and remains fixed during the crediting period.

Data / Parameter	EF _{grid,BM,y}
Data unit	tCO ₂ /MWh
Description	Build margin CO ₂ emission factor of NEWNE grid
Source of data	Central Electricity Authority: CO ₂ Emission Database CEA CO ₂ Baseline database Version 10
Value applied	0.9495
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	The build margin emission factor is the most recent data available from CEA CO ₂ Baseline database. Data compiled in CEA CO ₂ CDM database is in line with the requirements Version 5.0 of "Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system".
Purpose of Data	Calculation of baseline emissions
Comments	The build Margin would be calculated ex ante and fixed during the crediting period.

Data / Parameter	$EF_{grid,CM,y}$
Data unit	tCO ₂ /MWh
Description	Combined margin CO ₂ emission factor of NEWNE grid
Source of data	Central Electricity Authority: CO ₂ Emission Database CEA CO ₂ Baseline database Version 10
Value applied	0.9767
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	The combined margin emissions factor is calculated as follows: $EF_{grid,CM,y} = EF_{grid,OM,y} \times w_{OM} + EF_{grid,BM,y} \times w_{BM}$ The following default values should be used for w_{OM} and w_{BM}: For Wind power generation project activities: w_{OM} = 0.75 and w_{BM} = 0.25 for the selected crediting period Data compiled in CEA CO₂ CDM database is in line with the requirements Version 5.0 of "Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system".
Purpose of Data	Calculation of baseline emissions
Comments	The Combined Margin would be calculated ex ante and fixed during the crediting period.

4.2 Data and Parameters Monitored

For the project activity, the following parameters are being monitored on continuous basis:

Data / Parameter	$EG_{facility,y}$
Data unit	MWh
Description	Quantity of Net Electricity exported to the grid by the project WTGs (i.e. total 40 WTGs) to the grid during the year y.
Source of data	Calculated
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied	This parameter is calculated based on the measured parameters those are continuously measured and monthly recorded. Metering at common metering point: The electricity generated by the project activity WTGs along with non-project WTGs are metered at feeder-wise common metering point. The metering point consists of a main meter & check meter, having accuracy of 0.2s. The meters measures parameters like export & import for all the connected WTGs. The export reading for a given metering point for a given billing month is obtained by subtracting initial

reading (taken in previous month) from the final reading (taken in billing month). The difference is multiplied by the applicable meter multiplication factor. Similar procedure is followed to arrive the import reading.

The monitoring & measurement⁶ of electricity at project metering point is being done on continuous basis; while recording is being done on monthly basis as Joint Meter Reading by the representatives of State Utility & PP.

Calculation of net electricity export to the grid by project activity WTG:

The export & import by the project activity WTG connected to the metering point is calculated by apportioning of the electricity at feeder level by the state utility. The apportioning of the electricity is based on the controller reading of project activity WTG, controller reading for all WTGs connected at the given metering point and the electricity reading (export, import etc) recorded by the main meter at the given metering point on monthly basis. It gives monthly values of export & import for project activity WTG. The net export for any given month by the project activity WTG to the grid is then obtained by subtracting import from export.

Thus:

$$EG_{\text{facility},y} = \sum EG_{\text{JMR, project, export}} - \sum EG_{\text{JMR, project, import}}$$

(Here $EG_{\text{JMR, project, export}}$ & $EG_{\text{JMR, project, import}}$ signifies values related to all WTGs included in the project activity, i.e WTGs from both the participants - NSL Wind Power Company (Kayathar) Pvt. Ltd. & Jath Wind Energy Private Limited)

The value of the monthly net electricity delivered to the Grid by the project activity WTG is aggregated annually to get quantity of net electricity supplied by the project plant/unit to the grid in year y i.e.

$$(EG_{\text{facility},y}).$$

Note: The apportioning of the electricity is the responsibility of the state utility & same is beyond the control of the PP.

