 CDM: Response form for Request for revision of approved methodologies (version 01.1)	
<i>Date of Meth Panel meeting:</i>	24 - 28 September 2007
<i>Title and number of Request for revision</i>	Revision to AM0051 to simplify the practical application of methodology and clarify some points in the existing methodology / AM_REV_0057
Summary of the query: Please use the space below to summarize the request for revision on the related approved methodologies.	
<p>A request of revision for AM0057 is proposed, the suggested changes in the methodology are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Location of the second sample probe – relocating it from directly beneath the secondary catalyst to further down the production chain because of the complications in drilling into the lower half of many medium and high pressure reactors. 2. Permission to apply the same criteria for the selection of primary catalyst as is applied in AM0028, because new and improved primary catalysts are being developed as part of the business as usual scenario. There is no need to restrict the application and adoption of this new technology under AM0051 because AM0051 measures the baseline in real time; like AM0028. 3. Clarification of the application of EN14181 to this methodology, and why QALs 2 and 3 do not contribute to the methodology. AM0051 addresses uncertainty through the application of lower and upper 95% confidence intervals. It does not require the completion of an uncertainty assessment and when one has been completed, there is no use for the final result. 	
Recommendation by the Meth Panel: (a) Please use the space below to provide amendments /changes (in your expert view, if necessary).	
<p>1) Accept for revision the request to locate the second sample probe. The purpose to use the second probe is to estimate the N₂O concentration in the process gas after the secondary catalyst ($W_{N_2O,SC,NDF}$). The request for revision of the Project Proponent is not to impose installing the probe immediately after the secondary catalyst. The proposal suggest to use an extractive probe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Either spanning the diameter of the reactor chamber after the secondary catalyst , or • In the tail gas. Thus, use the same location as per measure $W_{N_2O,TG,NDF}$ (N₂O concentration in the tail gas, in the baseline situation) <p>NDF is calculated as the decrease in N₂O concentration occurring in the baseline situation between the point in the reactor just after the primary catalyst and the tail gas. Therefore it is reasonable in order to assess the impact of the secondary catalyst also to measure the decrease in concentration in the project situation between the two same locations.</p>	

2) Not to accept the request of revision to apply the selection criteria as in AM0028.

A simple reference to AM0028 cannot be accepted as the two methodologies are not comparable. AM0028 destroys N₂O in the tail gas and the restrictions put on primary catalyst's composition only aims at avoiding a switch to a "more N₂O emitting" catalyst in order to get more N₂O, leading after destruction, to more CERs. AM0051 relies on a baseline situation which is partially determined during an ex ante "measurement campaign" in order to derive an N₂O decomposition factor in the reactor in the absence of any secondary catalyst. This NDF may be influenced by the type of primary catalyst used. Any revision applying to a possible change in primary catalyst has to address this specificity of AM0051 compared to AM0028.

It would probably be preferable to use the provisions in AM0034, regarding the possible change in the primary catalyst, as a starting point for any revision in AM0051.

3) Not to accept the request for revision requested related with the application of EN14181.

EN14181 is directly related with the quality of data used to estimate baseline and project emissions because it assures that the monitoring system is working under defined specifications, thus securing that measurements are under the defined error and uncertainty levels. The data resulting from the calibration determine the calibration function as well as the measurement uncertainty.

The EN14181 is used to assure the proper work of the monitoring equipment. In that sense it is still needed to use QAL1, QAL2 and QAL3 as they are required to determine that the monitoring equipment, suitable for the purpose, is being used, has been set-up in the right way and works properly.

AM0034 states, "...The accuracy of the N₂O emissions monitoring results is to be ensured by installing a monitoring system that has been certified to meet (or exceed) the requirements of the prevailing best industry practice or monitoring standards in terms of operation, maintenance and calibration. The latest applicable European standards and norms (EN 14181) shall be used as the basis for selecting and operating the monitoring system".

EN 14181 determines which features of the automated measuring systems (AMS) have to be calibrated and maintained and how the calibration has to be done. The outcome of the calibration determines the measurement uncertainty.

(b) Please use the space below for providing guidance, as per Para 93 of EB25 Report, on what type of projects need to revise the PDD as a consequence of the suggested revision, if the recommendation is to revise the methodology.

Answer to authors of the request for revision by the Meth Panel :

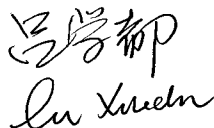
Please use the space below to provide an answer to the authors of the above query



Signature of Meth Panel Chair

Date: 28/09/2007

(Akihiro Kuroki)



Signature of Meth Panel Vice-Chair

Date: 28/09/2007

(Xuedu Lu)

Information to be completed by the secretariat

F-CDM-AM	AM_REV_0057
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