



**POSITIVE CLIMATE CARE
8.75 MW BUNDLED WIND POWER
PROJECT ACTIVITY IN THE
STATE OF MAHARASHTRA, INDIA**

Total Available Volume: 39,351 VCUs
Monitoring Period:
April 1st, 2006 - July 1st, 2009

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VER PORTFOLIO DESCRIPTION

Positive Climate Care 8.75 MW Bundled Wind Power Project Activity in the State of Maharashtra, India

Project Type	Type 1: Renewable Energy Projects
Project Locations	Seven wind turbines were installed and operating at six different locations in district Dhule and district Sangli of Maharashtra, India
Description of Project	The project activity involved development and operation of grid connected wind energy based electricity generation facilities. In this bundled project, the aggregate installed capacity of 8.75 MW is contributed by 7 Wind Turbine Generators (WTGs) or Wind Electricity Generators (WEGs) of 1.25 MW capacity each. Hence, five different investors jointly promoted this project with primary goal to generate sizable green power for the state of Maharashtra and being in line with the sustainable development priorities of India.
Methodology	AMS I D - Grid Connected Renewable Electricity Generation Methodological Tool: "Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system"; EB 35, Annex 12, version 01.1; Valid from: July 29 th , 2008
Volume / Vintage	11725/ Year 2006 9636/ Year 2007 11803/ Year 2008 6187/ Year 2009 Total Available Volume: 39351 / (April 1 st , 2006 – July 1 st , 2009)
Transaction Type / Availability for Delivery	Out of the above shown total volume, 18370 VCUs are available for sale.
Unit Price	Quotes are welcome.
Legal Title	Positive Climate Care 8.75 MW Bundled Wind Power Project Activity in the State of Maharashtra, India
Costs & Taxes	Seller has borne all costs associated with the production, validation and verification of the project activities.
Verification Standard	Voluntary Carbon Standard (VCS) 2007.1
Monitoring Standard / Methodology	Title: "Grid connected renewable electricity generation" AMS I D, version 14; valid from 31 st July 2009 Reference: Clause 31 of Appendix B - the simplified modalities and procedures for small-scale CDM project activities. The first monitoring report was submitted to VCSA for the period from April 1 st , 2006 through July 1 st , 2009; it revealed that:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ As per AMS I D - version 14, “monitoring must consist of metering the electricity generated by the renewable technology.” In line with this requirement, - <i>the electricity generated by wind turbines is metered electronically.</i> ○ Electricity supplied to the grid by the project is measured through national standard electricity metering instruments and recorded monthly by the project personnel. ○ The exported/imported electricity by each WEG of the project is measured using the export/import meters (tri-vector meters) installed at the Grid substation. ○ Joint Meter Reading (by both parties, i.e. the investor’s representative and officials of the state power utility) is taken every month at the common evacuation system.
Status of Verification	Verified on June 18, 2010
Additionality	<p>The project activity is a voluntary initiative by project proponents, and it is not mandatory by law. In line with VCS 2007.1 requirements, the project proponents demonstrated, (through Attachment A of Appendix B for simplified modalities and procedures for small scale CDM project activities), that the project activity was additional and not a baseline scenario.</p> <p>Investment analysis, involving separate IRR analysis for each project proponent, indicated that, in all cases, the project IRRs were estimated much lower than the projected Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC), chosen as the benchmark. The low IRR is attributed mainly to Plant Load Factor, which is the key variable encompassing variation in wind profile, variation in off-take (including grid availability) and machine downtime. Therefore, the incentive through sale of the emission reductions would improve the returns from the project activity.</p>
Registry	APX VCS Registry System – Project ID 495
Co-Benefits	<p>Indian economy is fossil fuel (mainly coal) driven, as “fossil fuel” is the basic source for generating thermal and electrical energy. Thermal power plants are one of the major consumers of coal in India, and yet the basic electricity needs of a large section of people are not being met. Since this project activity is substituting the power that would have been generated by thermal power plants using coal, it is positively contributing towards reduction in demand and use of finite natural resource- coal and other fossil fuels as well, thereby minimizing depletion or else increasing availability to other important processes. The project proponents, therefore, decided to harness renewable wind energy in the power deficit regions of Maharashtra state. The generated electricity is being sold to the State Electricity Utility- MSEDCL, through a power purchase agreement. Many other co-benefits are coupled with this project activity, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project activity leads to a good investment to a developing region which otherwise would not have happened in the absence of project activity. • The generated electricity is led into the regional grid through local grid, thereby improving the grid frequency and availability of electricity to the local consumers (villagers & sub-urban habitants). • Availability of electricity provides new opportunities for industries and economic activities to be setup in the area thereby resulting in greater local employment, ultimately leading to overall development. • The project activity also leads to diversification of the national energy supply, which is dominated by conventional fuel based generating units. • The project contributes to the economic sustainability around the plant site which is promotion of decentralization of economic power.