⁶ The meters are capable of measuring the electricity parameters (export, import etc.) on real time basis. It complies the hourly measurement requirement as per the monitoring methodology. Details of meter calibration is provided in Appendix 3 of the MR. Please refer ER sheet for detailed calculation.

Frequency of monitoring/recording	Monthly recording.
Value monitored	38,819.85
Monitoring equipment	Not applicable as the parameter is calculated
QA/QC procedures to be applied	The quantity of net electricity supplied will be cross-verified from the invoices raised on MSEDCL by the project participant. QA/QC procedures will be as implemented by DISCOM pursuant to the provisions of the power purchase agreement and there will be no additional QA/QC procedures.
Purpose of the data	Used to calculate baseline emissions
Calculation method	Calculation method is described in detail in section 4.1.
Comments	Date will be archived for crediting period plus two years after the end of Crediting period.

Data / Parameter	EG_{JMR, Project, export,y}
Data unit	MWh
Description	Quantity of Electricity exported by the Project WTGs connected to the feeder i to the grid during the year y.
Source of data	Monthly statements/credit notes issued by Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Co. Ltd. (MSEDCL).
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied	Quantity of electricity export would be calculated using the apportioning procedure as described in section 4.31.
Frequency of monitoring/recording	Monthly recording
Value monitored	38,939.29
Monitoring equipment	Calculated parameter, hence no monitoring equipment is required.
QA/QC procedures to be applied	The value is calculated and can be cross checked from the invoices raised on the state utility. The monitoring frequency of the data parameter will be on monthly basis.
Purpose of the data	Used to calculate baseline emissions

Calculation method	Calculation method is described in section 4.3
Comments	Date will be archived for crediting period plus two years after the end of Crediting period

Data / Parameter	EG_{JMR, Project, import,y}
Data unit	MWh
Description	Quantity electricity imported by the Project WTGs connected to the feeder i from the grid during the year y.
Source of data	Monthly statements/credit notes issued by Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Co. Ltd. (MSEDCL).
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied	Quantity of electricity import would be calculated using the apportioning procedure as described in section 4.3.
Frequency of monitoring/recording	Monthly recording
Value monitored	119.44
Monitoring equipment	No monitoring equipment is required
QA/QC procedures to be applied	The value is calculated and can be cross checked from the invoices raised on the state utility. The monitoring frequency of the data parameter will be on monthly basis.
Purpose of the data	Used to calculate baseline emissions
Calculation method	Calculation method is described in section 4.3.
Comments	Date will be archived for crediting period plus two years after the end of Crediting period

Data / Parameter	EG_{Controller, gen}
Data unit	MWh
Description	Quantity electricity generated by the project activity WTGs recorded at respective controller meters
Source of data	Monthly operating logs recorded in electronic format by O&M contractor
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied	The value is recorded continuously by the online monitoring station. This reading can also be seen in the electronic panel installed inside the WTG tower. The LCS meter (Controller meter) do not require calibration as the energy readings of

applied	electricity generated at the LCS meter is cross verified by the energy calculated by inverting system installed in the WTGs. In case there is any mismatch in the energy values recorded by the Panel meter and the energy values calculated by the inverting system; the machine will stop working and generate the error report. The operations and maintenance staff will attend to the problem immediately in order to identify and correct the error.
Frequency of monitoring/recording	Continuous monitoring and Monthly recording
Value monitored	40,569.30
Monitoring equipment	LCS meter (Controller Meter)
QA/QC procedures to be applied	This data parameter will be logged electronically on a monthly basis by O&M contractor on its online portal. The value of this parameter shall be compared with the value of $EG_{PJ,y}$ and the conservative approach would be taken by the PP for estimating the net electricity supplied value for the calculation of emission reduction..
Purpose of the data	Used to calculate baseline emissions
Calculation method	Not applicable
Comments	Date will be archived for crediting period plus two years after the end of Crediting period

4.3 Monitoring Plan

As per approved monitoring methodology ACM0002 / Version 16.0, '**Net electricity generation from the project activity**' is required to be monitored.

