



डालमिया सिमेंट (भारत) लिमिटेड
Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd.

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Your Ref.

Date :

Our Ref.

Date :

REQUEST FOR REVIEW

Dalmia Sugars Limited Jawaharpur RE project Project 0990

Reasons provided for request for review

1. The overall additionality argumentation does not seem strong enough. The issue of bagasse availability cannot be considered as a barrier, since it would occur anyway in the baseline scenario. The other presented barriers such as the uncertainties regarding the PPA, seem to be a general/market barrier, and not particular to this project activity. Some additionality evidence, regarding to this particular project activity, such as the Financial Analysis, should be incorporated.

2. The PDD states that "a total capacity of 2.25MVA of diesel generator sets will be installed for back-up purposes." (page 02). This variable should be included in the monitoring plan.

Response to review

1. Additionality argument

In the baseline there would be no generation of electricity for the grid and the baseline would constitute a lower efficiency power plant that would just combust biomass to meet the captive power demand of the adjacent sugar factory. In this situation there is no risk on the supply of biomass as if the adjacent sugar factory crushes cane it will generate enough biomass (bagasse) to combust and generate power for the captive power consumption of the adjacent sugar factory. In the case of the project activity there is a risk on biomass supply as the high pressure system will allow a saving of biomass relative to the baseline that will allow the plant to operate during the off-season (when the sugar factory is not crushing). The longer the crushing season the more bagasse is saved (as the efficiency of combustion is greater as demonstrated in the PDD) and hence the project activity will operate for a longer period in the off-season and export more electricity to the grid. Sugar factories in Uttar Pradesh typically operate a crushing season of 129 days (the 8 year average from 1997 to 2005 for Central UP is used to determine this number as detailed in the annex) and therefore a low pressure system would generate power using the bagasse from cane crushing operations only during this period. The project activity assumes the sugar factory will operate for 160 days to generate enough bagasse to operate during the season and also provide some of the fuel for 120 days of the off-season (about 60 days of this will be saved bagasse and the remainder purchased biomass). Therefore the quantity of bagasse is crucial to how long the plant can operate in the off-season.

The PPA barrier referred to in the PDD is a market barrier that applies specifically to this type of project activity. Whilst the MNES (Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources) PPA tariff referred to in the PDD was a general renewable energy tariff, the Uttar Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission has now instituted a specified state tariff for grid based bagasse cogeneration. This is lower than the old MNES tariff and may be reviewed post-2009. This has caused difficulties for the expansion of grid connected bagasse cogeneration capacity in Uttar Pradesh. Examining common practice amongst these types of projects demonstrates that this is a significant barrier, and as the table below demonstrates, all new grid based bagasse based plants in Uttar Pradesh have only been undertaken with the benefit of the CDM.

Plant	Year	Power export	CDM project
Mankapur (BCML)	2006-07	Yes	Yes, UN validation website 2 Feb - 3 Mar 2007
Barkhera (Bajaj)	2006-07	Yes	Yes, UN validation website 23 Sep - 22 Oct 2006





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Khambakhera (Bajaj)	2006-07	Yes	Yes, UN validation website 23 Sep – 22 Oct 2006
Gagnoli (Bajaj)	2006-07	Yes	Yes, UN validation website 23 Sep – 22 Oct 2006
Dalmia Jawaharpur	2006-07	Yes	Yes, UN validation website (3 Aug – 1 Sep 2006)
M/s Dwarikesh Sugar Distt., Bareilly	2006-07 (Delayed)	Yes but expected in second year of operation	Yes, UN validation website (29 Sep – 28 Oct 2006)
Chandanpur (Triveni)	2006-07	No	
Milak Narainpur (Triveni)	2006-07	No	
Rani Nangal (Triveni)	2006-07	No	
Loni (DSCL)	2006-07	Yes but expected in second year of operation	Will be proposed as CDM ¹
Hariyawan (DSCL)	2006-07	Yes but expected in second year of operation	Will be proposed as CDM
Rajpura (DSM)	2006-07	No	
Khai Kheri (Uttam)	2006-07	No	
Nakhaur (Uttam)	2006-07	No	
Belwara (Rana)	2006-07	No	
Amirkhan Ka Majara (Rana)	2006-07	No	

Having clarified the above points we do not believe that it is necessary to also select Step 2 of the additionality tool and undertake a financial analysis.

