



**Approved baseline and monitoring methodology/
methodological tool clarification response form
(Version 02.0)**

INFORMATION TO BE COMPLETED BY THE SECRETARIAT OR PANEL/ WG

Date and number of Panel/ WG meeting:	14–17 October 2013, SSC WG 42
Title/Subject of the request for clarification:	Clarification on the monitoring requirement of monitoring the output of the recovered biogas in AMS-III.D (version 19.0)
Reference number of the request for clarification:	SSC_694
Exact reference (number, title and version) of the methodology or methodological tool to which the request for clarification applies:	AMS-III.D Methane recovery in animal manure management systems --- Version 19.0
Fast track or Regular track:	<input type="checkbox"/> Fast track <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regular track

Summary of the request for clarification

Original text from Stakeholder:

In the latest version of the AMS-III.D(ver.19.0), the sentence was added in the paragraph 20, which states that "If the recovered biogas is combusted for electrical/thermal energy production or for other gainful use, the methane destruction efficiency can be considered as 100%. However, this use of the recovered biogas shall be included in the project boundary and its output shall be monitored in order to ensure that the recovered biogas is actually destroyed, even if the emission reductions from this component are not claimed. ". According to the sentence, the output, whether it is thermal energy or electricity, generated from the recovered biogas should be monitored, however, as the AMS-I.C states that "For household or commercial applications/systems, whose maximum output capacity is less than 45 kW thermal and where it can be demonstrated that the metering of thermal energy output is not plausible, as in the case of biomass stoves, gasifiers, driers, water heaters etc., the project output energy shall be estimated based on consumption of the biomass (in terms of energy quantity) times the efficiency of the project equipment.", the AMS-I.C consider the impossibility of direct metering some kind of thermal output, while in the AMS-III.D, there are no such consideration, but there are indeed such situations that the output from equipments like biogas stoves and so on can not be monitored. **Therefore please clarify that if the recovered biogas is used in the applications/systems, whose maximum output capacity is less than 45 kW thermal and where it can be demonstrated that the metering of thermal energy output is not plausible, as in the case of biogas stoves, whether the thermal output can also be calculated using the function 9 in the AMS-I.C other than monitoring the output directly.**

Clarification by the secretariat or Panel/ WG

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

The approved methodology AMS-III.D (ver.19.0) does not provide an option or consideration to project activities that cannot monitor the output of thermal energy produced with the biogas. It should be noted that the monitoring of the output (thermal energy or electricity) is stipulated to ensure that the recovered biogas is actually being destroyed. The requirement is included in AMS-III.D in order to ensure that the methane produced is destroyed, while AMS-I.C is designed to determine the amount of energy produced, and this energy output from renewable source is used to estimate baseline emissions in absence of the project.

To include provisions for cases in which the output of thermal energy produced cannot be monitored, the methodology needs to be revised. The submitters may consider sending a request for revision of the approved methodology AMS-III.D. This revision should include a procedure to determine if the methane combustion in the thermal energy generation system is sufficient to ensure that all methane captured in the digestion of animal wastes is destroyed, or, if part of the biogas is not combusted in the energy device, this

part cannot be claimed for the emission reductions from methane avoidance.

It should also be noted that the proposal sent by the submitters (the use of the procedure used in AMS-I.C) will not address the issue of ensuring that the biogas is destroyed and not just released to the atmosphere.

For measures implemented at individual households or small farms, with emission reduction of less than or equal to five tonnes of CO₂e per system, the project participant may consider to apply the methodology “AMS-III.R: Methane recovery in agricultural activities at household/small farm level”.

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Document information

<i>Version</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>
02.0	18 July 2013	Revised to remove the row “Date and signature of the chair and vice chair of Panel/WG (in case of clarification by Panel/WG)”
01.0	4 July 2013	Initial publication. This document supersedes and replaces the following documents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommendation Form for Small Scale Methodologies (F-CDM-SSCwg) (Version 01.1) • Recommendation Form for Small Scale A/R Methodologies and Procedures (F-CDM-SSC-AR) (Version 01.1)
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