As the emission reductions from the project are determined by the number of units exported to the grid by the project activity it is mandatory to have a monitoring system in place and ensure that the project activity produces and supplies the rated power at the stipulated norms.

The purpose of the monitoring plan is to define the organizational structure of the monitoring team, monitoring practices, QA and QC procedures and archiving procedures. The monitoring plan will ensure that the emission reductions from the project activity are reported accurately and transparently.

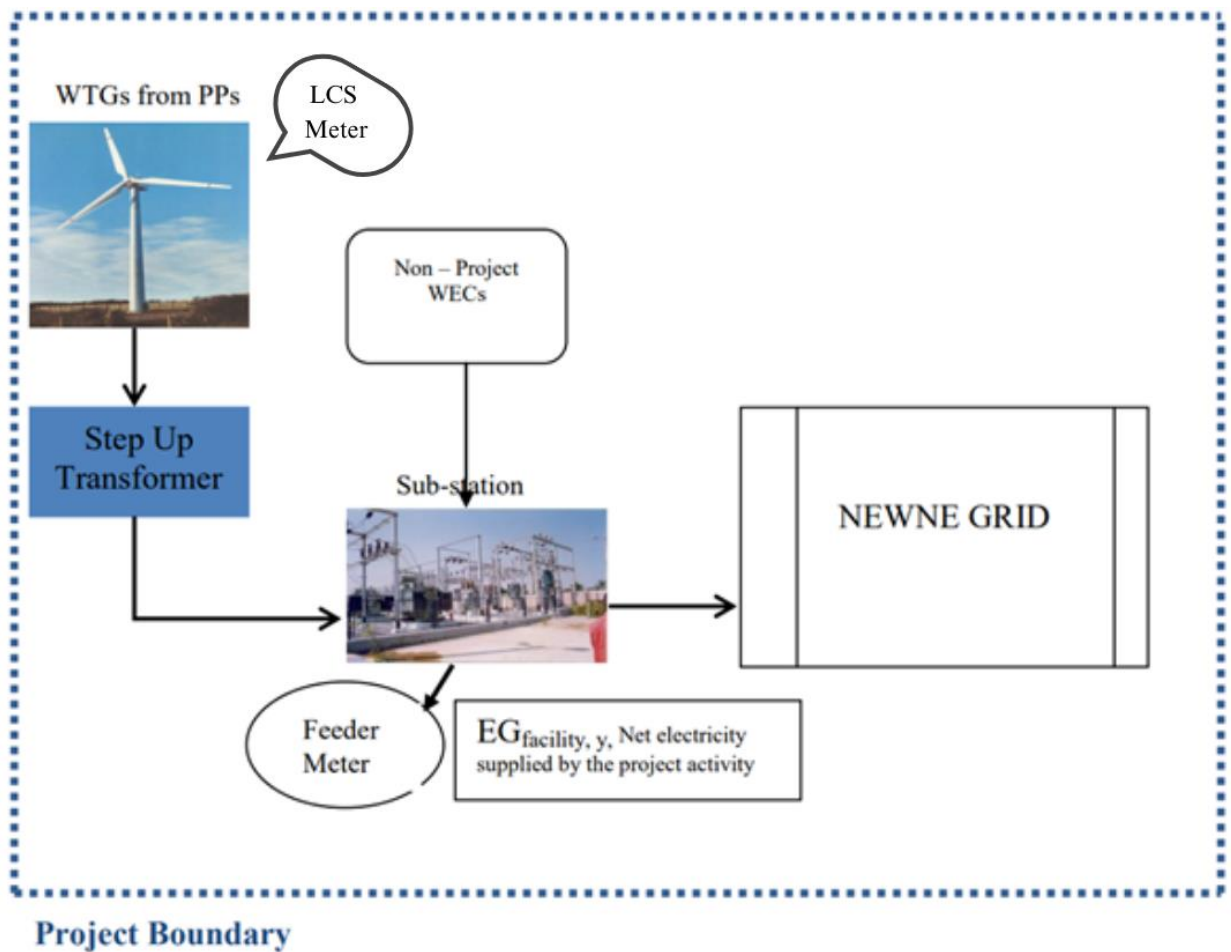
Since the baseline methodology is based on ex ante determination of the baseline, the monitoring of operating margin emission factor and build margin emission factor is not required. Further, wind-based electricity generation is not associated with any kind of leakages. Hence, the sole parameter for monitoring is the electricity generated by the project and supplied to the grid.