2. Diesel generation sets

In terms of the 2.25MVA diesel generation, it was explained during validation that this was a back up unit for emergencies that would and could not be used to export electricity to the grid. The diesel generation set is purely for emergencies and would then only supply the adjacent sugar factory. The conclusion is therefore in the baseline there would also be a diesel generation set of the same capacity and hence we can ignore the emissions from this source.

Furthermore, the existing diesel generation sets cannot export power to the grid because of the characteristics of the governor which make them unsuitable for grid synchronization. If Dalmia Sugars wanted to export electricity from the diesel generation sets then the governor would have to be modified to be capable of load sharing, adjusting to voltage and frequency variations of the grid and a protection system for isolation of grid faults would have to be installed.

Lastly the electricity generation from the diesel generation sets will not be included in the monitoring data for qualifying electricity generation and therefore have no impact on the resultant emission reductions for the project activity.

¹ Loni and Hariyawan are being developed by Agrinergy and DSCL jointly, copies of draft PDDs have been provided to demonstrate this.





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INDIAN SUGAR

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STATEWISE AVERAGE DURATION OF CRUSHING SEASON IN INDIA

STATES	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Assam	81	62	61	58	42	57	54	35
Andhra Pradesh	108	147	160	91	107	149	136	111
Bihar	69	115	147	82	58	123	105	90
Goa	92	74	130	103	70	122	144	92
Gujarat	166	203	162	144	148	117	203	157
Haryana	175	205	208	124	111	133	193	169
Kerala	84	61	61	45	20	68	151	80
Karnataka	134	155	177	132	127	182	199	130
Madhya Pradesh	69	129	167	70	45	75	137	97
Maharashtra	200	193	176	136	109	180	199	123
Nagaland	74	63	67	49	25	18	21	-
Orissa	35	78	94	71	59	74	116	89
Punjab	145	129	129	129	91	90	178	177
Pondicherry	132	167	206	147	125	212	197	125
Rajasthan	80	99	136	82	64	72	117	91
Tamil Nadu	175	207	205	155	174	290	249	141
East U.P.	149	155	185	126	99	151	155	132
West U.P.	198	180	212	131	146	148	213	156
Central U.P.	182	160	189	127	110	145	183	139
West Bengal	9	70	68	41	41	72	88	36
All INDIA	168	166	173	123	111	161	181	130

STATES	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Assam	28	25	59	35	-	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	111	142	142	114	119	130	106	97
Bihar	104	108	130	103	118	125	81	82
Goa	73	126	101	114	80	99	85	69
Gujarat	131	160	169	149	152	172	151	105
Haryana	117	129	136	165	162	144	125	96
Kerala	76	106	157	82	65	26	-	-
Karnataka	126	171	174	169	145	158	110	99
Madhya Pradesh	73	95	103	103	64	69	79	70
Maharashtra	138	162	176	150	127	123	77	66
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orissa	66	85	72	69	55	85	86	59
Punjab	87	84	105	118	147	139	90	64
Pondicherry	147	190	182	147	139	121	131	117
Rajasthan	99	97	94	71	61	28	111	62
Tamil Nadu	172	207	185	180	194	173	111	143
East U.P.	93	91	125	100	129	144	84	80
West U.P.	148	143	143	161	178	183	157	154
Central U.P.	120	118	133	126	151	156	115	120
West Bengal	48	40	28	30	35	91	81	58
Uttanchal	-	-	-	122	138	151	116	110
Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	31	94	58
All INDIA	123	141	162	139	149	141	100	86

