



CDM: Recommendation Form for Small Scale Methodologies (version 01)
(To be used for presenting questions/proposals/amendments to the simplified methodologies for small-scale CDM project activity categories)

<i>Date of SSC WG meeting:</i>	16–19 February 2010, SSC WG 24
<i>Title/Subject (give a small title or specify the subject of your submission, maximum 200 characters):</i>	Degummed and neutralized oil as biomass
<i>Indicative methodology to which your submission relates (refer the items of Appendix B of the Simplified Modalities and Procedures), if applicable.</i>	AMS-I.A / AMS-I.D
<i>Name of the authors of the query:</i>	Bulle POUZOULET Institution: Eco-Carbone b.pouzoulet@eco-carbone.com

Summary of the query:

Please use the space below to summarize the query related to SSC methodologies/categories SSC Modalities and Procedures provide recommendation/analysis of the SSC WG.

Original text from PP:

We are thinking about a process to degum and neutralize mechanically processed vegetable oil. Those two processes use chemical components to remove from the oil, phospholipids on one hand, free fatty acids on the other hand. Removing those components will not change the oil itself, i.e. the oil will not be chemically transformed. The question is to know if the degummed and neutralized obtained oil can still be considered as biomass

Preliminary queries from SSC WG:

Considering the limited information provided in your submission, we would appreciate inputs to understand the context of your query along the following lines:

- description of the project activity and the baseline scenario, depicting the project boundary and all processes involved especially with regard to vegetable oil treatment;
- what kind of the vegetable (pure plant oil) is used;
- what kind of chemicals are going to be used for degumming and neutralization process;
- what is the overall quantity of the chemicals used per litre of vegetable oil processed;
- are there upstream greenhouse gas emissions for the chemical components used;
- will the degumming and neutralization consume electrical/thermal energy.

Have you considered the definition of biomass as per Annex 8, EB 20 available at <http://cdm.unfccc.int/EB/020/eb20repan08.pdf> and the requirements of the definition of renewable biomass as per Annex 18, EB 23, at http://cdm.unfccc.int/EB/023/eb23_repan18.pdf.

Response from PP submitted 25 Nov 2009:

I have already checked the biomass and renewable biomass definition and that is why I was requesting this clarification.

Please find below the answers to your questions:

The project activity consists in using jatropha degummed and neutralized oil to produce electricity. The baseline scenario is electricity production with diesel.

The Jatropha grains come from dedicated plantations. They are mechanically processed in a press to produce oil and seedcake. The oil is then degummed and neutralized

The oil is jatropha curcas oil

The chemical used for degumming is phosphoric acid (H₃PO₄) and the chemical used in the neutralization process is caustic soda (NaOH)

The overall quantity of phosphoric acid is 1 liter for 100 liter of oil. Same proportion for caustic soda

There are upstream greenhouse gas emissions for the chemical components used

The degumming and neutralization process consume electrical and thermal energy

Recommendation by the SSC WG:

Please use the space below to provide amendments/change (in your expert view, if necessary).

Please refer to paragraph 17 of the meeting report of the SSC WG 24 (http://cdm.unfccc.int/Panels/ssc_wg).

Answer to authors of query by the SSC WG:

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

The small-scale working group of the CDM Executive Board would like to thank the author for the submission.

Based on the original submission and the further information received from the project proponent, the SSC WG agreed to clarify that degummed and neutralized plant oil conforms with definition of biomass provided in paragraph 2 of Annex 8, EB 20 (clarifications on definition of biomass and consideration of changes in carbon pools due to a CDM project activity) and hence may be treated as biomass. In addition, the requirements of AMS-I.D and AMS-I.A involve demonstration that the biomass is renewable as per Annex 18 of the EB 23 (definition of renewable biomass) in order for the plant oil to be considered as a renewable biomass energy source. However, it is also noted that type I SSC methodologies do not include provisions for project activities involving chemical and mechanical processing of plant oil produced from dedicated plantations, and in order to cover such project activities, relevant procedures from AMS-III.T and ACM0017 may be needed. This may involve, *inter alia*, the need to include the plant cultivation area and facilities where production and chemical and mechanical processing of plant oil takes place within the project boundary, and/or to consider the 'General guidance on leakage in biomass project activities.' Furthermore, the AMS-I.D and AMS-I.A neither provide algorithms to determine project emissions from cultivation and production of degummed and neutralized plant oil nor include procedure to account for upstream emissions for baseline sources, which may be required to cover the underlying project.



Signature of SSC WG Chair

(Peer Stiansen)

Date: 19/02/2010



Signature of SSC WG Vice-Chair

(Hugh Sealy)

Date: 19/02/2010

Information to be completed by the secretariat

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