Monitoring at common metering point:

Quantity of electricity generated and supplied to the grid by the all the WTGs (project activity WTGs and non-project WTGs) connected to the particular feeder will be measured through the energy meters (Main Meter and Check Meter) installed at the substation. The meter readings at the substations are taken jointly by the representatives of Project participant representative and Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Limited (MSEDCL) representative and recorded in the JMR.

The metering equipment is duly approved, tested and sealed by MSEDCL. The metering equipment (consisting of the Main Meter and the Check Meter) is identical in make and technical standards and is of 0.2s accuracy class. They comply with the requirements of the Electricity Rules.

The MSEDCL carries out the calibration⁷, periodical testing, sealing and maintenance of meters in the presence of PPs representative. The frequency of meter testing is once in 3 years. All meters are tested only at the Metering Point.



⁷Details of meter calibration are provided in Appendix 3 of the MR. Please refer ER sheet for detailed calculation.

Metering Equipment and Metering Arrangement Information and Emergency preparedness:

- The meters are two-way meter and measure the electricity import and export and give the net electricity.
- As per the Power Purchase Agreement entered into with the electricity distribution utility, there will be two meters, one main meter and one backup meter. Both meters would be two-way export import meters that measure both export and import of electricity and provide net electricity exported to the grid.
- In case the meters are found to operate outside the permissible limits, the meters will be either replaced immediately or calibrated. Whenever a main meter goes defective, the consumption recorded by the backup meter will be referred.
- If main as well as back up metering system becomes defective, the details of the malfunctioning along with date and time and snaps shot parameters along with load survey will be retrieved from the main meter. The exact nature of the malfunctioning will be determined after analysing the data so retrieved and the consumption recorded by the main meter will be adjusted accordingly.
- The main meter readings are apportioned based upon the LCS meter readings from the individual WTGs to compute net electricity supplied from individual WTGs. The LCS meter readings of project activity WTGs are archived electronically on continuous basis. Joint meter reading at the DISCOM substation is noted each month. Therefore, cumulative LCS meter reading for each month is used for purpose of allocation of net electricity supplied to the grid from the project activity.
- **Both main and check meters will be calibrated once in 3 years.**

Project proponents have signed "Operation and Maintenance" contracts with the respective suppliers, i.e. ReGen Power Tech Private Limited and INOX Wind Limited to operate the wind mills for a period of ten years from the date of commissioning of each WTG. The performance of the mills, safety in operation and scheduled /breakdown maintainences are organized and monitored by the contractor. The technology providers will monitor the generation of the WTG daily on a regular basis and will maintain a log book recording daily generation details for each WTG comprising the project, as metered at the wind farm.

Apportioning Procedure followed:

The allocation of the net electricity supplied to the grid by the project activity is done based on the joint meter readings taken at the DISCOM substation & LCS meter readings of individual WTGs. Apportioning procedure is applied is explained in below:

$EG_{JMR, Export}$ = Electricity exported by all the WTGs (project WTGs & non-project WTGs), as recorded by the main meter at the substation

$EG_{JMR, Import}$ = Electricity imported by all the WTGs (project WTGs & non-project WTGs), as recorded by the main meter at the substation

$EG_{Controller, gen}$ = Electricity exported by a project WTG, as measured at the controller

$\sum EG_{Controller, gen, total}$ = Electricity exported by all the WTGs (project activity & non project activity) connected to the main meter at the substation, measured at the controller of each WTG

$\sum EG_{Controller, gen}$ = Summation of electricity generated by the project activity WTGs recorded at respective LCS meters.