- Wind Power projects address the increasingly insurmountable problem of solid waste disposal encountered by most of the other sources of power, as they generate nearly no solid waste.

Photographs taken during Stakeholder Consultation Survey

1.2. Response from local farmers, cowboys, Shepard and security guards

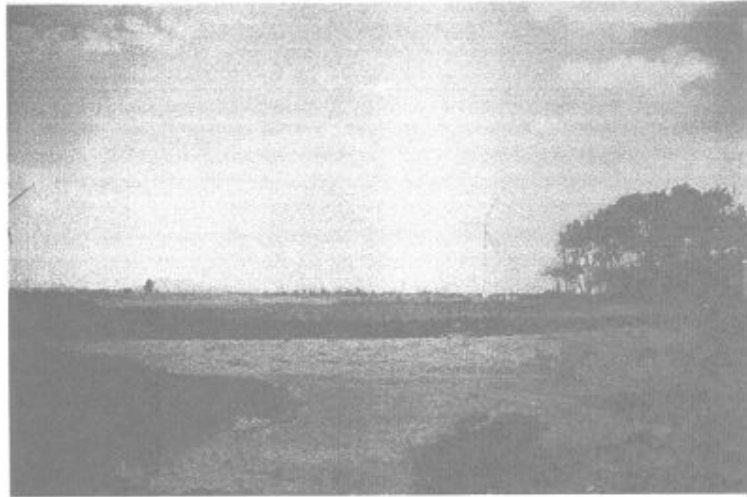




1.3 Response from villagers nearby

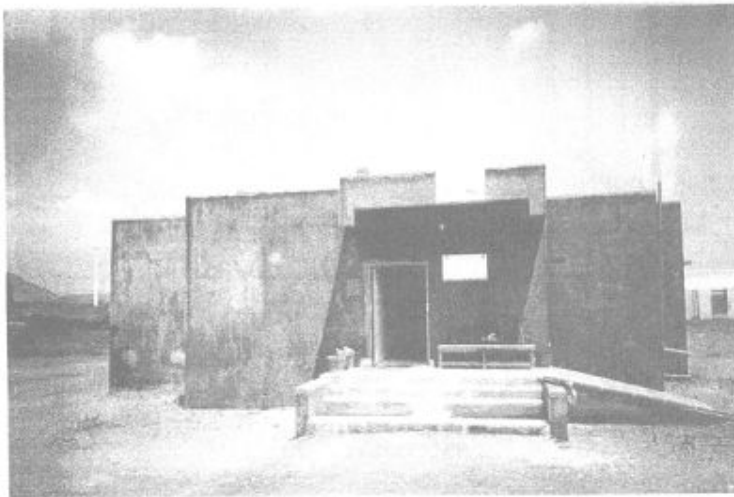


5.3 Different views of Dhule site, with normal life-farming and village





5.2 Occupational Health center for villagers and company employees at Dhule Site by Suzlon



Wind Mill Photographs



