



Article 6.4 Mechanism
Prior consideration notification form for projects
(V01.0)

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| Project Title: | GEAAI Biomass Power Plant (Myanmar) |
| Names of the activity participants: | Ecoeye Co., Ltd / Global Earth Agro & Aqua Industry Public Co., Limited |
| Host party: | Myanmar |
| Precise geographical location (Full address or GPS coordinates): | 16° 47' 42.07524" and 95° 19' 29.83692" |
| A brief description of the technologies or measures to be deployed: | <p>Global Earth Agro & Aqua Industry Public Co., Limited (GEAAI) is developing an integrated fish-based food industry synchronizing project in Pantanaw Township in Ayeyarwady Region. In line with its mission to promote green and clean energy, the company has decided to invest in biomass based captive power plant with a capacity of 30 MW to generate its own electricity. This biomass captive power plant will reduce and/or replace the use of diesel generators and other high carbon intensive sources to generate electricity, hence saving tonnes of fossil fuel and carbon emissions associated with them. This contribution enables the project to be qualified as a carbon reduction project. GEAAI is currently cooperating with ECOEYE Co., Ltd to develop and register the Gold Standard (GS) for this project.</p> <p>Non-Technical Summary Principle: Biomass is burned in a furnace to generate hot gas, which is fed into a boiler to generate steam, which is expanded through a steam turbine to produce electrical energy.</p> <p>Steps: 1. The hot gases from the combustion process enter biomass boiler. As the hot gas moves through the boiler it loses energy to the water and the gases become cooler as a result. There are various heat exchangers in the boiler which extract energy from the hot gases and transfer it to water. Air is blown into the boiler and combust to form a fireball. 2. Cool feedwater enters the boiler at the bottom right. 3. The feedwater is heated in the economizer by the warm exhaust gases exiting the boiler. 4. The warm feedwater is sent to the steam drum where liquid water is separated from steam formed</p> |

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| | <p>in the waterwall.</p> <p>5. Liquid water flows down the downcomers on the outside of the boiler to the bottom of the boiler.</p> <p>6. Water flows up the tubes in the waterwalls of the boiler and surrounds the fireball of burning biomass. The water in the tubes is heated by radiation from the fireball. Some of the water in these tubes turns into steam.</p> <p>7. The steam and water in the waterwall tubes is sent to the steam drum, where steam is separated from liquid water. Liquid water in the steam drum flows down the downcomers on the outside of the boiler.</p> <p>8. Steam from the steam drum is sent to the primary superheater.</p> <p>9. Steam is super-heated to a high temperature and pressure in the primary superheaters and then moves to the secondary superheaters.</p> <p>10. In the secondary superheaters steam meets the very hot gases exiting the top of the boiler. The steam is heated to its final temperature and pressure before leaving the boiler as main steam. The main steam is sent to the high-pressure steam turbine. The steam turbines drive a generator which produces electricity.</p> |
| The Article 6.4 mechanism methodology to be applied (if already known): | Not known |
| The actual or planned start date of the activity: | 04 Oct 2022 |
| The type of the crediting period: | Fixed |
| Start date of the crediting period: | 31 Dec 2024 |
| The approximate amount of GHG emission reductions or net GHG removals expected to be achieved by the project on average: | 272,379 tCO ₂ eq per year |