$EG_{JMR, Project, export}$ = Electricity exported by a WTG to the grid, calculated

$EG_{JMR, Project, import}$ = Electricity imported by a WTG from the grid, calculated.

Electricity exported by each WTG is apportioned on the basis of electricity exported recorded at the controller of each WTG and the electricity exported at the main meter and mentioned in the JMR. The export multiplication factor is calculated as follows-

$$\text{Export Multiplication Factor} = EG_{JMR, Export} \div EG_{Controller, gen, total} \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

Thus, the energy exported by a WTG to the grid is given by the equation-

$$EG_{JMR, NSL, export} = \text{Export Multiplication factor} \times \sum EG_{Controller, gen} \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

As the controller meter doesn't record import, the apportioning of energy imported by each WTG is also done on the basis of electricity exported recorded at the controller of each WTG and the electricity imported at the main meter and mentioned in the JMR. The import multiplication factor is calculated as follows-

$$\text{Import Multiplication Factor} = EG_{JMR, Import} \div EG_{Controller, gen, total} \dots\dots\dots (3)$$

Thus, the energy imported by a WTG to the grid is given by the equation-

$$EG_{JMR, Project, import} = \text{Import Multiplication factor} \times \sum EG_{Controller, gen} \dots\dots\dots (4)$$

The net electricity exported by the WTGs of the project is given by the equation-

$$EG_{facility, y} = \sum EG_{JMR, Project, export} - \sum EG_{JMR, Project, import} \dots\dots\dots (5)$$

$$\sum EG_{JMR, NSL, export} = EG_{JMR, Project, export, y}$$

$$\sum EG_{JMR, NSL, import} = EG_{JMR, Project, import, y}$$

Based on the above calculation, a monthly statement/credit note is prepared and signed by the representatives of PP and endorsed by the state utility (MSEDCL). The statement mentions the total electricity exported to grid, total electricity imported from the grid and

the net electricity supplied. The net electricity supplied is calculated as the difference of the total electricity exported to grid and total electricity imported from the grid by the project activity.

Upon receipt of the “Monthly Statement/credit note”, Project participant generates invoices on sale of electricity and sends to respective district level MSEDCL office and MSEDCL makes payments against the invoices. The value of net electricity supplied can be cross checked with the monthly invoices.

The operational and management structure implemented for data monitoring is as follows:

VCS PROJECT COORDINATOR



ASSISTANT ENGINEER (AE)



OPERATOR

The day-to-day operation of the WTGs at the ground level is looked after by the operator. The operator reports to the Assistant Engineer (AE) - Wind Farm, who is responsible for collecting the required information from the operator. The AE – Wind Farm records the generation on a daily basis for each service connection point and reports the cumulative generation to the Management. VCS Project coordinator will be responsible for assessment of emission reduction achieved every year and documentation of the same.

Personnel training: The training for operating and maintaining the plant is provided by the technology suppliers.

Data collection and archiving:

The daily data at the site is collected in electronic form. Monthly data is collected and maintained in hard copies. The project proponent shall keep complete and accurate records of all the data as a part of monitoring for at least a period of 2 years after the end of the crediting period or the last issuance of VERs for the project activity, whichever occurs later.

NOTE:

As per the monitoring plan, the monitoring parameters $EG_{JMR, project, export, y}$, $EG_{JMR, project, import, y}$ and $EG_{facility, y}$ to be calculated based on the generation data of other project activities connected to the same substation. Since the generation data of other project activities is only available with the O&M contractor, apportioning cannot be done by PP and hence the other parameters $EG_{JMR, Export}$, $EG_{JMR, Import}$ and $EG_{Controller, gen, total}$ are not included in section 4.2 of the PD.

Thus, the monitoring plan is complete, accurate and in line with actual metering and monitoring arrangement finalized by DISCOM in consultation with State Electricity Regulatory Commission.

5 QUANTIFICATION OF GHG EMISSION REDUCTIONS AND REMOVALS

5.1 Baseline Emissions

According to the methodology and VCS PD, Emission reductions are calculated as follows:

$$ER_y = BE_y - PE_y$$

Where:

ER_y	=	Emission reductions in year y (tCO _{2e})
BE_y	=	Baseline emissions in year y (tCO ₂)
PE_y	=	Project emissions in year y (tCO _{2e})

Baseline Emissions:

Baseline emissions include only CO₂ emissions from electricity generation in fossil fuel fired 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

$$BE_y = EG_{PJ,y} * EF_{grid,CM,y}$$

Where:

BE_y	=	Baseline emissions in year y (tCO ₂)
$EG_{PJ,y}$	=	Quantity of net electricity generation that is produced and fed into the grid as a result of the implementation of the project activity in year y (MWh)
$EF_{grid,CM,y}$	=	Combined margin CO ₂ 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" (tCO ₂ /MWh)

If the project activity is the installation of a new grid-connected renewable power plant/unit at a site where no renewable power plant was operated prior to the implementation of the project activity, then:

$$EG_{PJ,y} = EG_{facility,y}$$

Where:

$EG_{PJ,y}$ = Quantity of net electricity generation that is produced and fed into the grid as a result of the implementation of the project activity in year y (MWh/yr)

$EG_{facility,y}$ = Quantity of net electricity generation supplied by the project plant/unit to the grid in year y (MWh/yr)

$$\begin{aligned} BE_y &= 38,819.85 * 0.9767 \\ &= 37,914.00 \text{ tCO}_2\text{e (rounded down Value)} \end{aligned}$$

5.2 Project Emissions

As per applied methodology ACM0002 version 16, paragraph 35 (page 12). For most renewable energy power generation project activities & the proposed project activity is a wind power project hence there are no project emissions considered.

Therefore, the Project Emissions for the project activity is zero.

PE_y = 0.

5.3 Leakage

As per applied methodology ACM0002 version 16, paragraph 60 (page 18). For the proposed project activity which is a wind power project there are no leakage emissions considered.

LE_y = 0.

5.4 Net GHG Emission Reductions and Removals

Emission reductions are calculated as follows: $ER_y = BE_y - PE_y - LE_y$

Where:

ER_y = Emission reductions in year y (tCO₂e/year)

BE_y = Baseline emissions in year y (tCO₂e/year)

PE_y = Project emissions in year y (tCO₂e /year)

Year	Baseline emissions or removals (tCO ₂ e)	Project emissions or removals (tCO ₂ e)	Leakage emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Net GHG emission reductions or removals (tCO ₂ e)
Year 2021 (01/09/2021 to 31/12/2021)	22,810	0	0	22,810
Year 2022 (01/01/2022 to 30/04/2022)	15,104	0	0	15,104
Total	37,914	0	0	37,914

The comparison of actual ER with estimated ERs as per registered PD:

MP Start Date	01-09-2021
MP End Date	30-04-2022
Number of days in the reporting period	242
Annual VER as per registered VCSPD (for 365 days)	1,15,504
Estimated VER in VCS PD for the equivalent period of the current MP	76,581
Actual values achieved during this monitoring period	37,914
% change in actual VERs with estimates in registered PD	-51.49%

The actual emission reductions are lower than estimated ex-ante for the same monitoring period.

<u>Ex-ante emissions reductions /removals</u>	<u>Achieved emissions reductions /removals</u>	<u>Percent difference</u>	<u>Justification for the difference</u>
76,581	37,914.00	-50.49%	Actual emissions reduction (ER) falls below the estimated level for this period. The reasons behind this shortfall include plant maintenance, low Plant Load Factor i.e., 9.90% for current MP (PLF), and unexpected downtime due to factors like wind availability and routine maintenance. These factors led to an overall PLF lower than expected, and the project's performance was influenced by uncontrollable climate conditions. As a result, actual emission reductions are 50.49% lower than estimated.

APPENDIX 1: TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

Technical Specification of WTGs:

1) WTGs supplied by ReGen Powertech

ReGenPowertech	VENSYS 87
POWER	
Rated power	1500 kW
Cut-in wind speed (10 min. mean)	3 m/s
Rated Wind Speed (10 min. mean)	approx. 12 m/s
Cut-out wind speed (10 min. mean)	22 m/s
Survival wind speed	52.5 m/s
Generator	Variable Speed, Multi-pole Synchronous with Permanent Magnet Excitation
ROTOR	
Diameter	87
Swept area	5942 sq. m
Speed range (variable)	9 to 17.3 rpm
TOWER AND FOUNDATION	
Hub height	85 m
Design	Tubular, Four sections
Foundation type	Floating foundation
CONTROL AND SAFETY SYSTEMS	
Control of output	Pitch Regulation
Speed control	Variable, Micro-controller based
Low Voltage Ride Through (LVRT)	3 seconds
Primary brake system	Aerodynamic Brake, Single Pitch Control/triple redundant
Pitch System	Electromechanical, Maintenance Free Toothed Belt Drive (Patented)
Remote Monitoring	VPN, Visualization via web-browser
TYPE CLASSES	
Wind turbine type class	GL III B

2) WTGs supplied by INOX Wind:

No. of WTGs ⁸ - 15	
INOX WIND - MODEL ⁹ WT 2000 DF	
OPERATING DATA	
Rated power	2000 kW
Cut-in wind speed	3 m/s
Rated wind speed	11.5m/s
Cut-out wind speed	20 m/s
Survival wind speed	52.5 m/sec
Hub height	80 meters
Type class	TC IIIB
Rotor speed	15.9 RPM
Operational mode	Variable speed
Design Standards	Germanischer Lloyd
ROTOR	
Pitch system	Pitch control- electrical, variable speed inverters, power back up with ultra capacitor
Diameter	93 meters
Swept area	6785 sq meters
Blade material type	Epoxy glass fibre
GENERATOR	
Type	Double fed induction generator
Rated power	2000 kW
Rated voltage	690 V AC, 3 Phase
Frequency	50 Hz
Cooling system	Water Cooled
Insulation	Class H
BRAKING SYSTEM	

⁸Arrangement of project activity & monitoring points is detailed in the Project Boundary diagram under section B.3

⁹<http://www.inoxwind.com/technical-data.html>

Aerodynamic brake	Full span independent blade pitching
Mechanical brake	Disc brakes
DRIVE TRAIN	
Drive train	Patented integral drive train with rotor shaft and drive train as single unit
Rated drive torque	1280 kNm
Maximum static torque	2235 kNm
Type of gearing	Two planetary and one parallel shaft gear
Transmission ratio	1: ~ 114.7
Gear lubrication	Forced lubrication
Connection gear / generator	Flexible coupling
YAW SYSTEM	
Type	Driven by 4 gear motors
Bearings	Slide bearings
TOWER	
Type	Conical tubular steel tower
Tower Height	78 meters
Corrosion protection	Protective paint
Average Lifetime	20 years (Reference – CA letter & Technology Provider Specification)

Voltage generated at the hub and transformer details INOX machines.

- Hub - 440Volt
- Generator output - 690Volt
- Transformer- 690 Volt/33KV

Voltage generated at the hub and transformer details ReGen machines.

- Hub – 440 Volt
- Generator output - 620Volt
- Transformer- 620Volt/33KV

APPENDIX 2: COMMISSIONING DATES OF THE WTGS

WTG ID ref.	Date of Commissioning
NSL Wind Power Company (Kayathar) Pvt. Ltd.	
NSL P1-332	30/03/2014
NSL P1-408	30/03/2014
NSL P1-186	31/03/2014
NSL P1-331	31/03/2014
NSL P1-179A	31/03/2014
NSL P1-179	31/03/2014
NSL P1-310	31/03/2014
NSL P1-1001	31/03/2014
NSL P1-1000	31/03/2014
NSL P1-1028	31/03/2014
NSL P1-95	31/03/2014
NSL P1-930	31/03/2014
NSL P1-229	31/03/2014
NSL P1-929	31/03/2014
NSL P1-276	31/03/2014
NSL P1-1034	31/03/2014
NSL P1-1078/1	31/03/2014
NSL P1-169A	03/10/2015
NSL P1-169B	03/10/2015
NSL P1-252A	03/10/2015
NSL P1-252B	03/10/2015
NSL P1-407	03/10/2015
NSL P1-216	03/10/2015
NSL P1-236	03/10/2015
NSL P1-171,172	31/10/2015
Jath Wind Energy Private Limited	
MVT-10	30/03/2014
MVT-11	30/03/2014
MVT-45	30/03/2014
MVT-61	30/03/2014
MVT-62	30/03/2014
MVT-63	30/03/2014
MVT-05	30/03/2014
MV2T-2	31/03/2014
MV2T-41	31/03/2014
MV2T-28	31/03/2014
MV2T-42	31/03/2014
MV2T-15	31/03/2014
MV2T-17	31/03/2014
MV2T-3	31/03/2014
MV2T-37	31/10/2015

APPENDIX 3: ENERGY METER CALIBRATION DETAILS

No delay in meter calibration has happened during the current monitoring period. As per registered PD the frequency of meter calibration was ***“Once in three years.”***

The details of meter calibration and consideration of error factors are provided below.

Note: Please note that meter calibration is not under purview of PP. MSEDCL (Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Limited) is the sole authority to conduct the meter calibration and as per CEA order dated 17/03/2006¹⁰; It is evident from para 18(b) (page no 12) that "all the meters shall be tested once in five years."

For NSL Wind Power Company (Kayathar) Pvt. Ltd.:

Metering Points	Meter Details				Recent Calibration date	Due Date of Calibration
	Serial no	Make	Type	Accuracy class		
FEEDER No. 5	Main meter – HT01131245 Check meter – HT01131246	WALLABY	MK6E	0.2s	20/09/2019	19/09/2022
FEEDER No.6	Main meter – HT01131248 Check meter – HT01131249	WALLABY	MK6E	0.2s	20/09/2019	19/09/2022

For Jath Wind Energy Private Limited:

Metering Points	Meter Details					Due date
	Serial no	Make	Type	Accuracy class	Recent Date of Calibration	
FEEDER No. 3	Main meter – HT01140155 Check meter – HT01140156	WALLABY	MK6E	0.2s	20/09/2019	19/09/2022
FEEDER	Main meter –	WALLABY	MK6E		20/09/2019	

¹⁰ https://cea.nic.in/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/meter_reg.pdf

No. 4	HT01140157 Check meter – HT01140158			0.2s		19/09/2022
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APPENDIX 4: BREAKDOWN DETAILS

Site	Start Date	End Date	Total no of Days	No. Of WTGs	Hours In a day	Total Hours for all the WTGs Ex-Ante	Total Production Hours	Total Breakdown Hours	Lull Hours
Jath	01-09-2021	30-04-2022	242	15	24	87120	59866.67	18098.53	9154.80
Kayathar	01-09-2021	30-04-2022	242	25	24	145200	114462.8	9256.3	21481
					Total	232320	174329.468	27354.832	30635.8
					Percentage		75.04%	11.77%	13.19%